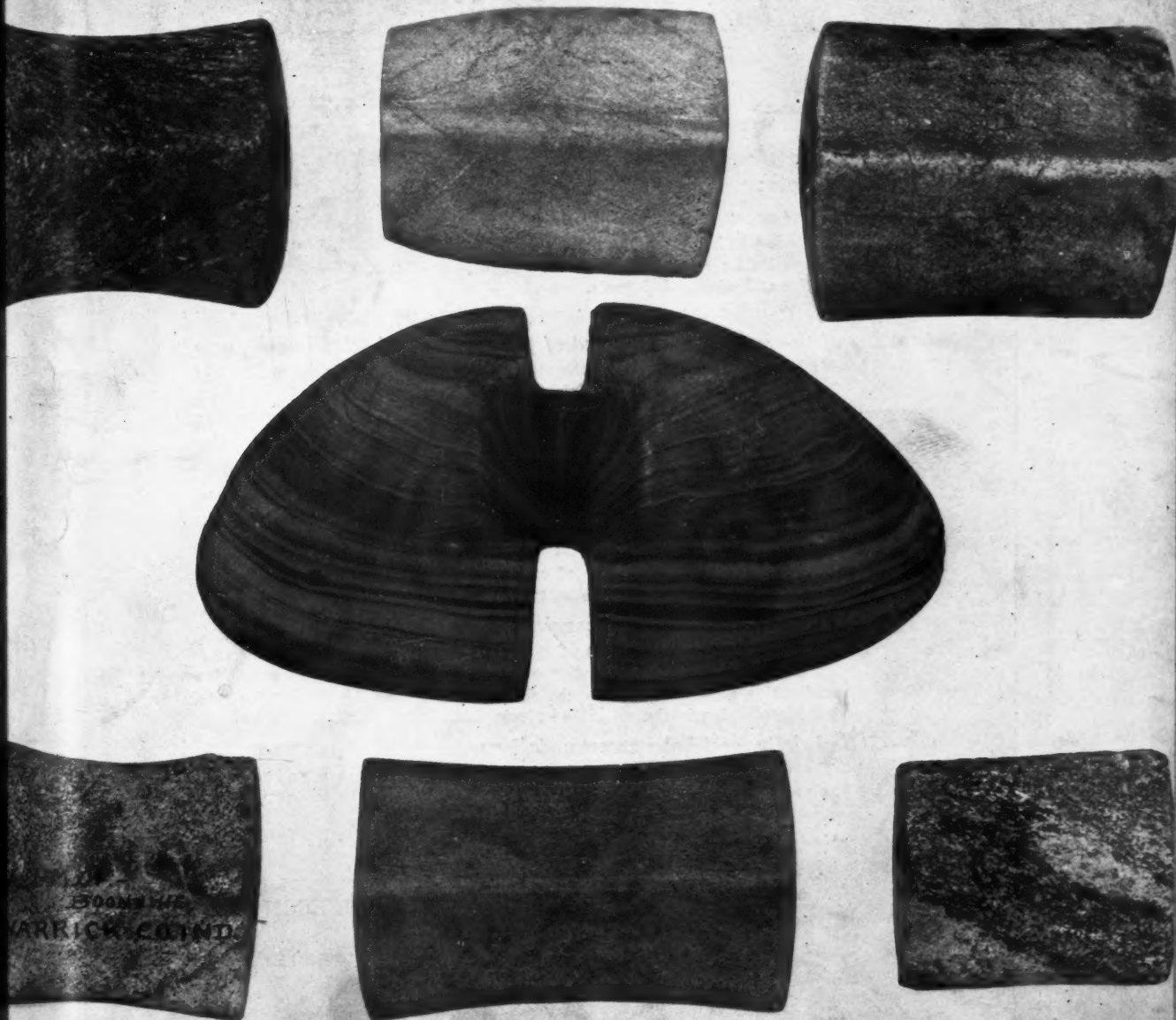


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HOBBIES



A group of ceremonial bannerstones from the Payne collection of Indian relics

THE MAGAZINE FOR COLLECTORS

Sale . . .

of the Edward W. Payne *Internationally Known* Collection of Indian Relics

Since the above announcement appeared in this magazine last month, we have been deluged with letters asking many questions. In order that our plans may be known to all, we have chosen the following queries to answer here:

1—When and where will the sale be held?

A—The sale will begin at nine o'clock A. M. on August 15, 1935, at the Central Illinois Public Service Building, located in the business district at Ninth and Madison, Springfield, Illinois.

2—Has the Collection been held intact since Mr. Payne's death and will any of the material be disposed of prior to date of sale?

A—We have disposed of none of the material since Mr. Payne's death and nothing will be sold prior to nine o'clock A. M. on August 15, 1935.

3—How has the material been placed on display and what will be the method of sale?

A—We are now placing the material in glass cases and on tables. All of it will be readily available for inspection by those interested. Each individual piece or group will be plainly marked as to its price. There will be no auction.

4—At what prices will the material be sold?

A—We have consulted a number of collectors and we are sure you will agree that the prices placed on the material are very reasonable.

5—Of what does the collection consist?

A—Many hundreds of thousands of specimens of stone age material representative of practically every section of the North American Continent. Many authorities have stated it is the finest and by far the largest privately owned collection in the world and rivals that of any museum.

6—State briefly local hotel accommodations.

A—The City has many splendid hotels and accommodations may be obtained at very reasonable rates; however, reservations should be made in advance.

Prospective buyers wishing to inspect the Collection before it is placed on sale should write for an appointment.

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Leland Hotel
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

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Gold Dollar, uncirculated (from Balto., find)	2.50	1877 Three Cents, nickel proof, very rare	7.50
Gold Dollar, 1861-54, very fine	2.15	1864 Small Cent, bronze, uncirculated, red60
Washington Cent, 1783, bright proof, restrike	1.50	1869 Small Cent, uncirculated, red75
Fugio Cent, 1787, very fine	2.75	1870 Small Cent, uncirculated, red75
Kentucky ½ Penny, very fine	1.75	Parthian Drachm, uncirculated, bold65
London Elephant ½ Penny	1.50	Parthian Tetradrachm, fine, old	3.00
Wood ½ Penny, 1723, very good40	Sassanian Broad Drachm, very fine75
Dahlonega, mint \$5, fine, rare, before 1860	10.00	Booklet, "Money of the Bible," illustrated15
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King's Hobby
Philatelic Bulletin
Post Card World
Redfield's Stamp Weekly
Photo Bulletin
New York Philatelist
Hobby World
Philatelic Phacts
The Collector
Stamp Collector's Magazine
and Stamp Dealer's Bulletin
The Shipmodeler
Collectors' Journal

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Dust Storms Provide Collectors
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THESE THINGS INTEREST US



A News Review of Interesting Hobby Pursuits

BLOOMFIELD, IA., residents have had two good public collecting enterprises under consideration that should eventually show good results. One is that commemorative trees from the various states of the Union be planted in the local park; and the other that a stone fireplace be constructed, using stones from the various states of the Union. Local Boy Scouts have agreed to promote the two projects and to see that they are carried through to completion providing the citizens of the town cooperate when on traveling or vacation trips by bringing back trees and the stones.

★ ★ ★

TREES from far countries comprise the hobby of Charles F. Jenkins, Philadelphia Farm Journal publisher, at "Far Country," his suburban estate. He is an authority on hemlocks and has several of this variety. His collection of native trees includes a California sequoia, which reaches a height of 300 feet after centuries of growth. His specimen is two feet high and has been growing for five years.

★ ★ ★

JUSTIN L. BACHARACH, New York newspaper man, calls attention to the most unusual hobby of President Svinhufvud of Finland, which is collecting American cartoons relating to his country's payment of the war debt. Hans Lagerloef of New York has presented President Svinhufvud with a set of three leather-bound volumes of these cartoons. The collection carries the cartoons chronologically, beginning where Little Finland first maintained her integrity while all her greater and richer neighbors defaulted. The first cartoons merely say "Little Finland Has Paid." Little by little the expressions become more expressive. "Finland Doesn't Care," "Hats Off to Finland" and "Three Cheers for Finland." One northern Minnesota newspaper's cartoon comments: "The topography and climate of Finland is much like our own. No wonder the people are extraordinary." There are many strong superlatives as the collection continues.

★ ★ ★

ANTOINETTE DONNELLY, newspaper columnist who writes largely on beauty topics, recently advised nervous women toward the active cultivation of a hobby to obtain poise. She told of sitting in on a congress of women where a half dozen revealed their adopted hobbies

and what these hobbies had accomplished for the riders. One woman, who once had a bad reputation for being unpoised, presented a calm after adopting a hobby, that made her one of the most charming women in the group she said.

★ ★ ★

A GROUP OF MODEL ENGINEERS of Kansas City, Mo., has formed the Kansas City Society of Model Engineers for the purpose of producing a complete system. The rail system is on the second floor of the terminal warehouse given for the purpose by the Kansas City Terminal Company. The oldest member of the organization is W. J. E. Carr, seventy-four, a mining engineer, who for thirty-five years has pursued the hobby of model engineer building. The new organization now has fourteen members. One of the projects scheduled is a model builders' exposition for 1936, which is to be shown in connection with the activities of the local Chamber of Commerce.

★ ★ ★

PAUL NIEMANN, Nebraska City, Nebr., tailor, has what one might describe as a pressing hobby. He collects tailors' irons, and has some from foreign countries. Some of them are more than 100 years old. One of the items is a specially molded one with the name of H. H. Niemann, the collector's father, in raised letters on it.

★ ★ ★

JULES CHARBNEAU, whom many will remember as the exhibitor of the "World's Largest Museum of Tiny Things," at the Italian Village at the 1934 Century of Progress, broadcast a talk on hobbies as a feature of Claudine MacDonald's Woman's Radio Review program over WEA, (N.B.C.), July 18. Mr. Charbneau is a son-in-law of Daddy Standley, well known curio dealer of Seattle.

★ ★ ★

WHAT'S INTERESTING and different in photographic prints? Harold M. May of Buffalo, N. Y., who has a collection of several hundred miniature photographs, some of them colored, would probably tell you that this hobby of his is the answer. Mr. May says that some of them were taken with his own camera, while others were purchased from print dealers. He says that in coloring he tries to steer clear of ordinary tinting, and that the photographs he personally tints are done with cotton

batting and a small stick. Mr. May has been pursuing this hobby for more than twenty years and from time to time his colored prints have been used for exhibition purposes. One of the creditable things about collecting miniature photographic prints is the small amount of space involved. On a small card two inches wide and two and one-half inches high it is possible to mount as many as twelve of his miniature photographs. Each picture gives the minutest details very clearly.

★ ★ ★

ST. LOUISIANS who are interested in the past of their city should see a picture of Market Street as it appeared in 1817. Conrad Sudbeck, collector of St. Louis, has one of these pictures, which shows the city looking very much the small country town that it was in those days.

★ ★ ★

SPEAKING of the border and backwoods dwellers of the young American colonies some two hundred years ago, Andrew Burnaby in "Travels Through North America," says: "Far from the bustle of the world, they live in the most delightful climate, and richest soil imaginable; they are everywhere surrounded with beautiful prospects and sylvan scenes; lofty mountains, transparent streams, falls of water, rich valleys, and majestic woods; the whole interspersed with an infinite variety of flowering shrubs, constitute the landscape surrounding them; they are subject to few diseases; are generally robust; and live in perfect liberty; they are ignorant of want and acquainted with but few vices. Their inexperience of the elegancies of life precludes any regret that they possess what many princes would give half their dominion for, health, content, and tranquillity of mind."

★ ★ ★

HERE IS A PASSAGE from Henderson's "The Conquest of the Old Southwest" (p.p. 232-233) that will appeal to the hobby-riders inclined toward botanical specimens. "In the course of the journey over the mountains and through the wilderness, the pioneers forgot the trials of the trail in the face of the surpassing beauties of the country. The Cumberlands were covered with rich undergrowth of the red and white rhododendron, the delicate laurel, the mountain ivy, the flaming Azalea, the spicewood, and the cane; while the white stars of the dogwood and the carmine blossoms of the red bud, strewn across the verdant background of the forest, gleamed in the eager air of spring."

★ ★ ★

JOAN BLONDELL, film star, and her husband, George Barnes, screen cameraman, have a miniature railroad, complete in all details, at their

home at Laurel Canyon. It serves as relaxation during their leisure hours.

★ ★ ★

SPEAKING before the Newark, N. J., Kiwanis Club recently, William Klenke of the public school faculty of that city told how public schools might be used in leisure hours for the development of hobbies by youth of the city.

★ ★ ★

IN HOLLYWOOD Wera Engels' menagerie of toy animals is well known. Unlike most toy animals Miss Engels' are made of cloth.

★ ★ ★

COLLECTING NEWSPAPER name plates of high school newspapers is the hobby of two St. Paul, Minn., boys, Sidney Frank and Morris Fine. Together they have assembled more than 500, including some from abroad.

★ ★ ★

CIGAR BANDS. There are many things in favor of collecting cigar bands according to Mrs. Nettie Souza, Alameda, Calif., who is president of the International Cigar Band Society, which now has a membership of thirty. This hobby according to Mrs. Souza can be quite instructive and educational. Using her own collection as an example, she says that it is possible to obtain several thousand different varieties from all parts of the world. She has two sets of bands of the Presidents of the United States, also the rulers of Germany in the days of Bismarck, some from Russia, others from France, Roumania, Italy and England. She also has a set representing all the letters of the alphabet. Others represent the movie stars, actors and actresses. Another group shows the flags of all nations, and there are a few seals of the states of the United States. They are a study in art themselves for the engravings have been executed by expert designers at considerable outlay of money.

THINGS I'D MOST FORGOTTEN



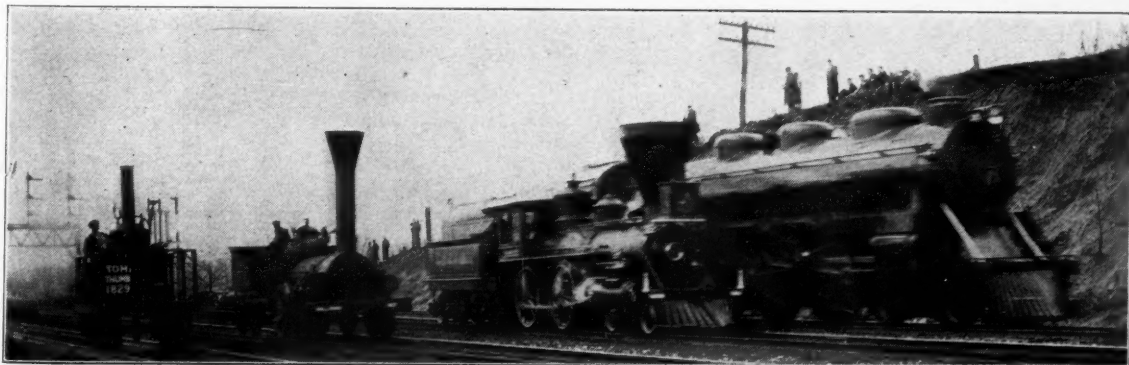
By ORBRA E. KING

THE last few generations have seen marvelous developments in methods of transportation. In the 70's, 80's and 90's the bicycle was considered the height of mechanical invention for individual travel. And yet what crude things some of them were! * * * In 1816 the Baron von Drais made a crude form of bicycle which he called a "draisine" and which was propelled with the feet on the ground. That was "walking sitting down" with a vengeance! This was introduced into England where it was called a "hobby horse"—goodness only knows why! * * * About 1855 the system of pedals was invented and within a decade cycling became a popular pastime. * * * The first real bicycle was the velocipede — commonly called a "bone-shaker." It had wooden spokes and steel tires. Most people preferred to walk—it was easier! * * * Then there was the bicycle with the very high wheel in front and the little one behind — always seemed like a little fellow trying vainly to keep up with his big brother! * * * And then there were the Columbias, and the Rovers and the Safety: bicycles for one person and those for two, three and even five or six passengers. Riding them gave a thrill—and often a spill. * * * And there was the "sociable" machine which had two seats side by side. Who did the guiding? At least there was no back seat driving! * * * And the ladies bicycles. * * * We remember them all.

Other methods of transportation. * * * Remember when buggies and surries were common? * * * The young man often had a two-wheeled cart. * * * And the wealthy owned old-fashioned carriages built coach-fashion. Speaking of carriages, the one that General Andrew Jackson used is now preserved at the Hermitage at Nashville. When the General and Mrs. Jackson went to purchase the carriage Jackson wanted to buy one with a blue plush lining, but Mrs. Jackson wanted a red lining. Of course they compromised the matter by buying the RED one! * * * Do you remember the old mule-drawn street cars? And do you remember when they put in the electric trolley cars? * * * Do you remember when an automobile looked like a glorified spring wagon? * * * What is to be the next change? Our grandfathers went courting on horseback, our fathers in buggies, ourselves in automobiles, our sons in airplanes and our grandsons in . . . (to be filled in about 1970!) * * * Old ways of traveling remind us of the highways of other days. The old gravel turnpike with a toll gate ever so often. (They were paid for that way). * * * But remember when "night riders" sometimes burned the toll gates! * * * And there were those romantic old wooden covered bridges. Very few of them left now. * * * And ferries over the larger streams. A wire cable was stretched over the stream and hooked over a pulley on the ferry boat, which was pulled across by hand. * * * And the one behind the saloon! * * * And every man carried a hitching strap in his buggy.

Those who have lived in the South are familiar with the old out-building kitchen in the backyard. It was big and roomy and had a hewn stone chimney and open fireplace. The cooking was done either over the open fire or on the new "step-stove." Remember the tripods, and the "spiders," and the iron fire tongs, and toddy stick and t'nder box and "sto-wood" box. * * * Think of what meals were cooked in those kitchens. Well-fed mummies stirred savory

(Continued on page 13)



For collectors of locomotives. Old and new locomotives on parade, Halethorpe, Maryland. Left to right: Thom Thumb, 1829; William Galloway (Lafayette), 1837; William Mason, 1856; Lord Baltimore, of "The Abraham Lincoln", new Baltimore and Ohio streamlined train.

MADONNAS

Over all the World ... Over all the Years

COLLECTING pictures of Madonnas, according to Mrs. Dorothy Longnecker of New York City, who follows this hobby, is not a journey to be undertaken over a holiday week-end. It entails, says she a lifetime of study, and even then would fall short of revealing all of the resources of pursuit. Mrs. Longnecker is qualified to speak thus for she has 2,000 Madonna pictures, covering forty years collecting, and this barely touches the resources of her hobby. Mrs. Longnecker has some definite opinions about her collection. Says she:

"This collection aims to make the subject intelligible in the particular schools and particular periods of secular art—done in loose-leaf form, leaving the spectator to select, compare, admire, according to his own discrimination, taste and requirements. Though the subject has unity, it is really boundless as regards variety and complexity, and its sphere of enjoyment is without limitations.

"Of all the pictures in our galleries, public or private, and of the architectural adornments of those

majestic edifices which sprang up in the Middle Ages, the largest and most beautiful portion have reference to the Madonna.

"Christian art is unthinkable without the myriad pictures of the Nativity and of the Madonna and Child. This tendency to depict the birth of our Divine Saviour reflects the great supernatural character of this holy event. Through all the most beautiful and precious productions of human genius and skill, these paintings have been bequeathed to us.

"These paintings show variations of a theme old as creation and new as the passing moment, in highest heaven yet not out of sight of the earth—the divine theme of motherhood. These eminent painters considered the picturing of anything less sacred than a Madonna as unworthy of their efforts. It seems as though one and all leaped to the lovely subject as a blessed chance to express its tenderness and joyous sweetness.

"Getting into the field of research (perhaps, at first, accidentally) I could not satisfy myself with any-

thing less than the utmost that minute collection and progressive study of the pictures could do. Diligent examination of widely scattered Madonnas and various reading about them became necessary to satisfy my own high sense of what is demanded of Art and Literature. Perseveringly and thoughtfully I sought new pictures with a high view to their pursuit and with a mind always on enlarging the score—the greatest labour of a busy life.

"Since I am released from cares which tie the feet of man, I shall fare on, collecting, in blissful joy, more for the enlightenment of my mind, exploring the fascinating developments of the theme. Not a journey to be undertaken over a holiday week-end! It still entails a lifetime of study, and even then would fall short of revealing all of the resources of pursuit.

"But this collection can tell much in a brief hour. We can speed through the centuries and embrace the world in this evaluation. In these sweet pastures of delight my spirit is ever yearning."

Mrs. Dorothy Longnecker and some of her Madonnas. This photograph was taken at the Second Annual New York Hobby Show where Mrs. Longnecker exhibited.



A Fan Fan

By HARRIET C. TOWNER

FANS as a "hobby" open an unexpected vista of history and romance and may lead one far afield.

Examples of fans are to be seen in plates of Egyptian sculptures at Thebes, and screen fans are said to have been known in China as early as 3000 B.C. Large feather fans were carried in the procession of the sacred pontiffs at Rome, and fans were always a part of the trousseau of ancient Roman ladies. The early fans seem to have been invariably of the "screen" type, which has a handle of ivory, wood or other hard substance, to which is attached a rigid mount; the earliest form of which was made of dyed pheasant or peacock feathers.

Folding fans were invented in Japan about 670 A.D., and were from thence introduced into China sometime in the tenth century and into Europe in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The use of fans first became widely popular in Spain and Italy and the fashion soon spread to France and England. In 1606 there were twenty-seven fans included in an inventory of the possessions of Queen Elizabeth. In the sixteenth century Paris became the center of fan manufacture, a fanmaker's guild was organized and several well known painters became painters of fans. Fans made in France were also sent to other countries to be painted or decorated by local artists.

Just as the Aubusson rug was worthy of a gift in early European affairs, so also was the fan a distinctive token of good-will and affection. It is recorded that an exquisitely interesting fan was presented by the municipality of Dieppe to Marie Antoinette on the birth of her son the dauphin.

The lure of the fan was not unknown in the regions of the Nile. A translation from Uzanne, *The Fan* says:

"Cleopatra disdained not . . . to cause herself to be fanned by favourite slaves armed with screens or feathers of the Ibis, impregnated with odours."

Steele, in the *Tatler*, No. 52, August 9, 1709, gives an interesting account of Delamira, a fine lady, giving up her fan when she was about to be married. One of her female acquaintances, having envied the manner in which Delamira used her fan asks for it. Delamira acknowledges the virtues of the fan (which was left her by her mother, and had been long in the family) "which, whoever had in possession, and used with skill, should win all beholders;

'and since' said she smiling, 'I have no more to do with extending my contests or triumphs, I will make you a present of this inestimable rarity.'"

Two years later in the *Spectator* (No. 102) Addison says:

"Women are armed with fans as men with swords, and sometimes do more execution with them."

The walking or outdoor fan which a lady carried with her to church, or to public promenades, was of large dimensions, sufficient to screen the face from the sun, and answered the purpose of the modern parasol. In old prints women are seen carrying these fans according to fancy. The dress fan was much smaller than the walking fan, though more elegant.

My own collection of fans represented in the beginning simply interesting souvenirs of friends and places that I had visited. Living at the time the collection was begun in Puerto Rico, with its semi-tropical climate and interesting Spanish background, it was natural to acquire fans, since they were an essential part of every costume, and were a distinctive part of the Spanish tradition. It soon became my ambition to obtain a fan from every city and village of the Island, and these form the foundation of a collection which has since grown to include fans which carry with them memories and associations from many parts of the world, although fans "made in Spain" still predominate.

In China it is said to be a compliment to invite a friend to write a sentiment upon one's fans as a memento of friendship, and this has proved a delightful custom to follow. Many fans presented by friends have been autographed and those secured as souvenirs of various towns and cities have the name of the town and the date when it was visited. This data never fails to bring to mind the circumstances under which the fan was procured.

It is difficult to select for especial mention the fans which are most prized, because some of them which mean the most to me are the simplest and least expensive, their value lying entirely in the associations which they carry in their dainty folds or in the woven strands of some of the characteristic screen fans.

An exquisite antique fan of black Chantilly lace, with delicately carved olive wood sticks, is outstanding not only because it carries with it a vision of a high born Spanish Senora, whose mantilla may have been of matching lace, but also for the rea-

son that it was the gift of a dear friend.

Another lovely fan was made by the famous Spanish fan maker, Colomina, painted by the well known Spanish painter of fans, Garcia Rosa, and signed by them both. This fan has very choice mother of pearl sticks, and the mount on which the painter has painted a different scene on each side, is of kidskin.

Other fans "made in Spain" are charmingly hand painted not only upon the mounts but across the sticks, with dainty decorations on the end, or "guard" sticks. Characteristic Spanish fans of the less expensive variety are folding fans made of paper on which is depicted a spirited representation of a bull fight. These fans have on one guard stick the word "Recuerdo" and on the other "de Espana" (in memory of Spain).

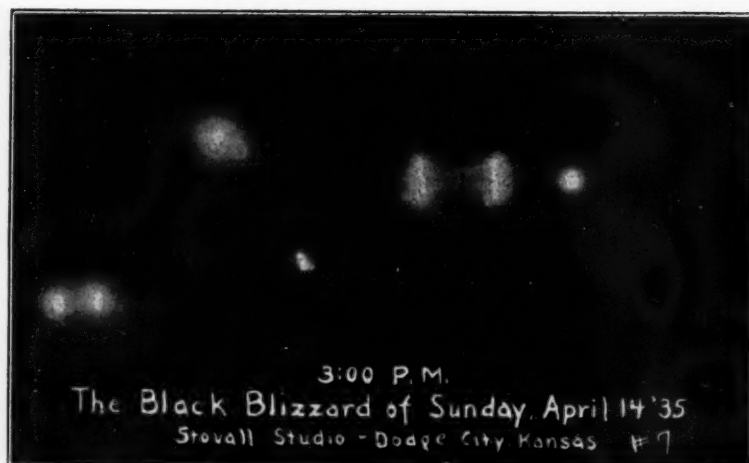
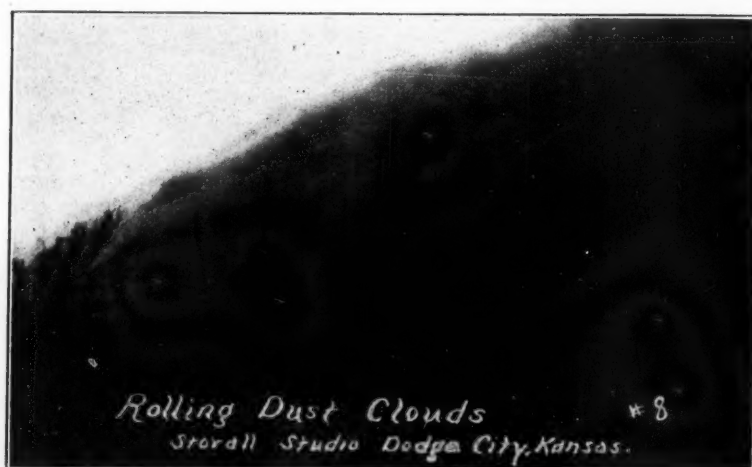
Among fans from Japan and China are excellent examples of the "brise" type of fan. These have no mount but are composed of a number of blades, or sticks, fastened at the handle by a rivet and radiating toward the top where they are held together by a ribbon. In Japan this type is regarded as an emblem of life, widening and expanding as the stick radiates from the rivet.

Included in the collection are some delicate French fans of Duchesse-lace, with inserts of rose point. One has sticks of white mother of pearl with silver inlay; the sticks of another are of clouded mother of pearl with gold inlay. Still another has pierced ivory sticks. Other French fans have daintily painted mounts of vellum or parchment with elaborately carved guard sticks. The oldest fan in the collection has the Vernis-Martin laquer, or translucent varnish, which was accidentally discovered by the brothers Martin, French coach painters, while attempting to imitate Japanese laquer.

Feather fans of every style and color add gayety to the collection. One composed of huge orchid ostrich plumes with smaller pendant plumes of purple is the key to a colorful and delightful memory picture of a fiesta at Carnival time. In fact, there is hardly a fan in the collection which does not carry with it something which flashes upon the "inner eye" including the small red white and blue "cockade" fan with its circular pleated mount, which was once brought home in triumph from a circus of childhood days!

Taken as a whole these fans record memories of many a changing year and the collecting of them is a hobby that may be recommended.

Dust Storms Provide Collector with Vivid Material



MERRITT L. Beeson, proprietor of the Corral Museum, Dodge City, Kansas, made us feel perfectly at home when he sent us some remarkable pictures of a Kansas dust storm. The publisher of *HOBBIES* was born and raised in western Kansas. For some years the dust storms were not bad and the residents attributed it to the settling of Oklahoma and Texas. This year the storms were worst than ever, which disputes that theory. Mr. Beeson writes that he has made a collection of all the dust storm pictures, newspaper stories and miscellaneous material he can find. He sent us a jar of dust as fine as flour that sifted into his museum. Mr. Beeson writes:

"To describe what we went through here during these dust storms in the way of keeping the museum clean and in shape to entertain visitors is quite beyond words. Four thousand articles, many of a delicate nature were a great worry and we invented many ingenious methods to care for these precious relics.

On March 20 motorists were warned to refrain from travel on state highways as the worst dust storm of the year swept across Kansas. Roads were ordered blocked as far east as Topeka, Ottawa and Lawrence as the dense clouds of dust had reduced visibility to a few feet and it was becoming worse steadily. In Western and Central Kansas visibility was reported as absolute zero in many places.

"Residents in western Kansas were sticking it out, dust or no dust, improvised masks over their faces, literally and figuratively "gritted" their teeth, shoveled away six or eight inches of dust that accumulated after a six-day duster. Visibility was limited to three or four blocks down to zero. Five trains remained over night at Syracuse, Kansas; only one bus in from the west in twenty four hours. Merchants declared business conditions were good despite the dust and said things were about normal.

"Gasoline hand car crews tried to patrol the Santa Fe main line with shovels, but visibility was zero and sand drifted across two or three stretches of track faster than they could shovel it off. More than twenty trainmen were marooned on an unbroken plain fifteen miles north of Garden City on the Scott City branch. The locomotive of a mixed train from Great Bend was derailed near Tennis station by running into a dirt drift. A wrecking crew of fifteen men from Dodge City reached

the wreck but the storm made it impossible to work. Workmen tried to shovel four foot drifts from around the wrecker's wheels so it could function. Two crews were forced to spend two nights and a day in coaches while the storm continued.

"At times drivers could make the outlines of buildings fifty yards from the road. However when a gust of wind increased the intensity of the dust, it was impossible only to see the fences on each side of the road and at the worst periods one could see the road not more than eight feet ahead of the car. At times from inside the car it was impossible to see the ditches on either side.

A. N. Anderson of St. Louis, enroute to visit a department store in Dodge City, spent fourteen hours in his stalled car, eight miles east of Dodge City on Highway 154.

"A west bound motorist drove on after coming from Wichita. His wife was in a car ahead of him and he was trying to find her, as they lost trace of each other on the road.

"A passenger on one of the Santa Fe trains from Chicago to Denver was held up for the night and he was not interested when it would go on. He was waiting for the first train going back east. "This has been a great experience," he said, "but I'll never be able to make my grandchildren believe it."

"April 14th, 1935, will always be remembered as 'Black Sunday' by all who lived through the hours of horror, on that eventful day. No words can describe or pictures show the actual scenes as the black cloud approached from the north and in the short time of only a few minutes total darkness had followed a reasonable, quiet, clear day. The feeling inspired by this sudden onslaught sent minds into fear, sublime reverence and awe, causing many to think death and the end of the World was upon them. After the first shock had passed, lights were put on, and incoherent prayers offered for their lives. Sanity and common sense returned as people surveyed this blackest of all dust storms.

"Laura Ingalls, noted woman flier said: 'It was the most appalling thing I ever saw in all my years of flying. I was up 22,000 feet and it was still above me. I must have flown as far as Wichita, Kansas, in that haze. I had fears it was ruining my motor. Then I headed back. My radio went out and I just was out of touch with everything, isolated, in a blanket of dust that spread in every direction.' Turning back, she flew until she found an opening in the clouds of dust and landed without difficulty near Alamosa, Colo.

"The men managed to get along pretty well but it was hard on the women in their housekeeping. Every time there was a dust storm the housekeeper seriously would inform her husband that they should move out of the country and never come back.

"A short distance from Guymon, Oklahoma, a motorist saw a ten gallon hat atop a pile of drifted dust at the roadside during a bad dust storm. Stopping to pick it up, he was surprised to find a man's head under it. "Can't I help you some way?" inquired the motorist, deeply concerned. "No," replied the man, "I'll make it all right, partner, I'm on a horse."

THINGS I'D MOST FORGOTTEN

(Continued from page 9)

pots while the little pickannines ran back and fourth to the dining room carrying steaming dishes and silverware. * * * Remember salt rising bread, mince-meat pies, corn cakes, homemade hominy, and the delicious "pound cake" that grandmother stirred up with the big wooden spoon. * * * Yum, yum, yum, don't make me hungry!

Churches of other days. * * * Homemade wooden benches—uncomfortable! * * * No elevated floors, they were level. * * * Colored glass panes in the windows. * * * The "amen corner." * * * And "home-coming" day ever so often with dinner on the ground. * * * And slab monuments in the cemetery (we called it the graveyard then). * * * Regarding churches of long ago, Mrs. Laura Prickett of Hoult, W. Va., writes: "Do you remember when we took candles (and later kerosene lamps) to singing school at night? Remember when the church did not include a parlor, a kitchen, a dining room and a CARD ROOM? And when the preacher expected, and generally received, a chicken dinner when he made his pastoral call?"

Will Tate of Texas mentions various old styles of hair dressing. "Remember the chignon the women wore? Some girls wore their hair down their back in two braids, some wore bangs and some false curls. All wanted long hair. Remember the men's pompadors? Some men parted their hair in the middle, some on the right side and some on left. Some men I remember, as Buffalo Bill and Dr. Henthorn, wore their hair very long." (Buffalo Bill and other Indian fighters wore their hair long as a matter of honor. They thought if the Indians should get their scalp that they were entitled to a respectable scalplock!) * * * Speaking of hair, there was a time when growing a crop of whiskers was an achievement. That was back in the old days

before "Pappy" became "Dad." * * * What has happened to all the beards, mustaches, sideburns and perukes? Perhaps the House of David has secured a monopoly on all forms of hair adornments!

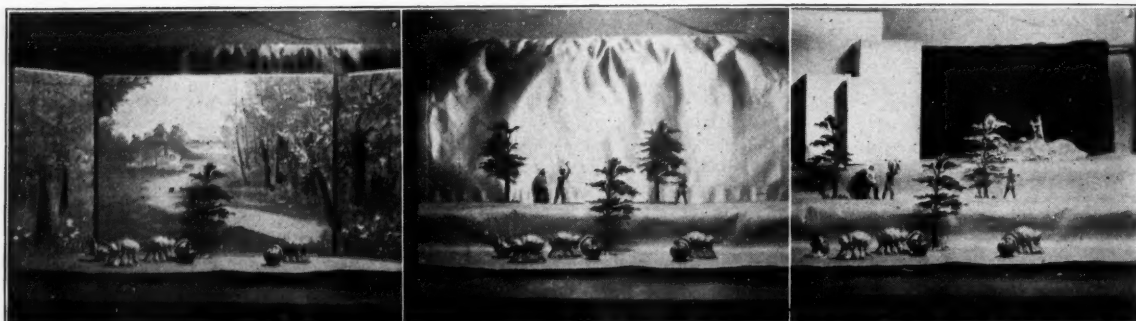
Frank C. Ross from Kansas City writes that he has forgotten most of the things that he remembers, nevertheless he puts his recollector to work and sends in some suggestions. He says: "Remember the tobacco tags and cigarette pictures of ball players and soubrettes we boys collected? And the flying trapeze in every boy's yard. And the game of 'ante-over.' Remember the water barrel and the lead trough made by nailing two boards together. Do you recall spitting on the bait when fishing? And remember 'chewing-wax' instead of chewing gum?" (I guess he means the "Kiss-Me" kind.)

Remember when the young lady had a hope chest filled to the brim in anticipation of THE DAY? Dishes, silverware, bed clothes, and linens were all there. The hope chest was not complete without a "baker's dozen" quilts—twelve of these might be plain but at least one must be fancy, to be used as a counterpane on special occasions. * * * The friendship quilt usually had a place. It was made of blocks contributed by friends, and usually had the givers initials crocheted on it. * * * Remember the charm strings of the past that were so popular. They might contain any small trinket provided it was something that the giver had used. * * * The charm string was later replaced, in sentiment at least, by the friendship bracelet. * * * Then there is that old trinket box of yours. What is in it? Perhaps a few photographs, a few faded flowers, some letters, your graduation program and perhaps your autograph album. Mementoes of the past. A collection that would appear odd and grotesque to others, but is filled with golden memories of a gayer past to you. In those days one need not be ashamed of sentiment!

But sentiment disappeared with the Victorian Age; sophistication will not tolerate sentimentalism. The days of "East Lynne" are over and we are living in the age of "Main Street." The stork no longer intrigues the youthful fancy—it is as dead as the dodo-bird. We are living in the hard-boiled, double-fisted electrical age. Some say it is better so. Is it?

Readers are invited to send in suggestions for this column. A postal card will do. Thanks for the many interesting suggestions last month. Why not send your favorite verse from your autograph album. Address, Orbra E. King, Route 3, Owensboro, Kentucky.

A New Field for the Miniature Stage



Scenes 1, 2, and 3, respectively of *America the Beautiful*

By **GEORGE M. JONES, JR.**

MY HOBBY is concerned with a miniature theatre, but I cannot call myself a puppeteer. The stage with which I spend my leisure time is not of the puppet variety. So far as I know, The Rainbow Theatre is unique in being the only theatre in which neither human actors nor marionettes of any sort "strut and fret their hour upon the stage". It is a stage without action, a stage which depends for its effects entirely upon music and color, and miniatures. This explanation will include another way in which the miniature may be made to take a part.

To the uninitiated, this may or may not sound novel. Music is no new thing in the theatre and the importance of color is not neglected upon the stage of any theatre large or small. It is not the use of either of these two which is unique, but the dedication of a theatre solely to combinations of them.

Let me explain by recounting the beginning of the miniature "color theatre," for so we have come to call it. There have long been theories current regarding the psychological relationship between music and color. More than one visionary musician has attempted to make use of this mysterious and elusive link. Rimington invented the color organ. This was an instrument so arranged that as each note was played a supposedly corresponding color was projected upon a screen. This arrangement, although interesting as an experiment, never became popular. However certain persons do associate certain colors with certain musical notes. However, this is not true of all persons nor is there any uniformity evident among those who do have such associations.

A theory which seems more practical, is that the general mood of a

musical piece can be interpreted with respect to colors. Scriabin attempted to make use of this possibility in an opera which he composed. His idea was that the lighting of the stage should be so arranged that the color would constantly be changing to correspond with music; each mood and theme of the music was to be accompanied by its appropriate lighting effects. Unfortunately, Scriabin's death cut short his work and his opera has never, I believe, been produced since.

It was after reading about these and similar experiments, that the idea which later developed into the Rainbow Theatre came to us. We decided to try some experiments ourselves. We rigged up a crude miniature stage, installed a number of colored lights (borrowed from a box of Christmas tree ornaments) and got to work. Perhaps I should say, "got to play," for we did not proceed in any scientific sort of way, but rather used our stage as a pastime and source of entertainment.

At first we tried Rimington's idea and used a different colored light for each musical note. This was possible, as far as we were concerned, only with simple pieces and then only when they were played slowly on a set of chimes. Then we added a victrola to our equipment and tried more elaborate music and simply tried to suit the lighting to the general mood of the piece. This was more successful. In the beginning our stage was bare save for some satin draperies of a light color. The next step was to make the stage more interesting by adding miniature figures and simple scenery in keeping with the number.

For instance, one of the first pieces with which we experimented was the "Light Cavalry Overture." For this, we had on our stage a tree or two and a number of lead soldiers in white uniforms. This setting was

illuminated dimly at first during the series of trumpet calls which opens the overture. Then, as the music became more martial, the lights became brighter until the stage was flooded with brilliant colors while the music brought visions of long lines of cavalry charging over fields of battle. This stirring music gave way to the solemn strains of a dead march as the lights faded to a twilight of blue and purple.

The result of such a procedure was almost amazing. Although nothing on the stage had moved, the scene seemed constantly changing. The shifting colors seemed to take the place of motion and the scene on the stage, while it remained the same, maintained its interest throughout the piece and seemed, in some way, to partake of the stirring and vigorous quality of the music.

From then on the color theatre was our hobby. We tried out new numbers, we improved our stage, and the Rainbow Theatre as it is today began to develop rapidly. In the course of this development, the theatre progressed from the third-floor bed room where the first experiments were held to a place of honor in the parlor. A larger and more complete stage was built, and an increasing supply of properties in miniature began to accumulate.

The stage itself is entirely home made. The proscenium arch is cut from beaver board and the back and sides are of the same material. The sides are detachable for greater facility in setting the stage. The floor measures approximately 26 inches by 15 inches, while the opening of the proscenium arch is only 12 inches high. These dimensions may seem rather small, but it must be remembered that the tallest of our actors stand only four inches high and the majority of them are still shorter. The curtain is simply a piece of colored goods tacked to a roller, while

drops are suspended from rods resting on the pieces of beaverboard which form the sides of the stage.

The lighting effects are achieved almost entirely by a row of colored Christmas tree bulbs behind the proscenium arch. These lights are operated from a switchboard backstage that is really quite simple in spite of its complicated appearance, which is the pride of the amateur electrician who contrived it. A flash light for a "spot" and a movable light on the stage itself complete the lighting equipment.

Changes of scene in the course of the number are accomplished by dividing the stage into two or three smaller stages each curtained by a drop which can be raised at the proper moment. For example, in "America the Beautiful", a number from our Thanksgiving program, the curtain goes up on a rural scene. Sheaves of wheat are seen standing in a field while turkeys strut about to give a proper Thanksgiving atmosphere. At the close of the first stanza, the backdrop behind the scene rises and discloses, on a higher level, a thrilling scene in tableau, of course, intended to represent, "Oh beautiful for heroes proved in liberating strife." A pioneer, complete with powder horn and flintlock gun, is seen engaged in deadly combat with a number of Indians in full war regalia. As this stanza comes to an end, a second drop goes up and, on a still higher level, appears a representation of the alabaster cities (a number of candy boxes of various shapes and sizes) with another buckskin clad pioneer standing upon a mountain top stretching his arm toward them.

Such a method permits a pyramiding on one scene upon another which results in a sort of "grande finale by the entire company" and is quite effective. Another method of changing scenes without lowering the curtain is by turning out all lights and making quick changes in the dark. This, however, presents difficulties and has not proved entirely successful.

In contrast with the home-made stage, scarcely any of the many properties that we have accumulated are the products of our own labor. As in the "Light Cavalry Overture", we use lead soldiers as the "actors" in many of our numbers. For Christmas numbers, we make extensive use of the many varieties of "Nativity sets" available. Besides these, we have gathered a vast number of other properties of all sorts and from many sources. Cigar-lighters, dolls, incense burners, candy boxes, building blocks, etc., have all played their part either as actors or properties in the Rainbow Theatre. In fact we might almost say

of the Rainbow Theatre what H. G. Wells says of the floor games about which he has written in his book of that name, "A large part of the fun of this game lies in the witty incorporation of all sorts of extraneous objects."

The only thing calling for the exercise of any creative artistic genius, has been a number of backdrops painted for the theatre by the artistic member of the company. Even these, all of them simple landscapes or skies, were a rather late development in the progress of the theatre.

From the beginning we used a victrola for the music. As a result, we found ourselves hampered for a time by the fact that our programs were determined almost entirely by the records that were available. However, there was no lack of Christmas carols with which to practice and as the theatre developed and new possibilities opened up to us, we soon learned to make use of whatever we found. In fact some of our most popular numbers, such as "A Hunt in the Black Forest", which has proved a sure-fire hit with every audience, came into being simply as a result of the chance fact that records of the pieces turned up.

Such is the Rainbow Theatre. At first an experiment, it is now the hobby of its originators and has served as the source of entertainment for numerous parties and gatherings. Of course it has its limitations. The diminutive size of the stage limits the audience to about a dozen. But then, this small size is at the same time an asset, for it renders the entire theatre easily portable and capable of being set up in a small space in a short time. It requires only two operators and could, in a pinch, be run by a single person. The smallest of puppet theatres, on the other hand, requires at least a dozen people for a production.

Our repertoire has increased steadily and now includes about twenty-five numbers ranging in type from Christmas carols to the "Parade of the Wooden Soldier" and the "Cossack Love Song". For "entree-actes" and for younger members of the audience, we have an Oriental interlude featuring Chinese dancing dolls and a version of "The Three Bears" performed by a doll and some toy teddy bears. However, these numbers are not part of the original idea of the color theatre, but encroach upon the realm of puppets and puppeteers.

We have given seasonal programs at Christmas, Easter, and Thanksgiving as well as general programs appropriate at any time. All of the numbers are presented with practically no action at all upon the stage,

Ivory Nut Miniatures

Made from the Tonga nut by South American Indians. Look and last like ivory. Made in the forms of strawberries and vases. Colored by vegetable dyes. Contain miniatures within miniatures.

A limited number of these have been sent to me to sell by friends in South America.

75c EACH, plus 5c POSTAGE
Worth much more.

Publisher

HOBBIES MAGAZINE

2810 South Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO - - ILLINOIS

MIDGET BIBLE; greatest novelty of the age; size of postage stamp; contains 64 pages of the New Testament; profusely illustrated; 10c postpaid.—Emmett Weick, 2840 Zenobia, Denver, Colo. au1041

yet we have had no difficulty in arranging balanced programs which hold the attention of an audience for an hour or so.

Since nearly all of the properties have been found in the homes of the theatre's promoters, very little expense has been incurred. In fact, during the year and a half in which the theatre has been in existence, I do not believe that the expenditures total five dollars. Most of what we did spend was for electrical equipment.

A hobby of this sort has more than one advantage. It can be indulged by the whole family. Grandmother, the children, and even the neighbors, are always glad to add a new miniature from their daily finds. It is not hard to carry miniatures. They can be stuck in the purse, and there is always room for one more in any travelling bag.

As a hobby, our Rainbow Theatre seems to meet all the requirements. It is inexpensive; it calls for no great technical or artistic skill, and it does not become "stale" as there are always improvements to make and new innovations to try out. In addition to this, its uniqueness and its popularity with all those who have attended it seem to make it an almost ideal hobby and a really interesting parlor entertainment.

Miniature Farm

O. C. Maurer, World War veteran of Ketersville, Ohio, has directed his love for the miniature along a little different channel. He has a miniature farm carved from wood. In addition to the farm buildings all manner of livestock is represented, including pigeons on the roof of the barn.

LINCOLNIANA

By BLAINE BROOKS GERNON

Groups

The Abraham Lincoln Society of Northern California plans a summer session for August, details of which will appear in the September issue of HOBBIES.

The Lincoln Fellowship of Southern California announces twenty active members, three associates, and ten honoraries. On June 1, the Fellowship was entertained in the Pasadena home of Lewis D. Johnson, artist, student, and lecturer, who gave a stereopticon talk on "Lincoln Memorials" with seventy slides. On the 22nd, the group inspected the Wyles Collection of Lincolniana at the State College in Santa Barbara, with ten guests present.

Books

"The Eve of Conflict: Stephen A. Douglas And The Needless War," by George Fort Milton, published by Houghton Mifflin Co. (1934), Single volume—\$5.

This book has caused unusual comment in the field of American biography and a mild furor in Lincolniana. If the author has failed to paint a clear picture of Douglas and has missed Lincoln entirely, it cannot be said that he has not marshalled well the causes that led to the Civil War. The book is an encyclopedia of important matter for the period and is perhaps the most exhaustive resume since James G. Blaine's "Twenty Years In Congress" (1884). Milton, a southerner, refrains from completely absolving the South, and like Blaine, rests on the theory that the South was led to the final act of secession by ambitious and hotheaded, albeit earnest and honest leaders. All too forgetful of the facts of progress and education, the author attributes the unbending attitude of the North to politicians, preachers, and abolitionists. Partisan documents and newspapers are quoted almost exclusively, best demonstrated by his treatment of the fight for Kansas and the Lincoln-Douglas debates. The author seems to miss the fact that both Lincoln and Douglas were moderates within their respective parties and groups with the balance of power in the hands of zealots. Oddly enough, when war looms the author shifts the blame to five Republican leaders, and from them to Seward and Lincoln.

Despite these and other evidences of partisanship, "The Eve of Conflict" is a great source book of in-

formation for its period. The student will be amazed and delighted at Milton's collection and analysis of matters pertaining to factions and parties in almost every state in the Union from 1850 to 1861. The book was not written for "southern consumption" and will be well received by students of Lincoln. Its attention is well deserved.

Scrap Books

Experience would advise loose leaf binders, three rings, 9½x11½", capable of holding Lincoln Lore, with division by years and periods. Planning makes for convenience and value. Do not collect haphazardly.

Personal

June commencements saw Northwestern University confer the degree, Doctor of Laws, on Hon. Henry Horner, and a like honor by Knox College on Emmanuel Hertz.

Otto Eisenschimmel, perhaps the leading authority on the death plots, is off to Europe for a vacation.

On July 4th, the "Lincoln Pioneer Village" was dedicated with ceremonies at Rockport, Indiana. Replicas include the homes of Daniel Grass and Judge Pritchler, as well as the Jones Store. This may prove almost as important a shrine as New Salem, if plans carry thru.

Radio station "WLS" (Prairie Farmer) 6:30 to 7 P. M., standard time, Thursdays, from June 27 to August 1, gave the "Illinois Land Dramas" of Raymond Warren, much of which depicted events in the life of Lincoln.

Recent deaths include such Lincoln authors as: Col. F. W. Hart, Smith Stimmel, and Prof. Edmond S. Meany.

Mrs. William J. Chambers of Chicago has just presented to the Chicago Historical Society a photograph of President Lincoln, John A. McClelland, and Allen Pinkerton. The donor is the daughter of the great secret service agent.

LINCOLNIANA

MASSIVE INLAID Dutch cabinet presented to Abraham Lincoln at the close of Civil War by Dutch ambassador in recognition of the abolition of slavery. Authenticated by papers.—Bedros Mosgofian, 2008 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill. aup

BOOKS — All subjects. List me your wants. I have extensive correspondence. Attractive prices. — Nathaniel Anderson, 641 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Calif. ja12054

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Wanted Books, Pictures, Medals, Documents, etc. Highest prices paid.—L. H. Dickmann, Box 263, Covington, Ky. d12613



Benjamin P. Thomas

Benjamin P. Thomas, Executive Secretary of The Abraham Lincoln Association of Springfield (since 1932), author of "Lincoln At New Salem" and special studies. Born at Pemberton, New Jersey, February 22, 1902;

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., B.A., Ph.D., and Phi Beta Kappa; Associate Professor of History at Birmingham-Southern College (1929-1932); married Salome Carpenter Krieder and boasts of two children. Became acquainted with Logan Hay at Old Mission, Michigan, where they spent vacations. Dr. Thomas is a worthy successor to Paul M. Angle, and his scholarship, energy, and fine personality promise much for both the Association and his own career. Those who know him soon call him Ben.

Lincoln 100 Years Ago

August, 1835, was an uneventful month for twenty-six year old Abraham Lincoln, busy man of offices and important citizen of New Salem. On the 3rd, he saw Job Fletcher (Whig) and Archer G. Herndon (White) defeat two strong Democrats for seats in the State Senate, John Calhoun and Peter Cartwright, and this must have encouraged him in his choice of a political party.

On the 25th, Ann Rutledge died at the Cameron farm house near Sand Ridge, to be buried in a small plot near the town of Concord. And although this must have caused him deep grief, the very force of his financial plight necessitated the continuance of his daily duties. The Marsh letter (September 17) indicates that he was in the post office, as usual, carrying his burden on the stream of daily tasks that life so relentlessly, but wisely, imposes on all of us.

WANTED — Items pertaining to Abraham Lincoln.—A. H. Griffith, Fisk, Wis. jly12231

PHOTOS OF LINCOLN — Lincoln's funeral car; Booth his slayer. All 25c. Catalogue, 5c. — Lemley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas. tfe

"LINCOLNIANA" — Louis G. Fischel, 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago. Wants Lincoln and Indian articles. jly63

Lackey, H. W., 858 E. 39th St., Chicago, Ill. Wants to buy or exchange. mh63

Lincolniana Publishers, Box 1110, Fort Wayne, Ind. Dealers—Lincoln Literature, Photographs, Photostats, and Sculptures. mh63

Dickmann, L. H., Box 263, Covington, Ky. Wants anything pertaining to Lincoln. Highest prices paid. o63

Lemmon, Lincolniana Sales Exchange, Chester, N. J. Buy, Sell, Everything interpreting Lincoln. my63

WASHINGTONIA

By CHARLES J. BUCKSTEIN

THE writer appreciates the kind reception given to this column and hopes that the readers of *HOBBIES* will continue to enjoy reading about George Washington and help by contributing information.

Publications

One of the most important sets of books about Washington ever to be published is the five volume set that comprises the official work of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. The first three volumes contain the literature prepared by the Commission for use during 1932; the fourth volume contains the record of foreign participation; and the fifth volume contains the official report of the activities of the Bicentennial Commissions as well as a resume of the more important celebrations held throughout the country during the year.

Philatelic Washingtonia

A cachet depicting a man in colonial costume ringing the Liberty Bell was mailed from Washington's Birthplace, Va., July 4, 1935.

Those who collect Washington Postage stamps have a new and beautiful addition to their collections. It is of the five peso stamp of the new 1935 issue of the Philippine Islands. This large bi-colored stamp shows General Washington on a white horse. Collectors desiring this stamp can order same in mint condition from the Philippine Trade Commissioner, 928 Barr Building, Washington, D. C. Remit by Money Order and include return postage. Five Pesos equals \$2.50 in American currency.

Readers and cachet directors are requested to send information of new cachets concerning George Washington to this column.

A Rare Bust of Washington

While he was in Europe several years ago, the Hon. Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, found and brought back with him a rare and almost unknown bust of

George Washington, the work of Joseph Nollekens. The bust is of marble and an original painting by Gilbert Stuart was the model. Joseph Nollekens was a well-known sculptor in England in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Early Song in Honor of Washington

An interesting bit of Washingtonia found several years ago was the manuscript of an original song in honor of Washington called "The Toast" and which was written and composed by Francis Hopkinson about 1773. Francis Hopkinson was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and

active in national affairs during the Revolutionary period. He was possibly the first native American composer of music. A printed copy of this song that was published in 1779 is owned by the Boston Public Library. There may be other early printings of this song in existence and copies may be found by lucky collectors.

Query

A reader of this column would like definite information about General Washington's warhorse, "Magnolia". Any available data will be appreciated.

SO THEY SAY

Compiled by WILSON STRALEY

THE school board has decided to ease up on home study for the high school pupils. We will now see if the youngsters can keep up their marks on their cards and see the movies at the same time without burning the midnight oil. Maybe so. Some of us older folks used to study by a candle and had no pictures except those on the backs of dime novels which we read in the barn lofts or other places.—Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

I was talking with some of my friends the other day and we tried to remember the little verses that used to be written in our autograph albums and these were the only lines we could remember: "Roses are red, violets are blue, sugar is sweet, and so are you." "As sure as the vine grows around the stump, you are my little sugar lump." "Apples are good, but peaches are better, won't you some time write me a letter." Some of the older folks will be able to remember a lot of these. Anyway, they were very important in the love making of those days. — Mrs. John Turnbull in Alma (Kan.) Enterprise.

Why go to the "old world" to study archaeology when the Americas furnish the best field in the whole world?

Says a leading daily: "The great idea which changed the map of the world — Columbus' idea of sailing west for India—came to him out of books." Why not do the same—read some book or books dealing with those things pertaining to your hobby, and like Columbus, you may discover new worlds that you know not of.

lawyer, and his wife and fifteen-year-old son, drove eastward from Kansas City early yesterday, Europe bound. The principal limiting factor of their itinerary will be the cart-trail road clearance of their conventional low hung 1935 motor car. For Mr. Neibling, whose hobbies of anthropology and archaeology have taken him along mule trails deep into the wilds of Central America, this will be a real restriction. A man who breaks each year to indulge his zeal for exploration and research, Mr. Neibling shuns the tourist lanes and seeks little touched, out of the way corners. The experience of years, in which his explorations have won him recognition as a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, has taught Mr. Neibling to travel light. His equipment will include a movie camera, but no weapon of defense. "We go always as friends of the country," the lawyer-traveler explains. "I would go anywhere without a gun, a weapon I never carry. It affords none of the protection offered by good intent, a light purse and an understanding mind." Mr. Neibling's Spanish, kept fresh by his Central American trips, will be useful in Southwestern Europe. His French, he said Saturday night, is indifferent. Never has the lawyer-explorer permitted anything, even politics, to interrupt his periodical wanderings. A decade ago Frank I. Buckingham was made temporary alderman so Alderman Neibling might have two months in Wild Horse Pocket."

Quoting the Metropolitan Press: "Shoes bearing the autographs of movie stars are catching the popular fancy in England, the autograph being on a piece of silk attached inside the shoe. These shoes are produced in a number of colors and styles."

It was the Boston (Mass.) Transcript that said: "The ancient Egyptians, an archaeologist says, knew

(Continued on page 26)

WASHINGTONIA

GEORGE WASHINGTON campaign button of copper, "Long Live the President." G.W. Fine condition. Price, \$25.00. Providence Antique Co., 738 Westminster St., Providence, R. I. au1511

A news story in the Kansas City (Mo.) Star, date of May 13, says: "Harold E. Neibling, Kansas City



A Tale of Three N. Currier Prints

By CELTS

COLLECTORS of furniture often tell of their finds in out-of-the-way places. Likewise, I want to record an interesting episode in print collecting.

In northern Illinois, close to the Wisconsin line, is a farm of about 600 acres of very fertile land, some timber and several good springs that gush forth clear, cold, sparkling water. When mention is made of this farm or its owner, you hear the expression of "over at the ranch." The owner of this farm (we will call him Mr. Summers, although that is not his name), is a bachelor about seventy-five or eighty years old, very spry and active for a man his age. He, like his father before him, is a breeder of fine blooded horses, and always has a ready market for them. It was a chance visit that I made there with a prospective customer for a young horse. As we drove the fliver down the lane leading to the house we were hailed with a shout, "Don't bring that thing any closer to the barn, as I don't want my horses to get lousey." As we stopped, a kindly old man came from the porch and with a twinkle in his eye told us that was just a little joke of his about the fliver.

After we made known our business he bade us look his horses over. He called and whistled. Soon there were horses coming from every direction, old mares with colts, yearlings and others about three or four years old. They seemed very tame as he walked among them, giving one a pat here and another one a slap, talking to them all the while, not one of them broke except to the halter. He explained the breeding, traced their blood lines way back to the past performances of sires and dams, and it was not just idle talk as all the foundation stock were registered and some of them were noted ancestors in their time.

After looking the horses over, Mr. Hostetter chose a chestnut gelding. The price was agreed upon and Mr. Summers was given shipping instructions. As we were going out of the pasture, Mr. Summers said as it was about time to hang the nose bag on (he meant to eat dinner), and that we should go up to the house and he would soon join us.

What a house—built of walnut logs cut right on the farm in 1836! We were soon joined by Mr. Summers, and after making our toilet, we sat on the porch until the housekeeper called us for dinner. Imagine my surprise and wonder when I entered that house. Furniture like you see in museums being used for every day use. A three cornered cupboard filled with choice glass, dishes and pewter ware. After a wonderful dinner of home cured ham, smoked with green hickory, we followed our host into what he called the front room. At the far end of the room was a large fireplace that has been in use each winter since the house was built, and it had all the old time equipment. Above the fireplace an old flintlock rifle rested on the horns of a deer, killed there in an early day by his uncle who made his home with them. Hooked rugs, Windsor chairs, a spinning wheel his mother used. Mr. Summers said he always figured on getting new furniture, but never got around to it, and perhaps by this time he was too old to get accustomed to the new fangled kind. Would we like to go upstairs? I told him I would.

As we went up a dark narrow stairway, we entered a large room. Two large poster beds with rope on them for springs stood at one end. For mattresses there were large ticks filled with straw, wool blankets and woven spreads with wonderful designs and their dates worked in them. Under each bed was a box that had three steps on it to get up on the bed. Two large bureaus that stood on legs were beauties. From there

we went into a storeroom. Seed corn hung from rafters. Saddles, old clothing hung on pegs driven in the wall. In a corner was a large copper kettle that his parents used for apple butter making. A large old trunk stood by the wall, and Mr. Summers said it belonged to his late uncle. He said his uncle got the gold fever during the days of '49 and went out to California in a covered wagon where he prospected a few years with some success before returning to Illinois. He opened the trunk and showed us a pepperbox arm, some old books, tools, etc. And last, but not least, he opened a pasteboard box and showed us pictures of gold mining methods in early days.

Joy upon joy. Here was the real thing that I knew little about. A colored lithograph showing men wearing boots and red shirts, some working on a side hill or mountain with pick or shovel, others with pans washing gold in a little creek. As I gazed a long time at this picture, Mr. Summers handed me another entitled "The Route to California." It was in colors too. It showed an old-fashioned engine and two coaches winding their way along the Sierra Nevadas, whose tops were snow capped. And last, but not least, N. Currier's "Home for Thanksgiving."

As I feasted my eyes on the prints, Mr. Summers asked me if I would like to have them. With heart fluttering I asked him how much he wanted for them. "You may have them for nothing if you like them," he said. "They mean nothing to me, but if you can get a picture I once saw of a black horse and a white one that was scared by a flash of lightning, I would like it very much."

You may rest assured, he got the picture he described to me.

Bird Prints

The summer brings, perhaps, more stimulus in bird prints than any other season of the year. The reasons for this are obvious.

Audubon still remains incomparable with his bird prints. His "Birds of America" which took twelve years to publish, and an outlay of \$100,000 remains the most sought after set of bird books in the world.

Some say that the study of Audubon's life is equally as interesting as the bird life which he portrayed. Certainly his background provides a romantic story. He was the illegitimate son of Jean Audubon, a French sea captain and a Creole of Santo Domingo. The elder Audubon had a plantation on Santo Domingo. When trouble with the blacks arose there

he took his son back to Nantes, France, where he was adopted by Audubon and his wife.

His stepmother was one of his greatest admirers and indulged him in most every whim so that he grew up a somewhat carefree and unhampered life. The natural tendency was for him to neglect his studies and wander in the woods. At eighteen his father sent him to Mills Grove farm, near Philadelphia, for the purpose of further education and particularly study of the English language. His adopted country became his permanent home and while his plates were engraved in England, the subject matter was the product of the United States. In his quest of new subject matter he travelled most of America, much of which at that time was a wilderness. Audubon was born 150 years ago on April 26. He died in 1851.

We need not repeat that his works are treasures and eagerly collected today. According to auction reports collectors have paid as high as \$15,000 for one of the perfect sets of his "Birds."

Aquatints

An interesting series of colored aquatint plates engraved by F. Havell after the designs of John James Audubon from the first folio edition of "The Birds of America," representing sixteen pieces sold recently for \$72.50 at auction.

A small folio edition of 30 colored aquatint plates showing the Military Costume of Turkey, by J. H. Clark, London, 1818, went for \$19, in the same sale.

"Picturesque Rides and Walks, with Excursions by Water, Thirty Miles Round the British Metropolis," illustrated with 120 fine colored aquatint plates, London, 1817-18, by John Hassell and D. Havell, after Hassell, comprising two volumes, sold for \$25.

Seventy-eight colored aquatint plates by Thomas Rowlandson, comprising three volumes, London, 1820-30, brought \$22.50. These represented the first, second, and third tours of Doctor Syntax.

The most famous colored plate book on Oriental Field Sports, comprising forty beautiful colored aquatint plates from drawings by Samuel Howitt after Captain Thomas Williamson, printed in London by William Bulmer and Company for Edward Orme, 1807, was in the same sale, bringing \$70.

Landscapes Predominate

Those viewing the Ninth Annual Exhibition of American block prints which closed at the Brooklyn, N. Y., Museum recently, probably wondered if the trend is toward picturesque landscape work. This type of work predominated. The ninety prints on view were assembled by the Print Club of Philadelphia.

Bookplates

The Wells College Association of Kansas City is sponsor of an interesting exhibition of bookplates by J. J. Lankes. They are in the corridor of the Woman's City Club and visitors interested in the processes by which they are produced will find them arranged in sequence in the

reception room. Alfred Fowler has shown woodcuts by Lankes in exhibitions of prints by members of his woodcut society, but the current Lankes show is entirely of bookplates as varied in theme as the book-owners for whom they were made. "Emily's Book" shows a bird singing. Janet Palen must be musical, for on hers is a maestro at his grand piano. Rodin's "Thinker" appears in the design for a scholar's books and one attractive design shows a candle, its flame lighting a small shelf of volumes.—Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

A guide was showing a party of tourists through the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington. Pausing before a beautiful statuette the guide said: "This is Venus at the Bath—executed in terra cotta."

One of the tourists exclaimed in horror: "What a pity! How barbarous those Asiatic countries are!"

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED — RAILROAD PRINTS Advertisements of locomotive works picturing early engines.

American town views prior to 1875. Early views of American colleges. Trotting horse prints by Currier & Ives. American engravings by Doolittle, Tiebout, Bennett, Revere, Tanner, Savage, Hill, Burges, Peale, and their contemporaries.

Advice us about all Currier & Ives. THE OLD PRINT SHOP, INC., 150 Lexington Avenue, New York. tfc801

GEORGE WASHINGTON PRINT by Valentine Green. Israel Putnam, by Wilkinson. American engravings of any kind before 1813. Anything of Connecticut interest.—Whitlock's, Inc., 15 Broadway, New Haven, Conn. au3211

WANTED—Old prints of Boston and vicinity. State price, size, condition in first letter.—Joseph Makanna, 416 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. je12252

WANTED TO BUY—Large and small Currier prints of rare subjects and also Views of Cities, by W. J. Bennett, H. I. Megarey, Louis Clover and others. Also old prints by any publisher, either colored or uncolored. Highest current prices paid.—James J. O'Hanlon, 1920 Holland Ave., Utica, N. Y. s3691

WILL PAY GOOD PRICES for old Baltimore prints.—R. G. Merrick, Post Office Box 1556, Baltimore, Md. my12291

WANTED—CURRIER & IVES PRINTS. Also mechanical coin banks. — T. M. Townsend, 11 Avon Road, Schenectady, New York. au386

WANTED—Drawing books and prints of A. E. Frost and Frederic Remington. —Kenneth D. Hall, 6830 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, N. Y. ja1248

EARLY AMERICAN MINIATURES and portraits, oil, watercolor, pastel, purchased. Send full particulars.—F. Sherman, Box 524, Westport, Conn. mh12612

WANTED—Currier Prints and other old prints, especially Sporting, Hunting, Fishing, Pioneer, Winter, Railroads, Ships, Early West, Early History or City Views. Early Railroad Posters, Autograph Letters and Documents, Hand Bills, etc. State full title, publisher, date, size, exact condition and price. — J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my1234c

OLD PRINTS by Currier & Ives and others. Large and small folios. Clipper ships, rural scenes, temperance, sporting and historical subjects, especially pre-dents. Please describe fully, size, condition, title and complete wording and quote prices. — Dwight D. Moore, 200 South Terrace, Boonton, N. J. au12005

FOR SALE

BAXTER'S, CURRIERS and other old prints. Send stamp for lists. — Sturtevant's Antique and Curio Shop, 9320 Waters, Seattle, Wash. s12544

ANTIQUE LITHOGRAPHS, \$1.00; Large Colored Folios, by Kurz and Allison; War of 1812 and Civil War Naval and Army scenes, fine condition; American Antiques.—1219 Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J. ol2276

PICTURES — Columbus, Mayflower, Lord Nelson, Garibaldi, 7½ x 11, \$1.00; 4 for \$3.00.—Rosenthal, 57 Howard Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. au3291

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES, old engravings, etchings, gravures, lithographs, pioneer, historical, scenic, famous people, old colleges, great battles, fashions, flowers, birds, old trains, hunting, ship pictures. Year 1492 to date. Art List, 10c.—Universal Art Bureau, 1945 Montrose Ave., Chicago, Ill. d12039

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS San Francisco Fair, 8 x 10, buildings, statuary, 15c each; 8 for \$1.00, postpaid.—Darvill, 54 McAllister, San Francisco, Calif. n12825

CURRIER & IVES PRINTS — Large illustrated price list, 15 cents in stamps. 683 items.—Paul Voorhees, 432 Elm St., Reading, Pa. je12406

KENNETH D. HALL, 6830 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Print colorist: engravings, steel and wood, lithographs; gravures; etc. All sizes and subjects. Curriers a specialty. Prices reasonable. jly6684

GENUINE OLD ENGRAVINGS of New England, originals, dated 1837. Charming views, towns, villages, beauty spots of 100 years ago. Size 11" x 8". Interesting and quaint. Make splendid gifts. 50c each, or colored, \$1.00. Post free. Dollar Bills or money orders.—Hughes, 14, Church Street, Peterborough, England. np

OLD ENGLISH PRINT — 10 photo copies of very rare prints, 10c each. Curio catalogue, 5c. — Vernon Lemley, Northbranch, Kansas. tfo

Paintings

One Form of Specialization

THOSE inclined to the collecting of paintings pertaining to the theatre will be interested in a showing of "The Arts of the Theatre in Java," by the American painter, Stowitts, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Hubert J. Stowitts was born in Nebraska and educated at the University of California where he distinguished himself as an athlete. For five years he was known here and abroad as the dancing partner of Pavlova. His interest in Hindu philosophy led him from the stage to the task of recording in paint the native life of India. He traveled from the Himalayas to Ceylon and through Java and Cambodia painting, studying and becoming acquainted with the people. While he was in Java, he learned to speak Malay and wore the Javanese costume in order to enter into the life of the country. He also joined a dancing class conducted by a famous teacher. An unusual opportunity was afforded him to study the royal Javanese theatre when he was invited to work under the direction of a prince, who gave him a studio in his palace.

The theatre cannot be disassociated from music and dancing in Java, and is an integral part of the life of the people. Every house has its open veranda where plays, pantomimes and ballets are performed. All important events are celebrated by theatrical performances.

Stowitts explains that the theatre is the center of social and cultural life: "From it the whole population is daily and nightly versed in ethics, philosophy, good manners and perfection of speech. Coolie children nightly witness the Javanese princes playing the roles of great heroes from the Hindu legends, hence the coolie children grow up with natural speech and manners of princes. . . . For the youth of Java, the theatre is a source of sport and skill at fencing, wrestling and dancing which require as severe a training as the Russian ballet."

The figures gorgeously clad in multi-colored robes and headdresses

are set off against rich gold or silver backgrounds. Raden Sawarniman, the son of the Prime Minister, is seen in the role of "Bogis" or Celebes Islander, which calls for great prowess in ju-jitsu. A very likely canvas is the portrait of Raden Pramoto as the white monkey warrior hero of the "Ramayana." Madame Yati, a pantomime danseuse, one of the few women taking part in the Javanese dramas, is painted in the role of "Ratu Ayu," a heroine of the Panjii cycle. It is interesting to compare this canvas with that of an actor-prince, "Radson Sudarno" in the feminine role of "Shrikandi" the archeress of the "Mahabarata."

There are also portraits of several rulers of Java, among them H. H. The Susuhunan of Solo, the first ranking ruler; H. H. The Sultan of Djakarta; and H. H. The Ratoe Timoor, sister of the Sultan of Djokja, famous for her beauty.

Beside each portrait is a mounted puppet or marionette corresponding to the same role as the actor. The puppets are cut out of leather (water buffalo hide is used) or made from wood, and painted. The arms are jointed so that they may be moved. The puppets may be studied both as the continuation of an ancient tradition and for the national and symbolic character of the design with its beautiful stylization.

In one room are exhibited Balinese picture theatre rolls ("Wayang beber"). Of the use of these rolls, Stowitts writes: "On rolls of cloth one scene after another is painted and while a symphony orchestra plays an appropriate accompaniment, an accomplished reciter called the 'dalang' recites the verses from the ancient 'Ramayana' or 'Mahabarata' which describe each painting as it is unrolled." These rolls are enjoyed in much the same manner as Chinese or Japanese scroll paintings.

The royal portraits, shadow puppets, and picture theatre rolls, which make up the Exhibition, are brilliant records of the background and drama of the ancient Javanese dances. In addition, the realistic portraits of the actors and dancers are valuable studies of racial types, and the Exhibition as a whole is full of interesting documentary detail.

Beeswax and Ochre

In studying the methods of the Old Masters and their ancient predecessors little known materials are made known.

Probably no one knows more about this than A. P. Laurie, British expert on the subject, who says that an old picture employing an egg-gold medium, is not always painted with coloring of the egg yolk as is so generally thought. He says that there are very early records of two other media, beeswax and oil, and probably mixtures of the two. He also states:

"Wax painting is fully described by Pliny. We possess examples of it from Egypt, and it is mentioned as the medium for painting pictures on panel as late as the eighth century in the manuscript in the Cathedral Library at Lucca. The drying properties of linseed oil and its use as a varnish were known in the fourth century, and the preparation of linseed oil and its use as a medium for painting are fully described by Theophilus at the end of the eleventh century. References to egg, except for gilding, are few and far between, until we come to the Treatise on Painting by Cennino Cennini at the beginning of the fifteenth century, in which he described a technique which he derived from Giotto.

"Prince Galitzine kindly lent me a Russian icon to examine, which is of about 1700, and therefore late. It is of the brown color all over with which we are familiar, and on this brown background is painted the conventional Madonna and Child. The panel has been covered with a white gesso, according to custom, but on this has been laid a thick brown covering which proved to be of beeswax mixed with yellow ochre, on which the painting had been done with a beeswax oil medium. This is only one instance, and a late one, but it is difficult to believe that it is not a survival of the old Byzantine practice of using beeswax as a medium, a practice which would, after once the properties of drying oils were discovered, lead to using mixtures of both and finally to the use of oil alone. On examining other icons I found that very often the brown faces are in low relief but smooth and polished, very difficult to execute in egg or oil alone, and this leads me to the early Italian pictures.

"Captain Langton Douglas kindly allowed me to see two early Venetian pictures, placed by experts in the thirteenth century, and probably painted by Byzantine painters. They are both on the usual gesso ground, but one is undoubtedly painted in oil, and in the case of the other the face and body of the Virgin are painted

(Continued on page 26)

PRESERVE FOR OIL PAINTINGS.
Cleans, prevents cracking and preserves original varnish. Send 50 cents in stamps for trial bottle.—M. Grieve Co., Inc., 234 East 59th St., New York City. **112696**

- Autographs -

Signatures Hard to Read

A transcription and autograph signature of a letter written by Horace Greeley, famous educator and editor of the New York Tribune, and at one time candidate for the presidency of the United States, to George Brisbane, Batavia, N. Y. follows. (From the collection of Forest H. Sweet, Battle Creek, Mich.)

October 27, 1868

"I cannot tell any better than you how much we shall be cheated this Fall; but I do not believe we can be cheated enough to beat us on State Ticket; and I feel even more confident on the Electoral."



Horace Greeley's signature

Mr. Greeley's signature and, in fact, handwriting was almost illegible. The story is told that once a recipient of a letter from Mr. Greeley was unable to read it. So he sat down and in so many words told Mr. Greeley:

"Thank you for your letter. I accept your kind invitation to dinner."

Among the other prominent Americans whose signatures, if not always their handwriting, was hard to read are:

Calvin Coolidge, Warren G. Harding, Grover Cleveland, and Herbert Hoover, Presidents of the United States; Reverdy Johnson, lawyer and statesman; Rufus Choate, lawyer; F. E. Spinner (his name was on money and government bonds) as Treasurer of the United States; Lewis Cass, statesman and soldier; Peter Force, editor; Charles Sumner, statesman and abolitionist; Zachariah Chandler, merchant and politician; David Hunter, General in U. S. Army; U. S. Grant, General and President of the United States.

F. H. Sweet, of Battle Creek, Michigan, who supplies this data on illegible signatures of prominent people says also that nearly all other prominent Americans wrote a legible signature.

President von Weise of the St. Louis Browns is a collector of autographed baseballs.

Early American Signatures

Daniel Boone's autographs are said to be extremely rare. Perhaps that is because a life spent in the wilderness offered little opportunity for the amenities of letter writing. Also using a rifle came more naturally to this most famous of American pioneers than using a pen. Because of the scarcity of Boone autographs his signature is listed rather high. A catalog of a New York autograph dealer lists an interesting document signed and dated December 27, 1797, by Boone at \$200. It relates to a tract of land in Kentucky.

The same dealer lists an interesting letter by William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), famous American Indian Scout and Frontiersman, written about 1863 to the Secretary of War for \$10. This letter reads:

"An intimate personal acquaintance with Sargeant Charles Howard Beach, Co. E. 2nd Reg. U. S. Cav. enables me to say that he is a gentleman and a soldier, modest, brave, generous and daring to a fault. His long service in the army qualifies him to fill, with credit to himself, and to honor any position to which he may ask promotion. His soldierly bearing, his correct habits and gentlemanly qualities fit him, in a high degree, for an army officer in whom we may repose con-

WANTED

LINCOLN, Wanted — Autographs, documents, photographs pertaining to Lincoln and Civil War. Highest prices paid.—L. H. Dickmann, Box 263, Covington, Ky. my12042

WANTED—AUTOGRAHS of Presidents, Statesmen and Celebrities. Cash.—Hoag Book Co., Box No. 9, Pratt Sta., Brooklyn, N. Y. my12042

fidence and feel a just pride."

When this letter was written Buffalo Bill was then serving as a scout with the Ninth Kansas Cavalry in operations against the Kiowa and Comanche Indians.

Natare's Autograph Book

Inscription Rock in New Mexico is something for the autograph-traveler to see this summer if he is vacationing in the West. It bears carved inscriptions placed there as a matter of record by the early, explorers, missionaries, and soldiers. The record, that is probably the oldest, translated reads:

"The officer Don Juan de Onate passed by here to the discovery of the sea of the south on the 16th of April, year 1606."

The sea to the south referred to the Gulf of California.

Another translation reads:

"By here passed the Ensign Joseph de Payba Basconzelos, the year that he brought the Council of the Kingdom at his own expense, on the 18th of February, 1726."

All around these two recordings are autographs of others who passed by in early days. Fortunately the composition of the rock is such that most of the records and names have been preserved, and only a few names have been obliterated by the passage of time.

FOR SALE

FREE PRICE LIST of duplicate autographed letters and documents of celebrities.—King Hostick, Springfield, Ill. au3081

AUTOGRAPHS OF FAMOUS PEOPLE Collections and single pieces, Documents, correspondence, Diaries, Journals wanted for cash.—American Autograph Shop, Ridley Park, Pa. d12253

AUTOGRAPH OF A REAL INDIAN, 50c. Autograph of noted writers, 50c each. Catalogue, 5c.—Vernon Lemley, Northbranch, Kansas. tfe

PHOTOGRAPHS — Statesmen, Diplomats, famous people, for autographs. Size 4x6. (Address furnished). Twelve different, \$3; hundred, \$15.—National Studio, 923 F St., N.W., Washington, D. C. au1001

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT AND SOLD

Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. Navy, A.L.S. \$3.00
Gen. Robert Anderson Signature 2.00
Gen. Adam Badeau, A.L.S. about Grant 4.00
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Vice-President Schuyler Colfax, L.S. 1.00
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Chauncey Depew, L.S. 1.00
Set of Letters of 34 Secretaries of the Treasury 95.00
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Forest H. Sweet

46 GREEN ST.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Circusiana



By CHARLES BERNARD

THE year 1879 stands out as the one in which P. T. Barnum put forth the full force of his previous experience, to realize his ambition to outdo all competitors in presenting to the circus going public a gigantic combination of attractions, not equaled in the exhibit of any other traveling organization.

"P. T. Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth" was the title under which the Bridgeport, Connecticut, aggregation went forth to amaze the public with new offerings in parade splendor, menagerie wonders, and stars of the sawdust arena. It was the period of equestrian celebrities; there was a growing demand among the circus managers for lady equestrians capable of presenting sensational thrill acts in which the danger line for life and limb was too often ignored. P. T. Barnum had decided that his 1879 program should include more and better riding acts by lady equestrians, than would appear with any other circus; to carry out this ambitious plan, he engaged six of the most popular and highest salaried of the female "Bareback Rider" stars.

There was a wonderful combination of specialists on hand representing the equestrian art, when the "Greatest Show on Earth" opened its 1879 season in New York City. Madame Dockrill was a star of the first magnitude, having gained international fame with her "Four Horse Act"; a bareback specialty in which she rode four horses at full speed around the circus ring while they changed from one formation to another. The entire routine was enacted with her standing upright, and changing her position while holding the reins to direct and give the signals for the changes. During the act she was at times on one horse with the other three in tandem ahead of her mount. Then on two, with the other two racing in front, and with an amazing thrill finish, the four horses dashed around the circle while she stood with one foot on each of the outside horses while they were four abreast.

Miss Katie Stokes, another of the Great Sextette of equestrians on the bill, was a daughter of the famous Spencer Q. Stokes who made millions of Americans and Europeans flock to see that fearless rider, "Ella Zoyara", who season after season fooled the public with his perfect im-

personation in appearance, dress and action of a female. Miss Stokes was both beautiful and artistic in her performances on her own highly trained ring horse; her graceful movements, her rich costumes, the Stokes training from childhood to maturity, were there to win favor with the audience.

Miss Emma Lake, "America's Side Saddle Queen", riding her Kentucky thoroughbred "Brilliant"; endowed by nature with a pretty face and a trim, lithe figure, a rider that had grown up in the circus owned and operated by her father, had the expert training of both parents, William and Agnes Lake, and was by nature a lover of horses. She delighted in their training and took pride in riding the wild and spirited kind that was feared by more timid riders. Miss Lake's specialty was the difficult feats in menage and hurdle riding of horses owned, trained and rode only by herself. The danger menace that thrilled the audience in Miss Lake's riding acts was demonstrated early in the 1879 season; on Monday, April 14, Miss Lake was on "Brilliant" putting him through his stunt of rearing up straight and walking around the ring while she leaned backward holding the reins; "Brilliant" walking on his hind feet, decided to bolt from the ring; in her position, Miss Lake dared not pull the reins to check him, fearful of his falling backward and crushing her; J. J. Nathans, a veteran of the ring, was standing near and rushed forward holding up his hands to stop the horse; he was struck on the breast by both of the horse's fore feet, knocked to the ground and was found to have a broken collar bone and two broken ribs.

Miss Linda Jeal, "Queen of the Flaming Zone", was introduced in the sawdust arena on the Pacific Coast by a veterans, Wilson and Ryland. She reached the East and attained popularity as one of the most sensational thrill riders of circus history. Her original trick hurdle riding act was given columns of editorial praise wherever the act was presented in her introductory appearance prior to engagement for the 1879 tour of the Barnum show; with it, hurdle riding became secondary to her famous "Flaming Zone" act in which she rode her special trained horse "Pluto" through a hoop of blazing petroleum. The act was given publicity in its widest possible range; mammoth posters, newspaper cuts, advertising literature in various forms, everywhere there was displayed that horse and daring bareback rider going through that complete circle of flame as it burst from the hollow tube of iron which was filled with the oil that flowed out through little holes to feed the flames. Linda Jeal's appearance in the ring at each performance of



P. T. Barnum

the Barnum show during the season was met with outstanding ovations from her audience.

Advertised as "Signora Marcellus," there was on the Barnum program another of the popular bareback riders, doing a principal bareback act which had placed Miss Lizzie Marcellus among the list of riders that had earned the full and legal right to be called a star. She met every promise made in the advertising of P. T. Barnum for his group of lady equestrians that were so prominently featured. Three years later, March 30, 1882, Lizzie Marcellus, her husband, W. H. Stowe, and the two Stowe children, were lost in the fire which destroyed the steamer "Golden City" in the Mississippi river opposite Memphis, Tenn. The W. H. Stowe Circus Company with all equipment was on board, the "Golden City" being transported from a Southern town to Cairo, Ill., where they contemplated opening the 1882 season; fire was discovered only after it had made such headway that many of the passengers and crew were burned or drowned; the cargo, including the circus equipment and band instruments were almost a total loss. Lizzie Marcellus was born near Schenectady, N. Y., on a farm. Her love for horses resulted in her being apprenticed to Dan Rice about 1866. With his training she developed into an expert bareback rider, and in 1871 made her first appearance in New York City with Dan Rice's Paris Pavilion Circus, on 14th Street between Second and Third Avenues. Eight years later she was one of the featured sextette of lady riders with Barnum's "Greatest on Earth", and was the first of that Sextette to take the Final Curtain after that wonderful 1879 season.

Curios



Curio Notes

According to Wilson Straley, Kansas hobbyist and contributor to *HOBBIES*, Olathe, Kans., officials recently discovered a new type of collector—one with a mania for red lanterns. Lanterns placed at excavations and street repair projects recently disappeared almost as rapidly as placed. This situation probably is responsible for a notice such as this which appeared in a local official paper of that country: "Anyone removing red lanterns from obstructions in streets and alleys will be punished to the full extent of the law.—D. M. Ashlock, Mayor."

The stag attained to a great position in the sacred legends of the Middle Ages. It often was believed to have indicated where relics were buried—also in different ways to have converted heathen or evil livers.

Nearly 400 kinds of cactus have been presented the city of Pueblo, Colo., many from foreign countries, by B. F. Scribner.

It takes a strong back to get together a collection such as that of Roman Fetherol of Fairmont, W. Va. He has 10,000 four-leaf clovers one of our West Virginia readers informs us. He thinks he is quite lucky for in addition to four-leaf varieties he has a sizeable collection of five-, six-, seven-, eight- and nine-leaf clovers.

Zane Grey's collection of fishing tackle and pictures of game fish taken in action, were recently exhibited at Bullock's big store in Los Angeles.

We have been told that "The British Museum exhibits the largest pair of modern elephant tusks in any collection each twelve feet long, and combined weight over 400 pounds."

Miss Delores Griffiths, of Venice, Calif., has for a hobby the collecting and study of corals. Natives of the South Sea Islands, who have heard of her penchant, send her many unusual specimens.

The Fresno (Calif.) Bee Prints the following interesting account of a Fresno man's collection: "When J. J. Robison of Mariposa and veteran merchant of Fresno, took stock of his personal possessions the other day

he found himself the owner of a collection of relics, some of which he says date back to the days of forty-nine. Many of them are souvenirs of Robinson's early life before he moved to Fresno thirty-six years ago. There are two cowbells, for instance, that date back to 1890. 'Listen to this one,' said Robison, 'now this one. You can hear the difference in the sound. Once there was a time when I could tell by the sound whether the bell I heard was attached to one animal or another.' The oldest relic in the collection is a Dutch oven, the Fresno man says his grandfather, Neil Robison, brought from Colorado, Texas, in 1849. The collection contains an old clock that has been in the family since 1852, a .44 caliber revolver inscribed British Bulldog, which Robison has owned since 1883. Another weapon is a single shot .44 with a pearl handle. It has a two-inch barrel and the whole affair could be carried in a vest pocket. The collection contains old lariats, both rawhide and horsehair; old bridles, bits and spurs, a razor strop of the type used in 1860, and a coal oil lamp of a much later date. One of the relics is a photograph taken by E. R. Higgins which shows Robison as he looked one day in 1888 when he came to Fresno from Mariposa to buy a saddle known as the Visalia tree."

One of the relics to be placed on exhibition during the Texas' centennial celebration in 1936, according to a press dispatch from Dallas, Texas, is "an ancient Mexican spur believed to have been worn by Santa Anna when he was defeated at San Jacinto in the battle that gave Texas its independence. The spur weighs more than a pound and a half. It is made of iron and appears to have been plated with gold." The relic is owned by R. A. Slack of Dallas, (and, by the way, Mr. Slack and the father of the contributor of this column were business partners at Comanche, Texas, 1887-1892). Mr. Slack says his sons got the spur from a Mexican in Chihuahua, who said his father was in Santa Anna's cavalry when the Mexican army was defeated.

The statement has been made that "Patrick Henry's favorite desk is now the prized possession of his great-grandson's widow, Mrs. Richard Bruce Carrington of Forest Hill, Va."

Among the interesting relics recently exhibited in the collection of the Los Angeles Parlor, Native Daughters of the Golden West, at the Architect's Building in Los Angeles, were the revolver, holster and drinking cup of Joaquin Murieta, the

famous California bandit of the early days. They are now the property of Eugene Plummer. A Springfield rifle of 1844, which was carried by a member of the ill-fated Donner party, and which is owned by George W. Fahrion, was also shown.

Included in the \$5,000 worth of loot recently taken by burglars from the home of Roy Lockhart, a well known Los Angeles contractor, was an antique gold watch chain made in Russia more than 500 years ago.

Dick Arlen is said to possess one of the largest collections of smoking pipes in Hollywood.

Missing for 73 years, a sterling silver cup made in 1656 for the Worshipful Company of Frame-Work Knitters of London, Eng., is sought by the American Hosiery Co., of New Britain, Conn. It is intended to have a replica made for them at the meeting of the Knitters Guild. The cup, made of sterling silver, is 12 inches high and on one side is engraved the coat of arms of the frame-work knitters. It was sold in 1862 and is believed to be in America.

Pygmies of Africa have such short broad noses that anthropologists found ordinary ways of measuring noses could not be used a new method had to be devised.—Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

CURIO MART

Wanted to Buy: Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

MISCELLANEOUS

AZTEC INDIAN WHISKEY JUG AND cup, 40c; Aztec queer miniature pottery, 15c; genuine red coral necklace, beauty, 35c. Illustrated curio catalogue, 5c.—Lemley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas, Mo.

ENGLISH FIGURE TRAINING—Tight lacing corsets, narrow waist costumes, period lingerie, gloves, high heeled boots historical or modern, fetters, documents, photos bought or exchanged by collector and writer.—Box 792, City Hall Annex, New York City. ja1224

SMALLEST IVORY ELEPHANTS, pair in beans, \$1. Coins, silver Afganistan 4, \$1. Mother of pearl zoroaster, \$2. Shunich, right handed means wealth, \$35. Ivory paintings, (11) different, \$30. Cash with order.—Ponchaji, Wimbridge, Grant Rd., Bombay, India. d63



ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT



Beasts, Birds and Fish in Chinese and Japanese Art

By ALLIS M. HUTCHINGS

THE animal in art occupies an important place in the Orient and adds much of interest and charm to the portrayals of mythology, legends and history, so artistically represented in paintings, carvings, bronzes, porcelains, and embroideries.

Familiar animals, such as the horse, the bull, the elephant, the cat, the monkey, and the tiger, as well as birds and fish, such as the crane, the peacock, the cock, and the carp with many more are commonly used. "The Four Divine Animals," which are the mythical lion, the unicorn, the phoenix bird, and the dragon are also favorite subjects. Many animals and birds are closely associated with various religious leaders, and have become symbols of these religions.

The foremost creature in Oriental mythology is the dragon, named Riyo, or Tatsu, representing power and sovereignty. It is commonly described as having the head of a camel with horns like a deer; ears of an ox; eyes of a hare, with bushy eyebrows; a beard with streaming bristles; lengthy tusks; the body of a serpent, covered with fish scales and topped with a bristling row of dorsal spines; a serpentine tail with sharply pointed fins; four legs with feet that combine the paws of a tiger and the claws of a hawk; and flame-like appendages emanating from the shoulders and hips. It is a composite embodiment of the most terrible, imposing and powerful characteristics of a number of creatures.

There is great variety in dragons as to color, size and functions. The Celestial dragon guards and supports the mansions of the gods, the Spiritual dragon causes the rain to fall and the winds to blow for the good of man, the Earth dragon defies the courses of rivers, and the dragon of Hidden Treasures watches over the wealth hidden from mankind. The dragon is often represented holding a ball in one of its claws, suggesting its association with the tide jewels and other legends.

In the oriental collection of bronzes and carvings at the Mission Inn at Riverside, California, are sev-

eral examples of the dragon. One of especial interest is a huge bronze Celestial dragon, over nine feet in height, which supports an urn, on which stands the sun-goddess, Amaterasu-O-M-Kani. It is an exceptionally fine piece of Japanese bronze of over one hundred years ago.

The quaint translation of the description of the lion, written by the Chinese poet Yen Sui Hou of the Tang dynasty centuries ago gives a clear conception of the use of this mythical animal. It is as follows: "The lion is indeed a strange animal. It came from the western country. In appearance it seems ferocious and very powerful. Of what value is it in time of peace? Why accept tribute of wild beasts to consume food which is needed by the people? Only when carved from stone and expressing exalted ideals does it serve the gods. Then it not only delights the eyes with its beauty, but it also protects us against demons even a thousand miles away."

In Japan it is called Kara Shi Shi or the Dog Foo. It is a mythical creature with head, mane and claws suggesting the king of beasts. As a guardian it is conspicuous in pairs in front of Imperial gates and palaces, of temples, shrines, and the statues of divinities, as well as graves of the mighty.

Throughout the Orient many of these guardians in bronze and stone have been famous for centuries. In China a popular medium for their portrayal was porcelain and china-ware. The Inn's collection contains rare lions of these materials, which for many years guarded a Chinese temple. According to tradition, the male occupies a position on the left and is distinguished by his open mouth and the mystic ball, symbolizing power, at his feet. Sometimes the male also has a single horn protruding from his forehead. The female is on the right and is accompanied by her cub. They are in vivid colors of red, blue, green and yellow.

The unicorn, known as Ch'i-lin and Kirin, is a combination of other animals. In ancient writings it is described as having the head of a

dragon, with a single horn; the body of a stag; and the tail of an ox. It is regarded as the highest type of animal creation, symbolic of benevolence and of mercy, because of its supposed tenderness and care in not treading on the most abject worm, or injuring the tiniest plant. Today the lion and unicorn are familiar animals on the shield of Great Britain.

Known as the golden pheasant and the heavenly phoenix, this royal bird also possesses the oriental names of Feng Hwang and Ho-o bird. It is supposed to live in the higher regions, only appearing on earth at the birth of an emperor, or as a portend of the birth of some great philosopher or lawgiver. It has the head of a pheasant, and beak of a swallow. It combines the beauty, grace, elegance and charm of all birds, with the gorgeous plumage of the peacock and pheasant. Its five colors symbolize the five virtues of obedience, uprightness, fidelity, justice and benevolence. Tradition tells us that the Torii gateway of the Shinto faith is used by the Ho-o bird as a perch on his visits to earth, and in this way his beautiful feathers do not touch the ground nor become defiled by earthly things.

The most perfect examples of phoenix bird in decorative art appear in antique specimens made for royalty. It has been used as the design for porcelains as well as screens and embroidered pieces. An antique Chinese processional fan of silk in the Mission Inn collection has the phoenix with spread wings embroidered on it. Another example of the golden pheasant is a rare wood carving, in panel form over seven feet long, showing two birds flying toward each other. It is of Japanese workmanship of the eighteenth century, in high relief, and with the wood left in its natural color of gray brown.

Because of the many different renditions of the familiar three wise monkeys, this group is widely known outside of Japan, but the reproductions lack much of the quaint charm of the original wood carving. The original group, often called "The Three Mystic Apes," is the motif of a panel over the entrance of the stable, one of the buildings of the temple at Nikko, which houses the sacred white horse, kept at the temple for use on ceremonial occasions. The application of the monkey motif to the stable is indicative of the zodiacal relationship of the horse and the

monkey. The carving is attributed to the renowned artist, Hidari Jingoro of the seventeenth century. It is in high relief with open work background. The monkeys, brown and white in color, sit side by side among the green branches of a tree. They are "no hearing," "no speaking" and "no seeing" monkeys as the positions of their hands clearly indicate. Thus, this curious triad warns humanity against the three principal temptations of hearing, speaking and seeing evil.

In Oriental paintings for wall and screens, monkeys are often shown forming chains across chasms and making bridges of themselves. A favorite combination is the monkey and the new moon, which he is said to adore. His greediness and grasping inclinations are often amusing motifs in art. He frequently pays the penalty of his folly, particularly when he reaches after the moon reflection and is drowned.

In Japanese art the cat is often seen with the peony flower. The most celebrated rendition of this is the sleeping cat, the wood carving over a door of the Shrine of Ieyasu at Nikko. It is the work of Hidari Jingoro, the carver of the three wise monkeys, and is said to have implied a desire on the part of the artist that the great shogun of his time might perpetually enjoy the peaceful repose which the cat symbolizes. This famous cat in mottled black and white has been the inspiration of untold other sleeping cats in chinaware, carved wood, and terracotta, which nap serenely on silken cushions in the homes of cat lovers all over the world.

Another cat found commonly in Japan is of the "Inviting" species with paw uplifted in welcome. It is used at the entrances of restaurants

Phoenix Bird on Processional Fan, in the Mission Inn Collection, Riverside, Calif.



and shops. The cat is often shown with rats and mice, and is especially associated with geisha girls, the young and attractive entertainers of Japan. This is quite different from the popular association of the cat with old women in other parts of the world. The Orientals explain the violent dislike to cats by some women, as being caused by the fact that the women in their last incarnations were rats.

The dog, as with the case of the cat, has never inspired the Oriental painter or poet to any great extent. It is usually represented as a puppy and generally combined with the morning glory. Legends concerning dog faithfulness are not lacking, the one of the old man, who made the dead trees bloom, being well known. The Japanese mountain dogs, one black and the other white, of Mitsumine San of Chichibu, are famous as protectors of the shrine, and their pictures are used as amulets to keep off every form of calamity. The papier-mache image of the puppy dog used as a talisman to protect new born babies is often a subject for art.

In the Orient as in the Occident, the horse has been invested with the qualities of purity, nobility and wisdom. He is portrayed very often in connection with the warrior, riding into battle, and as the mount of the gods. White horses have ever been most highly prized. They were either restricted to royal possession or held sacred, and used exclusively for religious purposes. That the gods were believed to have the need for horses and used them is evident from the number of horse pictures in various temples. It was the custom to offer horses at the shrines, white ones being most auspicious. When a devotee had no horse to give he could give a picture of one, or a model in wood or clay. These pictures became so numerous at certain temples that buildings called "horse picture galleries" had to be erected to accommodate them.

The magic horse, which belonged to a Chinese sage and which was kept in a gourd on his master's staff when not ridden was a favorite subject of ancient paintings. The saying, "Horse out of a gourd," is significant of that which is unexpected or impossible. The skill of a Japanese artist of the ninth century in painting horses is responsible for the legend that his horses were so infused with life that they periodically left their picture stalls and roamed abroad, committing depredations, until checked by having a tether painted to one steed, tying it within the frame, and by putting out the eyes of the other.

In ancient times in China clay models of horses were used as sepulchral figures. Often roof tile figures were in the forms of gods,

mounted on spirited horses, which were placed at the four corners of the tile roofs of buildings to guard against evil.

The elephant is very common in Chinese art. It is found in ever workable material, and represented not only in attitudes common to animal life, but harnessed with costly, jewelled trappings, and is also shown carrying on its back, in place of the howdah, sacred treasures from temples. The white elephant is especially associated with the Imperial court. In Japanese art the elephant is common in sculpture but rarely occurs in painting, but is frequently the subject of wood cuts.

The following quaint description is from a Chinese classic: "Elephants are the spirits of the heavenly stars. They are born into the world to be the gifts to emperors. Their bodies are heavy, but their minds are light. Their legs are clumsy, but their trunks are skillful. Their skins are like earth piled on hills, and their flesh is like an accumulation of many objects on shelves. They are gentle and tender by nature, always good and loyal to their masters and never destructive."

Another wild animal of great prominence in Oriental lore is the tiger. It is known as the "chief of all quadrupeds," because it is superior to and can conquer all animals, and also because the character "wang," meaning king, is figured in the fur on its brow. After living five hundred years, it became the "white tiger," and at

Bronze Dragon, Mission Inn Collection.



one thousand years attained its immortality.

In China the image of the tiger, painted on paper or thin wood, was used as a door charm to prevent demons from invading the premises. Its appearance at the entrance of gambling dens was very common, and within the resorts its statue was worshipped with the hope of making good winnings.

The dragon is often shown with the tiger, and usually in conflict, as the tiger, representing the material forces, roars at the spiritual forces; in which encounters the dragon prevails. Such portrayals symbolize the contest of wind and water, resulting in rain, beneficial to earth. The bamboo tree, that giant grass which offers a retreat, and the waterfall, forceful and furious, are also associated with the tiger, and form symbolic and picturesque backgrounds.

The particular species of bull shown in Oriental art is chiefly the water buffalo, an animal with a humped back. In representations of this bullock, it appears as ploughing the fields, cultivating the rice plants, drawing crude carts, or being ridden as a beast of burden.

The Chinese classic poem of "The Boy and the Bull" has been portrayed innumerable times in painting and sculpture since its origin centuries ago. The favorite episode of this famous verse shows the boy playing his flute as he rides the bull. The story of "The Herdsman and the Weaver" also affords the opportunity of portraying the bullock. This is a romantic tale of two lovers, who were stars, and who were separated by the milky way because she neglected her weaving and he his bullock on account of their romantic ardor.

The boar is indigenous to both China and Japan. On account of its ferocious nature it is associated with warriors, and is often pictured with them. It has been idealized for its fighting qualities and has become the symbol of courage and steadfastness.

The fox in both China and Japan is associated with graveyards. A common superstition is that it can change its form into a beautiful woman or a wizard, by means of which it carries out its evil intentions towards mankind. Paintings of lovely ladies, gazing at their reflections in mirrors or pools, which give back a fox likeness instead of their own features, are favorite subjects.

Fox worship has existed since 3200 B.C. to the present day. Two famous stone images of fox guard the Inari temple in Japan. In the mouth of one is a roll to represent the book of knowledge, symbolizing the great learning of the fox. The other holds in his a ball, representing the soul of the creature and the source of its magic power. In the Mission Inn col-

lection are two replicas of these celebrated fox, which are associated with the rice goddess. The celestial nine tailed fox is also a common subject in the literature and art of Japan.

The fox's wedding is an instance of human customs being conferred on animals. In pictures it is shown in a rain storm or clouded atmosphere, as the fox avoids the sun. The brush of the animal was supposed to be a firebrand, and fires were attributed to some offense offered to a fox.

The sacred snow white deer is often referred to in literature but when pictured in art is usually spotted. It is seen in company with gods and sages, and is frequently ridden by them. Its association with the maple tree arises from the fact that in the autumn, when the maple leaves are the most brilliant, the cry of the deer is constantly heard.

Another animal sometimes found in Oriental motifs is the goat. It was a Chinese symbol for peace. It is usually associated with sages and holy men. The Orientals, however, with their keen discernment of beauty and their perception of animal traits, have never held the goat in the same sympathetic esteem that they have bestowed upon the deer, the inspiration of many noble poems and paintings.

The badger is another animal of Japan, possessing the magical power of transformation. It is endowed with supernatural qualities, but lacks the divine spirit of the fox. It is regarded more as a practical joker, which under different disguises, amuses itself at the expense of its human associates. Its principal prank was on moonlight nights, in hidden places, to sit on its haunches, inflate its abdomen to the size of a drum, and beat it with its paws, producing entrancing sounds, which beguiled unsuspecting travelers, and caused them to lose their way. The badger's serenade is a favorite subject for paintings and sculpture. The guise of a mendicant priest was often affected by the badger. The story of the magic badger teakettle is known to every Japanese child, and is a popular motif in art. The badger in China is not considered of enough importance to be represented in art.

(To be continued)

To Direct Oriental Business

Grace Nicholson, owner of the Grace Nicholson's Treasure House of Oriental Art, Pasadena, Calif., announced several weeks ago that she would discontinue her store, but at

the insistence of her patrons, she has decided to continue.

She has employed Charles B. Caro, formerly with Parish-Watson and Company, Inc., of New York, as her general manager. Mr. Caro has been instrumental in forming many great collections throughout the United States, both private and museum.

The buffalo was the great forerunner of the automobile; he made the best pioneer roads and the widest, says a writer in "Outdoor Indiana."

BEESWAX AND OCHRE

(Continued from page 20)

on a brown background, which is all in low relief, and has every appearance of being a beeswax and yellow ochre preparation.

"The question arises whether the use of egg was really a very old technique, or, as is quite possible, it existed side by side with the use of wax, gradually replaced by wax and oil, and then finally oil alone. This view is confirmed by the fact that Pliny divides painters into two groups, painters with the brush and painters in wax, and that some of the pictures from Hawara are in some kind of tempera medium—gum, glue, or fish glue, or egg. I have never been quite satisfied that Duccio and his contemporaries in Sienna did not paint in oil."

SO THEY SAY

(Continued from page 17)

nothing about the art of pulling teeth. Well, without dentists' offices, how did they get rid of their old magazines?"

Poland is to have a Pilsudsky museum. In such a museum Paderewski cannot be neglected. Poland has produced so many artists of patriotic distinction that the grand piano may find itself honored with a place next to implements of war.—Washington Star.

We read somewhere that "The oldest known piece of furniture in the world is the throne of the Egyptian Queen Hetshepsu, which is preserved in the British Museum. It is known to be more than 3,000 years old."

Pan-American day, celebrated this year on April 15, was marked by the signing by representatives of thirteen American republics of a treaty to protect art galleries and scientific museums in time of war. For humanity's sake, such institutions are, in effect, declared neutral territory and safe from attack. — Scientific American.

STAMP COLLECTORS' DEPARTMENT

Jottings of the Month

DURING the month of July the Chicago Historical Society exhibited the outstanding collection of Great Britain stamps of Paul MacGuffin.

Whose jealous now? Alvin Hall, director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is quoted as saying that the Connecticut Tercentenary stamp has received the most favorable comment among recent commemoratives.

Total receipts at the Philatelic Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30 amounted to \$2,340,484, the greatest in the history of the agency. For the previous fiscal year the total was \$811,723. It is estimated that the Farley ungummed and imperforate issues brought in \$1,400,000.

M. Kaminsky, an artist, recently brought suit against Miss Josephine Baker, colored dancer of St. Louis Mo., claiming that he created her portrait out of 3,000 postage stamps to her order, and that she denied the order, and refused to remit.

Jim Londos, champion wrestler, has a stamp collection which he values highly.

Carl Davenport of Monrovia, Calif., writes that he has some odd philatelic sidelines. He says that he collects Naval ships on stamps, but so far he has only acquired ones from ten countries. He also collects ship pictures, both naval and merchant marine, on postcards and has approximately 500.

The Gateway Philatelic Society of Chicago is sponsoring the "National Stamp Week". Dates are November 3 to 9.

George Francis Staat tells this human interest story about stamps in a recent issue of the *New Brunswick, N. J. Times*:

Forty-two years ago a very sad small boy walked into the Home News office at Hiram and Dennis streets and handed the man at the desk, a

smudgy slip of paper. A colloquy like this ensued:

"How much to put this in the paper?"

"Two, four, six, eight, ten, eleven words. How many insertions?"

"Huh?"

"How many times do you want your ad to appear?"

The word "ad" seemed to dignify the transaction, but the small boy had only a dime. Every penny counted in those days.

"Cent a word the first insertion, half a word thereafter. Fifteen cents for two times, we'll call it."

"But I've only got ten cents."

"All right. We'll call the initials one word and print it tonight for a dime."

The precious coin changed hands and that night the following tearful appeal appeared, the clipping whereof is a cherished possession of said small boy grown up:

LOST—A stamp book. Please return to F. S., this office. 11-1t

E. Klein of Philadelphia bought the copy of the two-cent blue, type II, Hawaiian of 1851-52, at the Hind auction a few weeks ago in London. The reported price was \$10,250. This stamp was originally in the noted Ferrari collection before being acquired by the late Arthur Hind.

Carl Brown, who writes the "Snort Column", in the *Atchison (Kan.) Globe*, and who is himself known as "Old Snort," recently snorted out this one:

"P. Percy Johnson is so gentle he thinks stamp collecting is too rough."

Exhibits of counterfeit stamps from various countries, were recently made at the 544th meeting of the Pacific Philatelic Society in San Francisco, by J. L. Stinger, of Berkeley; Leon Munier, of San Francisco, and W. G. Wilson, of Oakland. Looking through some family belongings, Mrs. Phoebe Poe well-known Tulare, Calif., resident, ran across a "postal note" almost exactly a half century old, and

which the government is still willing to cash. The postal note, which corresponds to a money order of today, was issued in Hollister on April 29th, 1885. The note was for \$1.50, with a fee of three cents for issuing it, and subject to another three-cent fee when cashed. Holes made by the postmaster with a punch denoted the number of dollars and dimes for which the note could be redeemed.

President Roosevelt is keeping his collection up-to-date. M. Ohlman, New York dealer, recently ordered for the President the Silver Jubilees in blocks of four from the British West Indies.

Mrs. Edith Adams Brown, enterprising New York stamp dealer, who traces her antecedents back to Henry Adams from which also John Adams, our second President, sprang, is boosting for a John Adams stamp.

Counteracting the objection that portraits of Presidents are usually shown on regular postal issues only, Mrs. Brown points to the Louisiana-Purchase issue, showing Jefferson, McKinley, and Monroe, to the three varieties each of the Lincoln and Harding commemoratives, and to the George Washington Bicentennial series.

Mrs. Brown proposes a stamp either blue or bi-colored red and black, the design to embody a portrait of John Adams in a round or oval in an upper corner, with a view of the White House below, as it looked in 1797 when John Adams was inaugurated.

Quincy, Mass., is suggested as first-day-of-sale city, since John Adams was not only born there but also passed away there when ninety years of age, and his body is buried in a crypt beneath the First Parish Church, as is also that of his son, John Quincy Adams, our sixth President.

Justin L. Bacharach, Stamp Editor of the *New York American*, was recently married to Adele Alice Lehman.

A graph published in the "Echo de la Timbrologie" shows that the greatest output of new issues occurred in 1919 and 1920. In 1920 there were about 2600 as against 1600 in 1928.

The Von Steuben Stamp

By PENNINGTON PENN

THE Von Steuben commemorative stamp, issued on September 17, 1930, was printed in recognition of the services rendered by this officer to the cause of the thirteen American colonies during the Revolution. The year of issue was the 200th anniversary of the general's birth. The first of the 66,487,000 stamps of this issue were placed on sale at New York, N. Y. The technical description of the stamp is as follows: Printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on unwatermarked paper; perforated 11; sheets of 400, panes of 100; engraved 75/100 x 87/100 inch. The profile portrait in medallion, on a vertically striped background, was designed by Alvin R. Meissner and engraved by L. S. Schofield from the memorial plaque at Madgeburg, Germany. The lettering on the stamp was by E. M. Hall.

Frederick William Augustus Baron Von Steuben was born at Madgeburg, Prussia, November 15, 1730. Some historians give the date as November 17. The future soldier was educated at Neisse and Breslau. He served as a volunteer under his father's command, at the siege of Prague, in 1745. He also distinguished himself at Rossbach in 1757, and was made adjutant-general in 1758. In 1761, he was made prisoner by the Russians and sent captive to St. Petersburg. He was released soon afterwards and in the following year became an officer on the staff of Frederick the Great. In 1764, he became grand marshal and general of the guard of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and was invested with knighthood in the Order of Fidelity.

In 1777, he arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., and soon afterward joined Washington at Valley Forge. In March 1778, he was appointed inspector general of the army with the rank of major-general. He was in action at Monmouth in 1778, as a volunteer, and commanded in Virginia in 1781 and distinguished himself at Yorktown.

At Monmouth he rallied the retreating troops of Gen. Charles Lee.

GUMMED STICKERS

Urging John Adams Stamp Bicentennial, October 30, 1935, supplied, 100 for 10c, postpaid. "The Adams Family," by J. T. Adams, 350 pp., indexed, \$1.20, postpaid.

EDITH ADAMS BROWN

1 Marble Hill Avenue

NEW YORK
Je63

He was also a member of the court-martial which tried Major Andre in 1780. After the war he settled at Steubenville, N. Y., where he died on November 28, 1794.

The States of New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey awarded him grants of land as a reward for his services, and Congress passed a vote of thanks and gave him a gold-hilted sword in 1784, and later granted him a pension of \$2,400.

The first encounter with the raw troops of the Continental army was a severe trial on the patience of the baron. He tried hard to establish a regular system of discipline. On one occasion, having exhausted all his German and French oaths, he vociferated to his aide-de-camp, Major Walker, "Vous Walker—vous, mon bon ami. Curse—damm de gaucherie of dese badauts, je ne puis plus. I can curse dem no more."

In private life his virtues were exalted; and it would be difficult to determine whether he most excites our admiration for zeal and activity as a patriot and soldier, or tenderness and humanity as a man. After the capture of Yorktown, the superior officers of the allied army vied with each other in acts of civility and attention to the captive Britons. Lord Cornwallis and his family were entertained in succession by all the major generals of the victorious army, with the exception of Baron Von Steuben. He alone withheld an invitation, not from a wish to be particular, nor that he did not wish to honor the defeated Briton. His soul was superior to prejudice; as a soldier he sympathized in their fate, but poverty prevented his entertaining the captives. The baron called on

Colonel Stewart and offered to sell his favorite, and only charger, in order to raise funds for the entertainment. The colonel offered him his own purse and suggested that the baron might raise additional funds by pawning his watch rather than going about unhorsed. "My dear friend 'tis already sold. Poor N—— was sick, and wanted necessities. He is a brave fellow, and possesses the best of hearts. The trifle it brought is set apart for his use. My horse must go: so no more, I beseech you not to turn me from my purpose. I am a major-general in the service of the United States; and my private convenience must not be put in the scale with the duty which my rank calls upon me imperiously to perform."

Though poor himself, the baron had a number of pensioners. When Arnold betrayed the Continental cause, Steuben issued an order that every soldier in the army who bore the name of Arnold should change his name or be dismissed from the service. A few days later he found a soldier from Connecticut who had failed to obey the mandate. Steuben immediately ordered that this Arnold be expelled from the ranks. "I am no traitor, my worthy general," said the soldier, "and will willingly renounce a name that the perfidy of a scoundrel has forever tarnished, if allowed to assume one which is dear to every American soldier. Let me be Steuben, and be assured that I will never disgrace you." "Willingly, my worthy fellow," replied the baron. "Be henceforth Steuben, and add to the glory of a name that has already acquired lustre by the partial adoption of a brave man." The soldier at the conclusion of the war, kept a tavern in New England, exhibiting a representation of his patron as a sign, and, as long as the baron lived, received a pension from him as a reward for his partial attachment.

United States Domestic Postage Rates

Compiled by

HARRY M. KONWISER

DURING the Colonial Period (of the United States) the postage rates had been proscribed by distance, as well as by the number of sheets.

Following the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the act of Congress, September 22, 1789, fixed rates in pennyweights and grains of silver."

The Act of June 1, 1792, created nine zones to cover postage costs, on

single letters as: 6 cents for under 30 miles; 8 cents for 30 to 60 miles; 10 cents for 60 to 100 miles; 12½ cents for 100 to 150 miles; 15 cents for 150 to 200 miles; 17 cents for 200 to 250 miles; 20 cents for 250 to 350 miles; 22 cents for 350 to 450 miles; 25 cents for 450 miles.

Double these rates were required for double letters; three times for triple letters. While letters weighing one ounce paid four times the single rate.

The Act of March 2, 1799, reduced the number of zones to six, and created single letter rates as: 8 cents for

40 miles; 10 cents for 40 to 90 miles; 12½ cents for 90 to 150 miles; 17 cents for 150 to 300 miles; 20 cents for 300 to 500 miles; 25 cents for 500 miles.

Act of December 23, 1814 effective February 1, 1815, established a 12 cent rate for single letters going not over 40 miles; 15 cents for 40 to 90 miles; 18½ cents for 90 to 150 miles; 25½ cents for 150 to 300 miles; 30 cents for 300 to 500 miles; 37½ cents for over 500 miles.

Act of April 9, 1816, effective May 1, 1816, established single rates of 6 cents for not over 30 miles; 10 cents for 30 to 80 miles; 12½ cents for 80 to 150 miles; 18½ cents for 150 to 400 miles; 25 cents for over 400 miles. Double and triple rates as by previous act.

The Act of March 3, 1825, increased the 150 to 400 mile rate to 18½ cents.

The Act of March 3, 1845, effective July 1, 1845, created a 5 cent rate for each half ounce going under 300 miles and 10 cents for over 300 miles.

By the Act of August 14, 1848, created a 40 cent rate on mail to California, from the Atlantic Coast, or vice versa; and 12½ cents on "local" Pacific Coast mail.

The Act of March 3, 1851, effective June 30, 1851, established a half-ounce rate of 3 cents for mail going up to 3,000 miles when prepaid, and 5 cents if sent collect. On mail going over 3,000 miles the rate was 6 cents if prepaid; 10 cents if sent collect.

The use of adhesive stamps was made compulsory on January 1, 1856.

This is a compilation from the U. S. Government records, from a story on rates by Victor W. Rotnem in *Postal Markings*, 1932, from stories in the *Collector's Club Philatelist*, *Scott's Monthly Journal*, *Stamps*, and *Sampson's U. S. Postage Rates*, published by Mekeel's Weekly in 1918. Data of this sort is public property and in this resume is made in behalf of philatelic interest.

SELL AT AUCTION

Fine material desired for our Fall sales. We expect to attend the A.P.S. Convention in Washington and will be pleased to discuss our auction terms, etc. 23 years of unreserved PUBLIC SALES means "Service and Satisfaction" in our "AUCTION WITH ACTION."



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116-H Nassau St. New York City

We wish to purchase for cash stamp collections, dealer's stocks, accumulations, old covers. Describe or send what you have.

STAMP MART
1841—56th Avenue, Cicero, Ill.

CLUB NEWS

Looking for Good Ideas to Stimulate Interest in Your Own Club? Then Read What the Other Clubs Are Doing

No Let-Up. Let the thermometer rise as it may the New York Precancel Club will carry on as usual on the first and third Fridays of the month. A group of enthusiasts meet regularly on Saturday afternoons at four o'clock on the library grounds at the northwest corner of 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue to exchange stamps.

The Straight Edge. There has been no let-up in the newsy and informative bulletin, *The Straight Edge*, of the Roosevelt Philatelic Society of Chicago, even though hot summer days are at hand. The last issue notes a picnic in the offing for club members.

Library to Museum. At a recent meeting of the Rhode Island Philatelic Society members decided to present its extensive library of philatelic literature to the Brown University, of Providence. After the material has been catalogued it will be placed in the racks for the use of collectors and others interested.

New Club. Wayne F. Barr has been elected president of the Reed City, Michigan, Philatelic Club, which recently has been formed. Other officers are: Sponsor, A. James Nor-

man; vice president, Vincent Whitney; secretary-treasurer, Miss Ertel Kantz; librarian, William Porteous. Formation of the new club was brought about by James Norman and in part through visits of Reed City philatelists to the Cadillac, Michigan Club.

Firsts. The first annual exhibit of the Tri-State Stamp Collectors' Club, comprised a three day showing at the public library in Carthage, Mo., recently. Collectors from Sedalia, St. Louis, Kansas City, Baxter Springs and Carthage, Mo., participated.

Southern Group. A delegation from the Tri-State Philatelic Association which is composed of collectors in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, met in Jackson, Miss., recently to assist in the formation of the stamp club. Temporary officers were elected as follows: J. M. Palmer, president; S. C. Irby, vice-president; F. C. Langley, Secretary-Treasurer.

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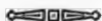
No.	Size of Stamp	New Thin Album Mount for	Regular Exhibition Mount for
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13.	Vertical Coil Pairs.	25c pkg. of 18	50c pkg. of 25
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If your own Dealer cannot supply remit direct, or, send ten cents for samples.

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NEW YORK
110 West 34 St.

Naval Department



By RICHARD A. HARDIE

13 Roseville St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Navophilately, No Less!

YOU collect naval covers, yes? Well, then,—and hold your ships for they may capsize,—you are a “Navophilatelist”, and your hobby is not just covers, but raw’ther, “Navophilately”.

From exactly whose inventive mind these two new coined words emerged we are not certain, but they were passed on to this department by fellow collectors and columnist H. J. Lindhardt.

Since naval covers came to the front old timers will recall that one who followed this sideline of philately proper has been referred to as a “navalist” or, to use a longer term, just a plain naval cover collector”. There was no universally used term by which the hobby of collecting naval covers could be referred to except the cumbersome phrase, “naval cover collecting”.

Collectors of airmail covers, as soon as their particular hobby came in the spotlight, coined the words “aerophilatelist” and “aerophilately,” which have served ever since,—and very nicely, too. Then, as Mr. Lindhardt suggests, if airmail collectors call themselves aerophilatelists and refer to their hobby as aerophilately, why should not naval collectors call themselves navophilatelists and their hobby navophilately? Personally I’m for it in a big way. How do you like it?

And, coincidentally, while writing the above correspondence comes to my desk from a California reader which refers to our hobby. It says in part:

“I have followed, with pleasure and enjoyment, your departments in the greatest of hobby publications, and although I have never written before I write now with a few comments.

“I read other various magazines having naval cover departments, and in none of these have I found used some of the hobby terms you use. I assume then these are coined words of your own. They are, “Navalism”

and “Navaliana” and a few others that slip my mind at the time. There . . .” and it continues too lengthy to print complete.

We plead guilty and if we have tread on dictionary makers’ toes we offer humble apologies.

So in the future when you are asked what you are hobbily (wonder if that is a new one) speaking climb right up on your main mast and shout you are a “Navophilatelist” and that the avocation you pursue is none other than “Navophilately.” Or if you prefer “Navalism” or “Navaliana” to cover the science of the hobby let one or the other of these be your choice.

—o—

Three Co-operative Navo-Philatelists

Friend O. R. Watts, of Chester, Pa., will have a cachet for August 21 to 30 for the Silver Jubilee of the Boy Scouts of America week that takes place in Washington, and for which there may be a new postal issue. He will apply a different color ink for the cachet each day; if forwarding postage is sent same will be mailed from naval vessels. However, do not send the envelopes. Just your name and address, the stamp you wish used and forwarding postage. Suggest that you keep a few covers with Mr. Watts as he puts out numerous events tied up with navalism.

For covers from the West Coast and especially from the San Diego Exposition send a supply ready to go with forwarding postage each to James E. Reading, Box 1284, San Diego, Calif., and he’ll hold them.

Clyde Welch, Box 31, Station G, is another fine fellow who will hold your covers for future events up that way. Send covers ready to go with forwarding postage per each.

—o—

U.S.S. Quincy

This new vessel of Uncle Sam’s, launched June 19, has a distinction that overshadows others for her “nose-wetting” events. Why? This new warship was launched on the 200th anniversary of the birth of

John Adams, second president of our country, and the bottle was broken over her bow by Mrs. Henry S. Morgan of New York City, daughter of Charles Francis Adams, former secretary of the Navy and direct descendant of John Adams as well as former mayor of Quincy, Massachusetts, the city for which this destroyer was named. Quincy’s City Council had appropriated a thousand dollars for two murals in oil which were presented to the crew in a city-wide celebration that was held in connection with the christening of the ship.

Notice states that the USS Quincy will be placed in commission on January 9, 1936, and the writer believes that she will be a vessel worthy of more than average attention from the collectors’ angle.

—o—

U.S.S. Porter Launching

When this new craft first touches the salty brine early in August at the building yards at Camden, N. J., M. Tuchinsky, 6040 N. Sydenham St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will sponsor a cachet in honor of the event. Covers ready to go to him immediately with one cent forwarding postage. The covers will be cancelled abroad the USS Aylwin and from which no doubt will also come appropriate cancel for the event also.

The USS Aylwin is on her shake-down cruise which carried her to Europe and brought about, for the collector, some nifty foreign location markings. One of note cancelled June 1 comes from “Oporto, Portugal” in the killers of a type 3.

—o—

U.S.C.S. Day

At the San Diego Exposition in California.

Such a day is proposed by Harry Litten, P. O. Box 314, San Pedro, Calif., who is situated on the ground floor of the fair. By the time you read this the date etc., for this event will no doubt have been chosen, and therefore a cachet is in store. Send a couple covers to Mr. Litten right away for this event, and they will be either mailed from the Fair Grounds or a naval vessel stationed there.

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From U.S. 49th State

Readers keeping a supply of covers ready to go with usual one cent forwarding postage for each with the Kalalkaua Stamp Club, P. O. Box 1322, Honolulu, Hawaii, will be in for some fine items from time to time in the naval line.

In August they will sponsor a cachet for the Kealakakua Bay Races and all covers with forwarding postage will be mailed from Uncle Sam's ships nearby.

—o—

They Get Their Handles

In various ship yards numerous new vessels are under construction to take their places in the line up of the U. S. navy.

Reports from Washington reveal that the 14 new destroyers of this crop have been given official names. Of this lot ten of the names have previously been carried by Uncle Sam's warships; some even twice before. They are: USS Jarvis, Craven, Somers, Fanning, Bagley, Muggford, Henley, Patterson, Gridley and Warrington.

The four being assigned new names in the annals of naval vessels are: USS Ralph Talbot for the late 2nd Lieut. Ralph Talbot, USMC; USS Blue in honor of the late Rear Admiral Victor Blue; USS Helm, for the late Rear Admiral James M. Helm, USN; USS Dunlap in honor of the late Brig. General Dunlap, USMC.

—o—

U.S.S. Mahan

This new destroyer, No. 364, is slated for commissioning September 30 and for this event and the shake-down cruise to follow, Henry Kraus, 707 North Main St., San Springs, Okla., will sponsor cachets and handle collectors covers. Plenty of time on this but don't overlook it.

—o—

The World's Only

The S. S. Becker, coasting around in the Detroit River, near Detroit, Michigan, as you know, is the only floating post office in the world. She is in operation again this season, as usual. Each year this unique post office closes when the sailing season folds for the winter, but reopens in spring.

A cover from her would add much to your collection.

—o—

Navaling and Ship Stamps

Your writer has found, in the course of his few years of steering this Naval Department, that many of its followers have not only fine collections of naval covers to display, but also many, in fast most all, are

up-to-the-minute stamp collectors, too.

A collection of postage stamps displaying ships of the world in the central design is one of the most interesting sidelines of stamp collecting and a channel that naturally would take the eye of any navalist. There are, I believe—note I say, I believe—about 125 postage stamps of the world that show ships. Anything from a rowboat to a huffing-puffing Man-O-War. Interesting, all of them. Really a type of postage stamp collection one, especially a navalist, would gain untold pleasure from.

The Lake Publishing Co., Chicago, has published a special printed loose-leaf type stamp album for ship stamps exclusively. This should be pleasant news to those who want a guide to follow.

—o—

Odd Navalistic Cancels

Marine Barracks—we learn from co-operator and friend, John C. Gillespie—have their own individual postmarks. They are at:

Mare Island, San Diego, Calif.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Portsmouth, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Norfolk, Va.

Address each as above and something good ought to turn up.

Other good bets are:

Mail Clerk, U. S. N. Ammunition Depot, St. Juliens Creek, Portsmouth, Va. This is a new one to me, but Gillespie has dug up too many good ones for us to doubt him.

The USS Argonne is now using a new type 5 cancel with "USS Argonne, Flag Ship Base Force" in the killer of the cancel. A good one. Address care of New York City Postmaster.

The U. S. Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill., is again open as you read this, and a cover there might be productive of a worthwhile item.

—o—

Naval Short Shots Through the Port Hole

The Inland Fleet,—or one ship anyway, a sloop named Commodore is located on Portage Lake near Akron, Ohio. And,—good news—navalists' friend R. W. Richardson is Flag Officer aboard. No, don't get excited, she doesn't have her own cancel. However, she does have a nice little marking that some would call a cachet. This may be had by sending covers to Mr. Richardson 34 S. Union St., Akron, Ohio. . . . The USS Raleigh has been letting out some pretty sick looking cancels of late. Tip That new naval society, The American Naval Cancellation Society has now passed its 200 membership mark, and going strong. But it should, having so many biggies of navaliana behind it. . . . The USS Semmes, the ship from whence so many nifty cancels is now

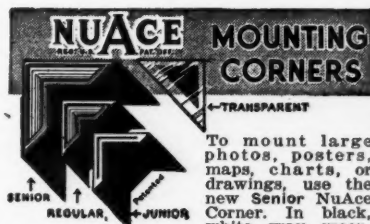


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R. A. Lynch

Box 56 Peoria, Ill.

classified in the Washington books as miscellaneous auxiliary. . . The transport USS Woodcock leaves for duty in Cuba August 3. Covers? . . . The new USS Worden dropped anchor at Bremerton, Washington on August 3. The Monaghan is, also at this writing under way on her shakedown cruise. . . The United States Fleet, this time taking in about 175 ships on July 1, started an extensive cruise that will cover plenty of territory. Light cruisers and destroyers go to Alaska, and submarine division squadron four go to the Midway Islands. Others scatter to the South and East. To name the exact ships at this writing is impossible, but you up-on-your-toes-navalists can make pretty fair guesses. . . USS Talbot again has postal service aboard after a period of lay-up. . . For some real artistic naval cachets suggest that you keep a supply of a few covers with artist E. A. Peake, 415 East 68th Ave., Portland, Oregon, with one cent forwarding postage each. One will seep through every now and then. New submarine USS Porpoise was launched on June 20, and slated for commission in about a year. . . The fleet is in San Diego, Calif., now, you know. Numerous cachets for the great exposition are now being mailed aboard naval vessels. M. Pilkington former mail clerk of the USS Sturtevant is now on the USS Badger, but not as mail clerk. Readers who also go in for an occasional cover from someone else's Navy other than Uncle Sam's will like this: Wishing a cover cancelled aboard the H. M. A. S. Australia then send I. R. C. (costing 9c at any post office) with cover to C. Gully, the mail clerk aboard her, care of G. P. O. London, England, and you will be taken care of. If you have Mint British or Australian stamps on hand you can of course fix up your own covers in regards to postage. . . The old USS McFarland was decommissioned at Mare Island Navy Yard last May 10. Cancel for the last day was type F in purple with "Last Day in Service" appearing in the killer bars. . . New cruisers USS Quincy was launched June 19 at Fore River. . . The new sub USS Shark hits the water for the first time in July sometime at New London, and is to be placed in commission the last of the year. . . The new USS Porter will be launched August 1, at Camden, N. J. . . Leaving for the West Coast (good cancels in between) about October first is the USS Aylwin. . . Don't forget that the USS Omaha relieves the old USS Augusta in China waters as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet on October first or so. A cachet or at least a good cancel will be issued. Get covers going via Seattle, Washington, now to be sure. . . A. L. Hammock is the mail clerk on the USS Kanawha, an oiler that

celebrated her 20th anniversary on June 5th with a killer marking reading "Still Serving the Service". He will hold a cover or so for future events. . . The August Ship-O-Graph, due to more timely material had to be omitted from this month's department. Same will be continued shortly. . . And until next month HOBBIES Naval editor wishes all his navophilatelist readers good sailing and a pleasant vacation period. So long Mates! . . .

Chapter 30 of the U.S.C.S. has

scheduled a cachet for the visit of the H. M. S. Danae to Vancouver on August 3 to 10. Canadian stamps must be used and if none are available. U. S. will be accepted in exchange. A forwarding charge of one cent per cover will be made. Covers to Geo. Fawkes, 567 West 18th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

Individuals desiring to furnish cachets should henceforth furnish references to this department conductor to insure the printing of cachet notice in HOBBIES.

MERCHANT MARINE

By JAMES J. VLACH

EVEN though July and August are replete with "dog days", with temperatures near and over the 100 mark much of the time, I believe merchant marine collectors will look for this column anyway, so here goes.

I have been requested frequently to deal with the beginners' phases of merchant marine cover collecting. It seems there are quite a few beginners in this hobby, as well as others who contemplate starting a collection of this nature, and who do not know just how to go about it. I will, in some future issue of HOBBIES, treat of this. In the meantime, however, I would advise these collectors to secure back HOBBIES, and refer to all my articles, commencing with the December 1934 issue, also Mr. Wilson's excellent article in the November 1934 issue. In all these articles, many hints and tips for beginners appear.

In parts of the world, where rivers are shallow, steam navigation is only possible by means of "stern wheelers"—the propeller wheel at the rear of the steamer. Some of these ships have unusual and odd postmarks, and while I have no definite information to offer. I would suggest that collectors endeavor to ascertain where ships of this nature that cancel covers, can be located. They will be well rewarded.

It is well known that a large liner, traveling at high speed, consumes from 20 to 25 times the coal required for a slow freighter. The reasons are obvious.

Through the courtesy of R. F. Mackie, Bradford, Pa. I am in receipt of a beautiful and unique cover carried on the SS EUROPA, and the airplane ship to shore service from that ship, which is in operation at certain times of the year. Inasmuch as it is very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain this sort of cover in the usual manner, I consider it

to be an unusual item. Many thanks, Mr. Mackie.

I suppose by this time, all the NORMANDIE maiden voyage covers have come to hand. Many of us were fortunate in being on hand to welcome the NORMANDIE into New York, and take part in the attendant festivities incidental to the arrival of the liner. A truly great ship, which would be even greater if she flew the American flag.

Here are a few addresses:

S.S. Nako Maru, S.S. Nojima Maru, S.S. Noto Maru, S.S. Noshiro Maru, S.S. Naruto Maru, N.Y.K. Line, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
S.S. Nankai Maru, S.S. London Maru, S.S. Montevideo Maru, S.S. Sanyo Maru, S.S. Kwanto Maru, S.S. Hokuruko Maru, S.S. Tokai Maru, S.S. Santos Maru, S.S. La Plata Maru, O.S.K. Line, Whitehall, Bldg., New York, N. Y.

Doubtless many of my readers have noticed that most all names of Jap ships end with the word MARU. In his article, "Seaposts and Ship Marks" which appears in the November, 1934 issue of HOBBIES, Mr. Wilson explain the meaning of the word MARU, its significance, etc., very thoroughly. I would advise merchant marine collectors to read this interesting description, as well as the rest of the article. No doubt, your local library has this number on file.

In the past, I have given several nautical definitions. There are continued here:—

Amidships—Generally, the middle portion of a ship.

Barge—A flat bottomed boat. There are sea-going, river and canal barges.

Cable—The rope or chain by which a ship's anchor is held.

Jacob's Ladder—A collapsible ladder usually consisting of wooden strips strung between two ropes. It is used over the side of a ship, as for example, when the pilot comes aboard or departs.

Nun Buoy—A buoy which shows above water in the shape of a cone.

Pilot—A man qualified and licensed to direct ships in or out of a harbor or channel.

Running Lights—The lights that a ship is required by law to carry at night while under way.

Seam—The space between two planks in the covering of a ship.

Tarpaulin—A waterproof canvas.

Zenith—The point directly overhead.

The Japanese Shipowners' Association decided in the latter part of June to submit to the Ministry of Communications a proposal for the scrapping of 300,000 tons of merchant shipping within the next few years, and its replacement with an equal amount of new ships.

The Japanese government has had a "scrap and build" policy in the last few years.

I notice that the proclamation issued by the President of the United States, designating May 22 of each year as a national maritime day, states that on May 22, 1819, the SS SAVANNAH departed from Savannah, Ga., on the first successful transoceanic voyage under steam propulsion. The crossing of the Savannah was made chiefly under sail, and not under steam, and the first crossing entirely under steam was by the Canadian built ship SS ROYAL WILLIAM, which left Quebec August 5, 1833, and Pictou N. S. August 18, and arrived at Gravesend September 11. The Savannah had absolutely no claim to the first completion of a transoceanic voyage under steam propulsion, but the honor should rightfully go to the ROYAL WILLIAM. The SS SAVANNAH carried the usual complement of sails and masts, and her trip from Savannah to the River Mersey took 29 days and 11 hours, during which time the engine was operated for a total of only 80 hours.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Earl J. Brown, Escanaba, Mich., I have just received a cover from the Detroit and Cleveland Liner SEAANDBEE. This cover is particularly interesting because it was cancelled on a Great Lakes steamer. There was a time, not so long ago, when it was difficult to obtain cancels from steamers plying the Great Lakes, but I have been advised from time to time that there are some of these ships which will cancel covers for collectors. In an early future issue, I will give the addresses of some of these ships which have been known to favor collectors. Inasmuch as many of these ships operate only during the summer months, it will be necessary for collectors to send for their covers at once. Of course, there may be some failures, but not many, as I will list only those ships which are more or less reliable in cancelling covers.

Individuals desiring to furnish cachets should henceforth furnish references to insure the printing of cachet notice in HOBBIES.

Why not arrange your vacation to include the S.P.A. Convention at St. Louis in August?



Vincent L. Tarabula of New York City, a member of the Singer Midget Troupe, specializes mostly in the stamps of Germany and the United States.

The Smallest Large Collector?

WHETHER the words "small" and large, express exact and constant informative value is often a question of location. The S.P.A. welcomes the membership of a man who is probably the "smallest, philatelic of 'large' knowledge and also the 'smallest' mature collector physically.

Vincent L. Tarabula, whose home address is in New York City, was born in Czecho-Slovakia, in 1893, and has a long experience as an expert and specialist, especially in the area of his native country, Germany and the United States.

While his stage work with the Singer Troupe does not give him many hours of relaxation, he has the collection and continuation of his specialties in mind, and is an entertaining conversationalist in these topics.

He is well known to many members

in Philadelphia; and other large cities, and we welcome to our membership another specialist whose horizon will aid others to interesting contacts with foreign areas.

The S.P.A. is adding to its other "firsts", the smallest specialist in America, and his matured knowledge of his pet areas.—F. L. Coes.

Warning

Do not send any money to Elizabeth Read, 1273 East 94th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Read announced cachets for five cents, but upon receipt of the money forwarded a chain letter instead according to information received.

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JAS

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON

The Capital City

By WILLIAM T. RALEY

MY FRIEND, George B. Sloane, in a recent issue of Stamps, tells of some of the "spot" service originating here which are more in the nature of "space fillers" than news, and I agree with him. Then it is also unfortunate that the "big officials" of the government do not first use their official information agencies instead of "quietly announcing" important philatelic news.

Philatelic Agency Figures

The Division on Stamps reports that for the quarter ended June 30, the sales totaled \$1,155,084.02, which is nearly half the figure for the entire fiscal year, which was the record-breaking sum of \$2,340,484.02. The Post Office will issue special figures on the twenty varieties of March 15.

New Stamps

Requests for new stamps continue to pour in. The admirers of Commodore John Barry and Commodore John Paul Jones urged special issues, but there is no indication of any action on the part of the Post Office Department. The efforts to have a bi-color issue of the unpopular sixteen-cent airmail special delivery, in honor of the American Airmail Society, appears to be a failure.

Collector's Club

The Collector's Club of Washington, D. C., Branch 5, S.P.A., has had a busy month under its new president, F. A. Bickert, who "peps" up the committees one meeting and the members on securing candidates the next. He has set a goal of 500 members by January 1. With a present membership of nearly 200, Fred is making plans to reach the eligibles by the club bulletin, literature and personal contacts.

The following have been appointed as chairman of the standing committees: Auditing and finance, Walter Cottrell; membership, F. R. Rice; sales and exchange, A. G. Galloway; auction, W. E. Kingswell; expertization, A. H. Whitney; reception and house, Joseph Andrews; constitution, James F. Casey, Jr.; bulletin, H. H. March; library, Mrs. McKnight, and entertainment and publicity, William M. Stuart. W. E. Kingswell is the club auctioneer.

Resolutions of condolence were adopted and sent to F. R. Rice, past

president, and Sven Yort, both of whom recently lost their fathers.

A large attendance is expected Tuesday evening, August 13 for on that night the club will entertain the members of the American Philatelic Society and the American Airmail Society, who are in attendance at their respective conventions in Washington that week. An interesting program is being arranged.

Viking Crew

A new branch of the American Naval Cancellation was organized here on July 13. It will be known as the Viking Crew, and the officers are: Louis G. Nix, president; William T. Raley, vice-president; George McDonald, 520 Seward Square, Southeast, secretary; Charles Fralick, treasurer; Raymond Graves, cachet director, and Mrs. Fred Riggles, member of the board of governors, A.N.C.S. The branch, it was decided, will sponsor a cachet for Labor Day.

Sesquicentennial Envelopes

I am advised that the postmaster at Nashville, Tenn., has a quantity of the Sesquicentennial envelopes in stock.

Bus to Convention

F. R. Rice will furnish all information desired to those who expect to attend the S.P.A. Convention from Washington. He is arranging a round trip for the members through the bus lines at a low figure.

Three-Cent Postage Continued

Under a joint resolution of Congress, approved June 28, the three-cent postage rate for non-local first-class mail was continued until July 1, 1937.

Back from Vacations

W. Hayden Collins who has been in Florida for several months, has returned and opened up his store. He says everything is the same except his telephone number.

Albert E. Gorham spent his vacation in New York and New Jersey. He called upon Richard H. Gless, chairman of the Sing Sing Philatelic Association, 354 Hunter St., Ossining, N. Y., and George C. Poeppel, Drawer "N," Trenton, N. J., who is chairman of the Trenton Prison Philatelic Association. He is exhibiting covers he has with Warden Lawes'

picture. Those writing for covers should enclose postage.

Ickes to Exhibit

Political tempests may rage around him, a multitude of duties claim his attention, but Secretary of the Interior-Public Works Administrator Ickes still manages to find an occasional moment for his stamp collection.

Recently he called a halt on routine labor to receive a committee representing the American Philatelic Society and to discuss with the members his part in the golden jubilee convention of the organization in Washington this month.

The Secretary, it later was announced, has consented to speak informally at one of the sessions, probably the opening meeting, August 12.

He also will exhibit specimens from his collection, including his complete set of United States departmental issues and selected examples from his Danish West Indies, Egypt, Armenia, Russia and Papua divisions—stamps the market value of which now is quoted in three and four figures.

Mr. Ickes has been an active member of the A.P.S. for many years. "I have little opportunity now," he said, "to keep my albums up to date, but every once in a while I yield to the temptation to look at them for a moment."

Bicentennial Envelopes

The City Post Office has a stock of Bicentennial envelopes as follows: One-cent, in sizes 5, 8 and 13; four and cent in size 8. Address, Postmaster, Washington, D. C.

The Electric Eye

One "experiment," at least, has proven a success. The two-cent Experimental Electric Eye stamp added two plate numbers in past month. They are Nos. 21373-4.

Change in Dealers

Alden H. Whitney has taken over the management and operation of the stamp and cover business of J. Harry Jenkins.

Michigan Stamp

Postmaster General James A. Farley announced on July 20 that he has authorized the issuance of a special three-cent commemorative postage stamp in connection with the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of the statehood of Michigan, which is to be celebrated on November 1, 1935.

The new stamp, which is to be the same size as the current Special Delivery stamp, will be printed in purple ink. It is planned to place this new issue on first-day sale on November 1, 1935 at Lansing, Michigan, state capital, which is also the headquarters for the Michigan Historical Commission and the Michigan State Historical Society, under whose sponsorship the anniversary is being celebrated throughout the state.

The November 1 celebration marks the one hundredth anniversary of the date on which Michigan's state government was established, following the adoption of a Constitution and election of officers. Michigan, however, was not formally admitted to the Union by Congress until January 26, 1837.

Stamp collectors are urged not to submit orders for the Michigan Centennial Stamp to the Philatelic Agency until the announcement of more definite details, which will be made later by the Post Office Department.

Stamp Exhibition to Open August 4

The Smithsonian Institution will be the American stamp collector's Mecca next month. Opening August 4 and continuing until August 31, the Golden Jubilee Convention Exhibition of the American Philatelic Society will be available for public inspection in the main hall of the National Museum Building, and during the same period many enthusiasts also are expected to visit the permanent display in the Arts and Industries Building.

Mrs. Catherine L. Manning, philatelic curator of the Smithsonian since 1922, recently told of preparations for the crowds.

"The convention exhibition," she said, "will consist of stamps, covers and other interesting material lent by President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Interior Ickes and several hundred other members of the A.P.S. It will be in charge of a committee of which Albert F. Kunze, president of the Washington Stamp Club of the Air, is chairman.

"The formal opening of the convention will be on the evening of August 12, but in order to accommodate as many Washingtonians and visitors as possible, the show actually will begin August 4 and not close until August 21.

The philatelic section of the Smithsonian Institution, Arts and Industries Building, Washington, D. C., showing some of the cases of sliding frames of stamps recently rearranged in anticipation of crowds of delegates and friends attending the Golden Jubilee Convention of the American Philatelic Society, August 12 to 16.



BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING REPORT

July 13, 1935

The following is a list of postage stamp plate numbers issued during the month of June, 1935.

Plate Number	Denomination	Class	Series	Subject
21416	2c	Ordinary, curved (Electric Eye)	1922	400
21417	"	" " " " " "	"	"
21418	"	" " " " " "	"	"
21419	"	" " " " " "	"	"
21420	"	" " " " " "	"	"
21421	"	" " " " " "	"	"
21422	"	" " " " " "	"	"
21423	"	" " " " " "	"	"
21424	"	" " " " " "	"	"

The following is a list of postage stamp plate numbers sent to press during the month of June, 1935.

Plate No.	Denomination	Class	Series	Subject	Date Sent to Press
21399	2c	Ordinary Stamp (Electric Eye)	1922	400	June 7, 1935
21402	"	" " " " " "	"	"	" " "
21373	3c	" " " " " "	1932	"	" " 14, "
21374	"	" " " " " "	"	"	" " "

"Meanwhile the permanent exhibition has been rearranged. All the accumulated material from 1908 up to this week has been checked and transferred to more commodious cases and our catalogs have been brought up to date. For regular display, we now have ten cabinets containing 606 sliding frames of the stamps of all nations which visitors may see during museum hours throughout the year. Collectors attending the convention, of course, have been extended a special invitation to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by their being in Washington."

Fawcett Returns

After a two-month trip to the stamp centers in London, Amsterdam, Haarlem, The Hague, Utrecht, Brussels, Liege, Paris, Berlin and Cologne,

James Waldo Fawcett, stamp editor of the Washington Sunday Star, is relating to his friends the philatelic news and sights of the Old World. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter.

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A. P. S. Meets in Washington, D. C. for National Convention

THE American Philatelic Society will meet for its national conclave in Washington, D. C., August 12 to 16, with convention quarters at the Hotel Carlton. The main foyer and the exhibition hall of the National Museum will house the stamps which members of the society bring for exhibition. The exhibit committee has arranged to have part of President Roosevelt's collection on display. This collection will occupy a special cabinet located in the center of the hall. The President will make his own selection for the display. Congressman Bloom of New York, as "the father of the Bi-Centennials" is expected to display some of his autographed First Day of Issue covers.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes is to exhibit also.

The exhibition committee also states that Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing plans to display available material of stamp specimens in various stages of development, and machinery used in the making.

This being the fiftieth anniversary of the Society plans are being made to have many unusual features in honor of the occasion, besides the attractions that the Capital City will offer.

At the Annual Banquet of the Society, Carter Glass, Jr., will act as toastmaster and Alvin W. Hall, will be the principal speaker.

Since the sister society, the Society of Philatelic Americans, convened in Washington in 1932, there have been many changes in philatelic interests in the city. The Capital has gone

stamp conscious, so to speak. Aside from the President's collection, Secretary of the Interior Ickes, several congressmen, and many others in the public eye have brought their collections to the First City of the land.

For the first time in many years there is a contest this year in most all offices of the A. P. S.



The official program of the American Philatelic Society Convention, Hotel Carlton, August 12 to 16, has been summarized as follows: Monday, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., registration; noon, opening of the bourse; 8 p.m., president's reception and formal opening of the exhibition, National Museum; Tuesday, 10 a.m., business session; 12:45 p.m. to 4 p.m., tour of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, beginning with luncheon in the bureau cafeteria; Wednesday, 10 a.m., business session; 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., tour to Mount Vernon, via Fort Myer, Arlington and Alexandria; 7:30 p.m., auction, conducted by Howard A. Robinette; Thursday, 10 a.m., business session; 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., unit meetings; 8 p.m., banquet; Friday, 10 a.m., final business session.

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GREECE: In 1922 they had a big revolution on the order of the most recent one only that one resulted in an issue of a flock of desirable stamps. There were scores of varieties overprinted, the complete set costing into the many dollars, but here are 40 of the most desirable and plenty hard to get from that lot which in themselves catalog in the many dollars for only \$2.25

CUBA: That much sought 1928 #238-297 Pan-American issue, all mint and complete for... 4.25

LITHUANIA: The 1932 Triangular issue, mint complete, #540-475, for... 1.40

MONGOLIA: That nifty set of 13 different varieties, all beauties of 1932, #82-74, complete mint, for... 1.15

SPAIN: 1930, #718-730 and 801, all mint and complete, 14 stamps... 2.00

SPAIN: 1930, #418-432 and 658, all mint and complete, 16 stamps... 1.85

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200 all different airmails, consisting only of the better grade airports not ordinarily found in packets for... 5.75

500 all different BELGIUM. A superb offer, a collection in itself containing many complete sets and very desirable issues from this popular country for... 8.50

5,000 all different collection mounted in booklets for... 15.00

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HARDIE

13 Roseville St, Buffalo, New York

Pioneer Indiana Days In Letter of 1844

By HARRY M. KONWISER

HARRIET L. ASHLEY, of Cedar Creek, Indiana, writing to her brother at Auburn, N. Y., on February 4, 1844, says that provision is not as plenty here as usual but there is to be had for the money and that not any dearer than is commonly paid in York State. Fruit, the writer says, is not to be had and the countryside is described as being better than Livingston County, N. Y.

Among the inconveniences cited are the bad roads, the distance from markets, and the lady avers it still is her belief that "if a man has a property to the east he had better stay there."

"I am some disappointed in the society" (the letter reads). "It is not as good as I expected and I was not looking for refined society in this wooden country. They are selfish, ignorant and lawless. Get the good will of them and they will be neighborly. But I think the society will improve here soon."

A portion of the same letter was written by E. D. Ashley, husband (no doubt) of Harriet, and he says "we have passed through various scenes since we saw you last (at Rochester, N. Y.)—we had a very rough time up the lake (from Buffalo)."

The trip was rough for the writer says he was flat on his back, sick all the way and "we came near being blown up by one of the pipes of the boiler getting stopped that conducted the water into the boiler and consequently it became nearly empty before the engineer found it out."

"Laurendus has so many calculations"—says the writer—"in his head; he is going to write you to see if he can persuade you to go with him to South America to make a fortune at dentistry, then he is going to the Rocky Mountains to trade with the Indians then into the unexplored part of the Oregon there to select a spot whereon to build a great city, and to find rich mines of lead, iron, sil-

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ver and gold and then to return loaded with wealth and a mind stored with knowledge to spend the remainder of his life in connubial bliss.

"But what he will do time only can determine."

The folded letter carrying the story of a pioneer carried the Fort Wayne Indiana, postmark, circle type, a handwritten "25" for the rate and was forwarded from Auburn, N. Y., to Ithaca, N. Y., as the addressee had moved. A manuscript 10 was added to the "25" and the "35" total indicates the letter was sent "collect". The Auburn Postmark, circle, in red, also appears on this letter.

Stamp Cover Catalogue

The U. S. Stampless Cover Catalogue, compiled by the leading collectors of Stampless Covers, is being sent to those who ordered their copies when announcement of its compilation was made, according to those in charge. This catalogue covers the U. S. Stampless Cover field from 1756 to 1856 and is the only catalogue covering that field. It was produced under the editorial supervision of Harry M. Konwiser, editor of HOBBIES Postal Markings Department. Mr. Konwiser answers reader inquiries on U. S. Stampless Covers and U. S. stamps on cover and if a personal reply is expected, please send return postage.

Trans-Mississippi Convention

The Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Society will hold its annual exhibit and convention from August 31 to September 2, inclusive. The beautiful Joslyn Memorial Building will house the exhibit and the Hotel Fontenelle will be convention headquarters. Those in charge say that they expect this meeting to excel that of last year which made quite a mark in philatelic events. R. R. Barber, 4546 North 40th Ave., is general chairman.

"Those who have hobbies rarely go crazy," asserts a psychiatrist. Yeah, snorts the St. Francis (Kan.) Herald, but what about those who have to live with those who have hobbies?"

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Convention Comments

The two big stamp societies will be holding their convention during August. The Society of Philatelic Americans meets at St. Louis. This society has an enthusiastic membership and always comes through with a good attendance.

The American Philatelic Society meets in Washington, D. C. There will be the usual attractions of the Nation's capital to be seen. Unfortunately neither city can boast of its August weather. But man makes weather on his own account in this modern age. And both trains and hotels will be cooled to suit.

The Society of Philatelic Americans has capable men at its head. Men who stand above reproach and whose officers deserve the confidence of the stamp collecting fraternity.

The American Philatelic Society likewise has capable officers. This year particular interest is aroused by a spirited contest for officers, probably on account of the coming national stamp exhibition which will be opened by President Roosevelt and attended by many prominent persons from foreign countries. The contest will decide who will have the honor to represent this group as its official head on this occasion. Another difference that is being discussed is whether or not the treasury surplus of the society should be invested or spent. One would think that point would be one of easy solution. A sensible executive usually feels that he should keep an ample reserve against possible exigencies and spend the balance liberally, but judiciously, for the general good.

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February 22, 1932, opening Bicentennial Celebration; No. 9 envelope, 3 colors, postmarked Potomac Mills, Va., Oak Grove, Va., Mt. Vernon, Va., and Washington, D. C. All four \$1.00
1c Park Imperforate (sheet 6), Omaha, October 10, 1934, or Washington, D. C., October 1520
Advance orders received for Scott's 1936 Catalogue (postpaid when issued) 2.30
"Stamp Plates," a complete list of plates, used in printing U. S. Commemoratives and Airmails, from 1893 to 1935. Per copy20
Cover for Michigan Centennial Stamp will be my usual special 3-color design. For the American Philatelic Society Convention in Washington, D. C., I will issue a 2-color design at (including stamp) cost \$.05

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On orders less than \$25.00, 10% commission; minimum charge, 35c. On orders over \$25.00, 5% commission; minimum charge, \$2.50. On orders over \$100, 3 1/2% commission; minimum charge, \$5.00. Return postage free. Registration extra. Straight edges removed on request. Philippine service at same rate of charges. Agency or Philippine list sent on receipt of 3c postage. x

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STEWART BLDG.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS CONVENTION
Hotel Melbourne, St. Louis, Mo., August 22, 23, 24 and 25

Airmail

1936 Air Mail Catalogue

The Standard Air Post Catalogue, formerly published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Company, has been acquired by Nicolas Sanabria, New York, and the 1936 Edition is now being prepared, by Mr. Sanabria and Harry M. Konwiser and the 1936 Catalogue will aim to reflect the diversifications and the exact commercial values of all air mail stamps.

Predicted

According to recent plans an air mail route will be inaugurated from California to Canton, China, this fall. It is thought that a special stamp will be forthcoming to honor the occasion. It is also reported that the Chinese government may issue a transpacific stamp for use on air mail from the Orient to the United States.

Earhart Covers

There still remains a difference of opinion on the Amelia Earhart overprint on the current 20 centavo Mexican air mail stamp, in spite of the fact that the adhesive was issued on authority of a presidential decree of April 16. A total of 780 was released.

Of this number, 480 were overprinted "Muestra," meaning "Specimen," and distributed to the Universal Postal Union. Ten were distributed to various diplomats, thirty were sold to members of philatelic societies in Mexico. Ten went to the public by means of a lottery, and the remaining 250 went to George Palmer Putnam, husband of the aviator.

Air Events Planned

A notice from Karl C. Doerr, Pinckneyville, Illinois, says that the Rotary Club there has planned to dedicate the large Sky-Hi-Way markers there soon. There will be a big air show. Cachets will be applied to both first class and airmails. Covers with the air rate will be specially cacheted, and it is expected that a special plane will carry the mail above the field. No date has been set, however. Covers

may be sent to Cachet Director, Box 492, Pinckneyville, Ill.

The Airport at Brookings, S. Dak., will be dedicated about August 15th. There will be a cachet by the Chamber of Commerce. Covers may be sent now to Ernest A. Walker, 804 14th Ave., Brookings, S. Dak.

Twelve Cachets

The Postmaster General of Canada sanctioned an experimental airmail service between Sydney, Nova Scotia, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, from July 29 to August 3. A series of twelve cachets were planned for this event, and the use of the new Canadian air mail stamp issued June 1, showing Daedalus in flight, was recommended as suitable for the covers.

Sells Collection

The air mail collection of Roger Steffan, of Larchmont, New York, which has won many prizes has been sold. According to data at hand the collection is to be broken up.

American Air Mail Society Convention

The American Air Mail Society will hold its sixth annual convention in Washington, D. C., August 15 to 17, with convention headquarters at the Lafayette Hotel.

The program of the convention aside from several important business meetings will include a special air mail auction, under the direction of Donald E. Dickason, Wooster, Ohio. Trips to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Philatelic Museum, and to some of the outstanding public buildings have been arranged. While the Air Mail Society will not hold a public exhibition, they have been allotted considerable space in the American Philatelic Society's exhibition, which will be held at the National Museum and will be open during the entire month of August.

The nominating committee has selected the following slate for the ensuing year:

President—Francis B. Leech; Vice-President—Walter J. Conrath, Erik Hildesheim, Richard L. Singley, W. R. Patton; Secretary—George W. Angers; Treasurer—Frank A. Costanzo; Directors—L. B. Gatchell, Perham C. Nahl, James T. Schweier, Dr. Leon G. Tedesche, Charles G. Riess, Emil A. Thurman, T. F. Southard, F. H. Wilde, Alton J. Blank

The society hopes that the Post Office Department will see fit to re-issue the 16c air mail—special delivery stamp in a bi-color variety and

place it on first day sale during the convention. However, at this writing nothing official has been decided on.

For Airmail Races

This year marks the 15th annual air classic, the National Air Races, at Cleveland, Ohio. Official cachets will be released for this event. Elsewhere in this issue, readers of the department, will find advertising announcement of cachets, official souvenir postcards, and pilot autographed covers. Mark Emsley, Lakewood, Ohio is director of the cachet committee. Don't neglect to have your cachets in Mr. Emsley's hands by August 25th at the latest.

Alfred F. Stern, 14074 Superior Road, Cleveland, Ohio, member of the Cleveland Air Mail Society, will issue a cachet for air mail covers only for the coming National Air Races in Cleveland. Send covers ready to go.

Airport Dedication

Dedicatory service of the new municipal airport at Lancaster, Pa., have been announced for August 17 and 18. The airport will be dedicated on the first day and an aviation meet will be held on August 18. Covers should be sent to E. F. Bauer, Jr., Conestoga, Pa.

NATIONAL AIR RACES

Cleveland, August 30-September 2. Official set four covers, pilot signed, different colored cachet each day, \$1.00. Special stickers, 15c package. Souvenir programs, 35c. Official souvenir airmail postcards, 15c. Pilot autographs on your covers, 25c.

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Lakewood, Ohio au1522

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Cachets

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Cachet news sponsored by private individuals must be accompanied by references and sample of cachet to be issued.

Aug. 15, 1935—Norristown, Pa. It will be 100 years on August 15th when the first train arrived in Norristown, coming from Philadelphia. The Norristown Chamber of Commerce in honor of this anniversary, will print a cachet showing a reproduction of this first train, the wood burning engine with its tall smoke stack, the curious shaped coaches, etc., done in first class style from a halftone plate. The letters will be mailed at Norristown on August 15th, and should be there not later than the tenth to allow for the printing. The envelope should be large enough and the return address placed so as to leave a clear space three and one-half inches long, one and one-half inches wide, for the reproduction. Edwin L. Seebrook, Executive Secretary, Norristown Chamber of Commerce, 73 East Main St., Norristown, Pa.

August 15—A printed and colored cachet will be sponsored in honor of the Conference House where Benjamin Franklin and General Howe held a conference during the Revolution. Send all covers unsealed with one cent forwarding charge to Edgar R. Gaubert, 222 Castleton Avenue, West New Brighton, S. I., New York.

August 16—Rochester, N. Y. The Boy Scout Jamboree in Washington will have a first and last day cachet. For the first day cachet send covers, with one cent forwarding postage per cover to Stephen Platania, 188 Northland Ave., Rochester, N. Y. For the closing day cachet send your covers to Felice Masulli, care of Stephen Platania, 188 Northland Ave., N. Y., with one cent forwarding postage. Deadline for both of these cachets is August 16.

FIRST DAY COVERS—National Parks.
—R. C. Schaffer, 1833 California St., N. W., Washington, D. C. au12523

COVERS! Information and Catalogue, 6c.—The Fairway, F. St., Washington, D. C. au12231

A Profitable Discovery

awaits you in an investigation of THE FAIRWAY COVER SERVICE—a service for the collector of covers. Information and our 1935 catalogue with a sample cover sent for 15c. Send today. je63

THE FAIRWAY

610 F St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

August 28-September 8—Los Angeles, Calif.—The balance of the series of Mission cachets, issued in connection with the Sesquicentennial of Father Junipero Serra, founder of these outposts of civilization, by the Los Angeles Cover Club will be issued as follows: August 28—Santa Cruz; September 1—San Luis Obispo; September 8—San Fernando; September 8—San Gabriel. For these printed historical cachets, send covers to H. E. Richmond, 2926 N. Broadway, Los Angeles, California, with one cent per cover for forwarding.

August 21, September 1 and 2—A cachet will be issued by the Universal Stamp Association during its Fifth Annual Convention at the Inman Hotel, Champaign, Ill., on these dates. There will be a cachet for each day, and each will be issued in a different color. Send covers (three) ready to go to U.S.A. Convention, Inman Hotel, Champaign, Ill.

September 1-7—Centennial of the founding of Blue Island, Illinois. Printed cachet will portray the arrival of the mail from the Atlantic seaboard in 1835 and arrival of mail from Pacific coast in 1935. Covers 6% unsealed and unstuffed with one cent forwarding postage, to Peter J. McCann, Midlothian, Illinois. Commemoratives on wrappers appreciated.

Women Honored in Turkey

Those who wish to collect stamps bearing pictures of women might turn to Turkey as a starter. In keeping with the twelfth international suffragist conference at Istanbul that country issued stamps bearing likenesses of several famous women of the world. The late Jane Addams and Carrie Chapman Catt, are two American representations. President Kamal Ataturk (formerly Mustapha Kemal) who is known as "liberator of Turkish women," is shown on one of the Turkish issues.

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FREE!! Packet of 4 different Liberia to approval applicants.

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A full line of Scott, Elbe and Harris Albums and accessories. Let me know what album you desire and I will quote SPECIAL POSTPAID price.

Wanted. Used Airmails and Brit. Col. Silver Jubilee stamps, any quantity. ja63

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U. S. USED IMPERFORATE

# 17, 5c N.Y.	\$15.00	# 28, 5c, 1847	\$3.75
29, 10c 1847	12.00	32d, 1c, 1851	1.50
33, 3c, 1851	.10	36, 12c, 1851	4.00
314, 1c, 1902	.35	315, 5c, 1903	4.00
320, 2c, 1903	.30	343, 1c, 1908	.06
344, 2c, 1908	.12	345, 3c, 1908	.35
346, 4c, 1908	.35	347, 5c, 1908	.50
383, 1c, 1910	.06	384, 2c, 1910	.06
408, 1c, 1912	.05	409, 2c, 1912	.06
491, 1c, 1916	.03	482, 2c, 1916	.07
483, 3c, 1916	.10	532, 2c, offset	.15
585, 3c, offset	.20	575, 1c, 1922	.35
576, 1 1/2c, 1922	.08	577, 2c, 1922	.10
612, 2c		681, 1 1/2c, mint	.07
Harding..	.15		

Arthur S. Tucker

61 Temple St., West Newton, Mass.

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All on original documents. Practically all values up to \$10 included. Contains approximately 800 stamps to the pound.

Per 5 lbs.....	\$ 1.50
Per 10 lbs.....	2.75
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Per 50 lbs.....	12.00
Per 100 lbs.....	22.00
Per 500 lbs.....	100.00

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Superb plate blocks of the Park stamps are just about as scarce, but I have everything in stock but the 6c, and will supply them at fifty percent over face.

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Box 746 Salt Lake City, Utah

THE SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION

August 22 to 24 at St. Louis



By J. EDW. VINING
Chairman



ST. LOUIS, the home of the world renowned Lindbergh trophies and the historic Eads bridge (as depicted on the two dollar Trans - Mississippi stamp) stands ready to welcome stamp collectors of

America who will attend the forty-first annual convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans commencing Thursday morning, August 22, and continuing until Sunday, August 25. The convention will be held at the Melbourne Hotel, Grand and Lindell Boulevard, in the heart of the theatre district.

The exhibit will open Sunday, August 18, and continue through the entire convention. Henry O. Nouss, chairman of the Exhibit Committee, reports that there will be from 300 to 400 frames in the exhibition which will be held in the beautiful Alexander Room of the Melbourne Hotel and in the large meeting rooms on the first floor. Armed guards will

be on duty day and night for the protection of the exhibitors.

No philatelic gathering in the middle west in recent years has shown as much advance enthusiasm as this coming S.P.A. Convention in St. Louis. Stamp collectors, S.P.A. members and non-members, from all parts of the country, apparently are planning to attend this gala event. And with the low registration fee of \$3.50 for about \$10.00 worth of outside entertainment, those who attend will long remember their visit to St. Louis.

In addition to the special cancellation die and hand stamp which will be applied to all mail posted at the special sub-post office at convention headquarters, the committee has provided a special official engraved cacheted cover. The cachet consists of the emblems of the S.P.A. and the Mound City Stamp Club, and a view of the Eads bridge in the center with the "Spirit of St. Louis" plane above. The cacheted cover can be secured for eight cents each which includes addressing and mailing with first-class postage, from C. Carl Ramming, 5541 Milentz Avenue, St. Louis.

After the business session on the first day of the convention, Thursday, the scene of the activities will move to Sportsman's Park for a ball game between the St. Louis Browns and the New York Yankees. The second day will be spent on an all day boat trip on "Old Man River" up the famous Mississippi on the gorgeous Steamer President. And on Saturday afternoon a

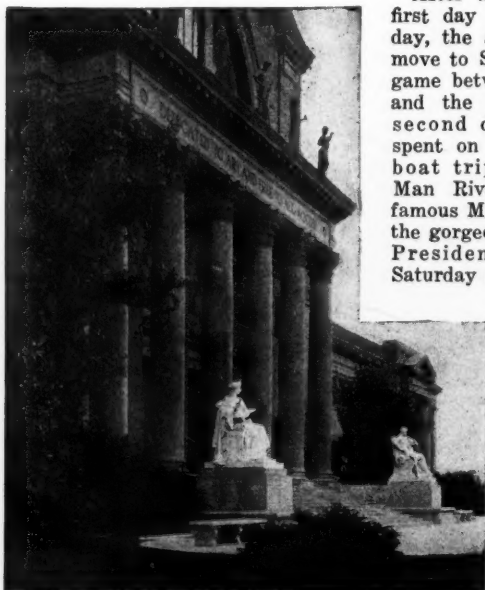
bus trip to the Jefferson Memorial in Forest Park to view the Lindbergh trophies.

The program is as follows:

Thursday, August 22
Hotel Melbourne

- 9:00 A.M. Registration of members and visitors.
- 10:00 A.M. Convention call. J. Edw. Vining, Chairman of Convention Committee and President of the Mound City Stamp Club, Branch 26, S.P.A., as temporary chairman.
- Invocation.
- Address of Welcome.
- Response by Dr. Frank M. Coppock, Jr., President of Society of Philatelic Americans.
- Reports of officers and other business.
- 11:45 A.M. Adjournment.
- 2:00 P.M. Assemble for Convention Program.

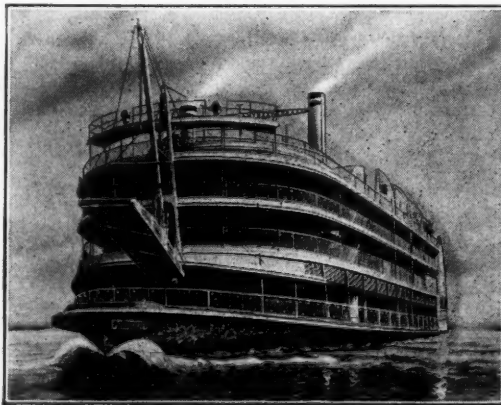
The Art Museum in Forest Park, St. Louis.



Jefferson Memorial.



The New Steamer, President of the Mississippi, has been chartered for one day of the Convention.



2:45 P.M. Ball game at Sportsman's Park, between St. Louis Browns and New York Yankees. Ladies will attend informal tea party at home of one of the local ladies.

6:30 P.M. Informal evening meal.

7:30 P.M. Reviewing the stamp exhibition. Cards and bridge for the ladies.

Friday, August 23

9:00 A.M. Leave for all day boat ride on Steamer President on the Mississippi River. Steamer will leave from Eads bridge at foot of Washington Avenue.

10:00 A.M. Formal call to business session of the convention on the fourth deck of the steamer.

7:45 P.M. Ladies will attend a performance of the famous St. Louis Municipal Open Air Opera at Forest Park.

8:00 P.M. Annual auction sale under the direction of Georges Creed, S.P.A. Auction Manager.

Saturday, August 24

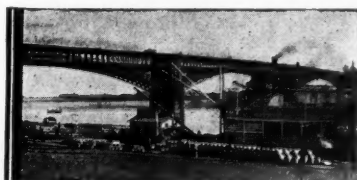
9:30 A.M. Convention call, business meeting.

10:00 A.M. Shopping tour of downtown stores by the ladies.

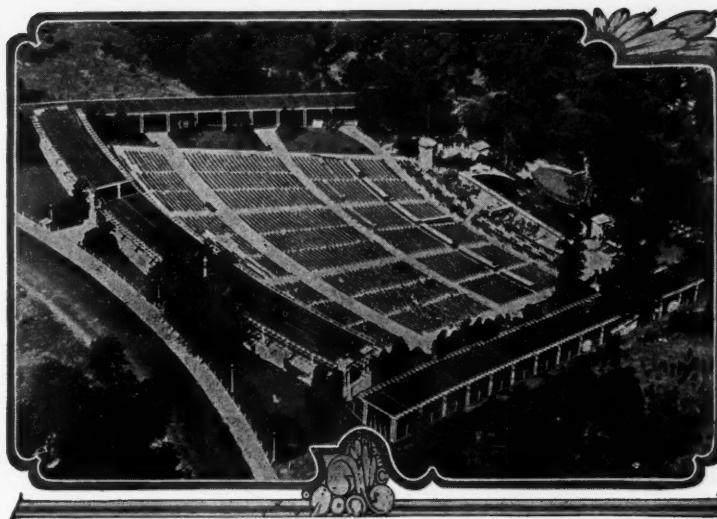
12:00 A.M. Formal adjournment of business meeting.

2:00 P.M. Bus trip to Jefferson Memorial in Forest Park to view the world

View of the Eads Bridge, St. Louis, such as appears on the \$2 Trans-Mississippi stamp.



U. S. Grant's Log Cabin, St. Louis County.



Airplane view of the St. Louis Municipal Open Air Opera, where women of the S.P.A., will be entertained on Friday evening, August 23.

famous Lindbergh trophies.

6:30 P.M. THE GRAND BANQUET:

Al Burns, Editor of "Weekly Philatelic Gossip," as Toastmaster.

Speakers — Dr. F. M. Coppock, President S. P. A.; Russell J. Broderick, Vice-President S. P. A.; O. C. Lightner, Publisher of "Hobbies"; Eveleen W. Severn, President "Mekeel's Weekly"; Harry L. Lindquist, Editor of "Stamps."

At the banquet—entertainment different from most stamp banquets will be provided. A great surprise.

12:00 P.M. Midnight — Room 303,

Melbourne Hotel, Mound City Stamp Club's headquarters.

Sunday, August 25

9:00 A.M. Churches of all denominations.

11:00 A.M. The committee has not arranged any special entertainment. Each guest may select his own form of entertainment and special groups will be formed, headed by committee members to guide and assist.

6:00 P.M. Formal closing of all activities — with the Radio Stamp Collector's Program, conducted by J. Edw. Vining, over Station WIL, atop Melbourne Hotel. Guest speakers.

(Continued on next page)

Bear pit at the Zoo in Forest Park, St. Louis.



Cuts loaned through the courtesy of the St. Louis Convention and Publicity Bureau.

Committee

CREDENTIALS: Geo. C. Vahrenhold, C. Carl Rammung; **EXHIBITION:** Henry O. Nouss; **TRANSPORTATION:** O. W. Steele; **PROGRAM:** W. E. Walters; **REGISTRATION:** Harry Labsap, C. W. Lounsberry; **BOURSE:** Al. Gurney; **HOUSING:** Theo. Muffler; **LADIES' COMMITTEE:** Mrs. Ray Burns, Mrs. Caroline Vining, Mrs. Grace Spross, Mrs. C. W. Lounsberry, Mrs. Ralph Eilers and Miss Mary A. Boschert; **GENERAL CHAIRMAN:** J. Edw. Vining.

At the Hotel Melbourne where the convention will be held, single rooms with baths range from \$2.50 per day up. Double rooms with baths from \$4.00 per day up. For advance reservations communicate with Theo. Muffler, Room 303, Melbourne Hotel, St. Louis.

The special poster stamp for the convention which sells at ten cents each, plus postage, is a three by three imperforate sheet, engraved, with appropriate wording and a reproduction of the famous St. Louis bear stamp as the center design. The stamps may be secured from Harry Labsap, 4320 Laclede Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,

One of the biggest features of the convention and exhibition will be the Bourse. More than twenty-five tables and six booths have been sold at this writing (July 10). For table or booth reservations communicate with Al. Gurney, 4252 North 19th Street, St. Louis, Mo. Applications for exhibiting at the show are available from Henry O. Nouss, 3828 Dover Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Summarily the program as outlined in this story gives many forms of entertainment for all who attend. A baseball game; an all day boat trip; tickets to the open air opera; shopping tours; bridge for the ladies; sight seeing tours, and last but not least, the annual banquet of the Society. All this entertainment goes to the convention guest with the payment of his registration fee of \$3.50. We feel that there has never been a convention that offered so much entertainment for such a low registration fee.

Special railroad fares have been arranged. Buy your one way ticket and get a convention receipt. If more than one hundred tickets are used, your return fare will cost you one-third. For further details, write O. W. Steele, 506 Granite Building, St. Louis, Mo.

IT SEEMS TO ME

THAT some might profit by a tale. Little "John Williams", a tiny wisp of humanity adopted from a Friends' Society, found in the heart of a veteran uncle, material interest, and solace in "Unk's" left overs and duplicates (and, whisper this, some new ones bought with remainders of disability pension checks). But John William got a fall and a bad ankle break and the good doctor, hoping to save his strength decided on a real hospitalization (and one ether dream). Just before the mite went from his mother's sight, he whispered "Mumsy, my stamps." "Yes, John Bill, mummy will have them in your room, look—here they are now." And strange to say his first word was "Where is my book?" Securely under his pillow, he turned into health with one hand on the treasures of "Unk's" love. That eight fingered one legged vet may never be a "great collector" but he is sure a great uncle and the little "John Bill" may never be more than the radio funny says "colossal almost mediocre" but he has the love for his stamps that makes real collectors.

THAT the real joke on the Farley rain checks is the fact that many large corporate concerns that have "agencies" bought them wholesale, and after cutting out the "position" items, used the acreage remaining, cut carefully into blocks, as postage on self addressed envelopes. These sent their agencies, are salvaged on receipt and the used blocks are saleable for enough to show a profit on the mailing of from 25 to 30 per cent. The mail bill of these large concerns is thus materially reduced, and where else could they invest for sure profit that size? Cutting the stamps and pasting on is "knitting work" for the stenographer, and the return harvest also. But this works out to a loss to the Post Office Department and no one can say it does not serve James Aloysius right. Another case of poetic justice. Inevitable reaping of the whirlwind. Not that we would liken the gentleman to a "big wind", but he did do some sowing of various kinds. Unfortunately all of us cannot profit by this method of rebate for cash on our postal bills, or even part of them.

By F. L. COES,
Secretary S. P. A.

THAT history repeats itself. From London, news that Gibbons will not list the Farley ungummed rain checks. They will eventually because they are being used for postage. Back when the European war started they swore off on "Enemy country issues". They are all in the Gibbons' catalog now. And, worse luck, they list them more carefully than Scott does, and with more detail and issue data. I suppose a check back would find that there had been similar pronouncements against Seebecks and this and that issue in South America, and Asia and elsewhere. It said not long since that a "catalogue", sold as such, must list every item used (known used) for postage. This is obvious. The catalog compiler has no way to evade facts. On the other hand if the so called catalog is merely a firm "price-list" it can omit anything it is desired to omit, or which is not to be sold by the concern. But this is splitting hairs, because (as in the United States) there is but one catalogue, and it is called "Standard" and while its owners say it is not a "hand book" and not intended to be, it is still the basic guide and handbook of many thousands of collectors. If the "Standard" catalogue has one of these holy roller impulses, or Zion complexes when they come to list Farleys, we will hear a howl of protest. Eventually they will be listed. The fact of accepted postal use must be given notice, and listing. Or else—

THAT the blank album has been considered a mystery because the older, more seasoned, collectors liked to be superior and intimate it was a thing of mystery, only to be used by the exceptionally expert. Actually, the quadrille page, with or without linen hinge, is far more adaptable to all collections than any printed in album. A lady member writes "it is all Greek to me and it has me buffaloed". Chances are even that she simply starts wrong. Some prefer to lay the stamps on first. Others use a paper pattern with various row combinations cut out, and this allows a quick layout of cross rows. For my own I use a template cut carefully from the celluloid used for draughting triangles (about 3/32 thick).

Ladies, you can take your party dresses. The famous St. Louis Municipal Open Air Opera will be at your disposal on the evening of August 23 at the NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS

One can see through this and the pencil marks are covered by the stamps. But the paper idea is just as good. The quadrille ruling allows proper spacing. A set of six, of which five are in hand, is easily laid out and the space left for the missing item. Each row thus completed is easily aligned by the ruling, and pencil notations made under the stamps, or inked numbers below them furnish data. The issue date in the left margin, is an aid, but not a necessity.

Ability to do pen lettering may be absent. But typing is a good substitute, especially if one can get a machine with small Gothic (sans serif) type, and a black record ribbon. These pages all have a minute mark in the center of each side line and top and bottom, and a cross in the page center. If you prefer to work from a center line, this is also easy. An odd numbered line has a stamp in the center, and an even number has a stamp on each side of the center line. Elementary. You may spoil a sheet or two, but you won't spoil many.

Remember that if you list "sub" or variant items, your spaces need additional room. Some put the variants in a row by themselves. It has its good reasons, but is not common in this country. Others disregard sub items entirely. Your financial interest will settle this for you. But do not be afraid to try. It seems to me the blank album is the best thing for every one. Yes—even the kids.

THE collectors of Air Mails, used, off cover have some surprises coming this year. Especially that Cuban Air Train flight and a few similarly jobbed, manhandled and abused by official chiselers. I do not call the Earhart issue anything but a "racket" and those who have them, if they think they can afford the expense, are merely misled. Not abused. Just misled by their own ability to approve something that is openly commercial. Even J. A. would not dare to do that. But flown Ile de France and other catapult covers, even off cover stamps will rise beyond your fondest hopes sooner or later. Maybe I should add a qualifying word about "stocks" in the hands of the cataloguer or the catalogue publisher, but you can judge possibilities yourselves.

IT seems to me and would to you, that sometimes we are rather narrow in our thought of others' ability.

About as regularly as the seasons, we get a letter "I can not understand why you don't use stamps of Philatelic interest. That means I write some wounded brother a good fellowship letter. But this is why. Many people in strange places, up long flights of stairs, in farmsteads, on boats, out on the desert, at the end of R.F.D. route, in hospitals, maybe others not in such nice places—pay their dues with stamps. Now there is nothing so useless as stamps sent loose in that way. Uncle Sam (not even a vote getting political appointee in a Post Office) will not cash loose stamps. Further, we cannot afford to broker them at a discount. So the secretary heaves a sigh and shifts his funds to allow him to deposit \$2, and uses the mixture. What do I get? You'd laugh. All the straight edges from present and past purchases of course, common coils, pre and ante Bi-Centennials, (not any Bi-centennials, never) one cent green Franklins and two cent red Georges. All right by me, but it explains why my mail is not so valuable "philatelically".

Still, if they can be used for postage, and it helps a brother member, should we kick? No, and if we do we are not living up to our corporate declaration.

Being proud of being a non-profit making, educational corporation, we try to give every one a break, return the greatest possible part of the dues to members in benefits, and serve members. So next time I send you a straight edge, think of the possibility that it came from someone who had no checking account and no easy way to get a Money Order. And that he (the original sender) was trying to live up to the Society's intent, by aiding to his best ability our effort. There is some moral in that for every one.

Gentleman Farmer: "That's all for the day, I think. I've collected the egg."

Wife: "Have you counted the cow?"

"Papa, is this a camel's hair brush?"
"Yes, my child, that's a camel's hair brush."

"Golly, papa, it must take him a long time to brush himself."

"My wife is a splendid shot; she can hit a 25-cent piece every time."

"That's nothing. My wife goes through my clothes and she never even misses a dime."

100 Advance Subscriptions
Needed to Assure Publication

1936 Edition

Dietz Specialized Confederate Catalog

The publishers of STAMP AND COVER COLLECTING are pleased to announce that the new and revised edition of this Specialized Catalog of the issues of the Confederate States of America will be ready for distribution this Fall. All pricings are being revised according to market conditions and all supplemental material, and "finds" since the publication of the first edition, will be included in the new volume.

The Catalog will list all known Provisionals, Handstamps, General Issues, Prison Letters, Department Frankings, Official Frankings, Plate and Stone Varieties, and include chapters on Cancellations and Counterfeits, as well as much other useful data. It is not only a catalog, but an encyclopedia for the collector and dealer in Confederates. The volume will be of inestimable value to every collector because of the diversified information it contains on the various processes of stamp manufacture. There will be over 1,000 illustrations and the text will cover more than 500 pages. Size 3 1/4 x 6 in., bound in fabrikoid, stamped.

As only a limited quantity will be printed of this edition orders should be placed now. The subscription price is \$2.00 per copy postpaid. After publication, \$2.50. Usual discount to the trade.

A very small number of the book

The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America

remain. This volume will not be reprinted. Orders will be accepted as long as the supply lasts. Popular Style \$10.00; Library Style \$15.00; deLuxe Style \$50.00.

Include \$1.00 extra with your order for a year's subscription to STAMP AND COVER COLLECTING—"The Golden Voice of Philately."

STAMP AND COVER COLLECTING

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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Join the Confederate
Stamp Alliance

What man doesn't enjoy a big league ball game? The SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS CONVENTION visitors will be entertained by the St. Louis Browns and the New York Yankees on the afternoon of August 22.

President—Dr. F. M. Coppock, Jr., Suite 614 Union Central Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Vice-President—R. J. Broderick, 294 East Johnson St., Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.
Secretary—Frank L. Coes, Coes Square, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Treasurer—Claude D. Millar, 2041 Calvin Cliff, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Auction Manager—Georges Creed, 5827 Hoffman Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

International Secretary—W. Hayden Collins, 927 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Librarian—W. R. Ricketts, 1577 Wyoming Avenue, Kingston, Pennsylvania.

Assistant Librarian—H. V. Backman, 981 Corgie St., Cape May, New Jersey.

Historian—N. R. Hoover, 46 Woodland Ave., New Rochelle, New York.

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Executive Committee—Pres. Dr. F. M. Coppock, Jr., Sec. Frank L. Coes, Chairman Dr. N. F. McGay, N. R. Hoover.



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Exchange Department—D. W. Martin, Manager, 310 Citizens Building, 850 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Precancel and Buro Print Dept.—Philo A. Foote, Manager, 79 South Street, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

Counterfeit Detector—Georges Creed, 5827 Hoffman Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Board of Appeals—H. H. Marsh, Chairman, 1873 Ingleside Terrace, N. W., Washington, D. C., Alden H. Whitney, James F. Casey Jr.

(Items for this report must be in the Secretary's hands on or before the 10th day on the month preceding publication. Members who fail to receive magazine should notify the publisher, but changes of address, to be effective, should be sent to the Secretary, and to insure delivery of the magazine must be received by the Secretary prior to the 10th day of the month preceding publication.)

July 12, 1935

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

William S. Ashwill, 122 McClelland St., Salt Lake City, Utah, age 42, salesman. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1230.)

Samuel E. Beck, 20 Olney Road, Asheville, N. C., age 36, credit manager and cashier. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1230.)

Laurance Bowen, 4th & Sedgley Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., age 47, mfr. By Norman Dunning. (1200.)

Jacob Bressler, 619 W. Cobbs Creek Parkway, Yeadon, Pa., age 42, stocks and bonds. By Georges Creed. (1234.)

Henry W. Brown, 8 Vassar St., Leominster, Mass., age 53, general work. By Forest A. Black, R.V.P.

Donald S. Cassel, 227 So. Sixth St., North Wales, Pa., age 33, clerk. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1200.)

Charles L. Dundey, 6041 Sunny Slope Station, Kansas City, Mo., age 33, stamps. By Franklin Crouch. (1000.)

Alvernon D. Estep, 1316 State St., Emporia, Kansas, age 49, train dispatcher. By F. J. Crouch, R.V.P. (1000.)

George A. Hackett, 1111 Emery St., Fulton, N. Y., age 19, paper maker. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1230.)

Dr. Arthur Handley, 5256 Irving Park Blvd., Chicago, Ill., age legal, dentist. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1200.)

George L. Harrington, Tartagal, Km 1400 F.C.C.N.A., Provincia de Salta, Argentina, age 50, geologist. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1234.)

Thomas Hayes, 620 North 51st St., East St. Louis, Illinois, age 47, traffic manager. By J. Edw. Vining. (1000.)

Doris C. Kiley, Box 13, Millis, Mass., age 21, dealer. By Forest A. Black, R.V.P. (1000.)

Richard W. Koos, 2244 E Street, Lincoln, Nebraska, age 34, salesman. By V. N. Conzemius, R.V.P. (1204.)

Henry Loch, Box 1, Longue rue Achtersen, Antwerp, Belgium, age 27, dealer. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1000.)

Desmond A. O'Neill, 55 Grand Avenue, Washington, N. J., age 27, engineer. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1230.)

Marion C. Patton, 506 14th Avenue, Middletown, Ohio, age 39, civil engineer. By Frank M. Coppock, Jr., Pres. (1200.)

Irene M. Pistorio, 2442 20th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., age legal, scientific illustrator. By F. R. Rice. (1230.)

#Raymond H. Rigor, 120 Meek Ave., Muncie, Indiana, age 20, dealer. By F. R. Rice. (1200.)

John E. Smith, 541 North 7th St., DeKalb, Ill., age 45, accountant. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1200.)

Don B. Stallings, 620 Tyler, Topeka, Kansas, age 25, lawyer. By F. J. Crouch, R.V.P. (1204.)

David E. Thomas, 471 West State St., Sharon, Pa., age 35, accountant. By F. L. Coes, Sec.

Roger Willson, New Albany, Miss., age 62, cotton. By Mrs. Ellen Jorgensen.

James M. Woods, 400½ Broadway, Monett, Mo., age 28, investments. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1234.)

(If no objections are received and references are passed, the above named applicants will be enrolled September 1, 1935, of which fact they will please take notice. Courtesy cards will be issued as provided by the By-Laws to allow departmental contact. Please report to the Secretary unsolicited sendings or unethical use of this application list.)

APPLICATION FOR RE-INSTATEMENT

3974 Gerrit van Waart, Box 155, Vereeniging, South Africa, age 32, clerk. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1000.)

(Application for re-instatement will receive card ten days after publication if no objection is entered.)

APPLICATIONS PENDING

Harry A. Boles
 Chas. H. Chapin
 John H. H. Cusick
 Ernestoo Dreyfus
 Asa E. Finch
 Hugh W. Flanagan
 Minard R. Frederickson
 Ernest G. Gardner
 Edwin C. Gerlach
 Waldemar Goldfuss
 Catesby ap R. Jones
 Charles H. Just
 Ashley C. Leavitt
 Thomas W. Litzer
 Arthur Lynch

Arthur W. MacKinnon
 Elmer E. Magee
 William L. Mecay
 Austin H. Murchison
 William A. Porter
 Randolph Rayburn
 Frederick F. Rehberger
 Eveleen W. Severn
 Howard T. Smith
 Vincent L. Tarabula
 Clark Collard
 Henry D. A. Kuhlman
 Kersey G. Williams
 Carl A. Wulff
 Martha J. Young

(If no objections are entered and references are passed, the foregoing applicants will be enrolled August 1, 1935.)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

6953 Joseph Christy, Sr., from 322 Anderson Avenue, Fairview, N. J., to 3143-5 Broadway, Apt. 1A, New N. Y.

4336 Major J. W. Cotton, from 208 South 15th St., La Crosse, Wisconsin, to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, T. H.

6376 John N. Deglman, from Lock Box 444, Tomahawk, Wisconsin, to Lock Box 17, Sault Ste Marie, Michigan.

3184 Claude Lapham, from c/o Burton Crane, Japan Advertiser, Tokyo, Japan, to Box 780, Hollywood, California.

7073 Robert J. Lyon, from 37-30 94th St., Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y., to 41-31 Ithaca Street, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

5360 Walter Rapaport, from Vienna 1V, Starherbergasse 2 B, to Vienna 3, Grailichgasse 3, Austria.

3613 Herman Rosenthal (World Stamp Co.), from 572 Union Ave., Bronx, to 790 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.

4479 Mrs. R. K. Thomson, from 2125 Gilbert Ave., to 1710 Madison Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.

You will also want to see the Lindbergh Museum when you attend the
SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS CONVENTION
 St. Louis, August 22, 23, 24 and 25

CORRECTION OF ADDRESS

7501 C. W. Rock, 515 W. Reed St., Moberly, Missouri.

RESIGNATION TENDERED

5442 Harvey S. Newgarde, U.S.S. Augusta, c/o Postmaster, Seattle, Wash.

RESIGNATION PENDING

7270 Howard F. Morris.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED

7514 Chas. E. Aughinbaugh, 208-10-12 N. Main St., Chambersburg, Pa. (C.-D.; U.S. Mint & Used Blocks previous to 1920; Bu. Pts.) (0200.)

7515 Alice Bacheller, 38 N. Oak St., Clarendon, Virginia. (C.-D.) (1030.)

7516 Tom H. Beddoes, 318 Alliance Ave., Rockford, Ill. (S.; U.S. & Br. N.A.) (1200.)

7517 Carlos F. Blancaneaux, c/o The Royal Bank of Canada, Belize, British Honduras. (G.-C.) (1000.)

7518 Noel Chadwick, 1601 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. (U.S.; U.S. general & Revenues.)

7519 Vernon C. Davies, 513 W. Main St., Madison, Wisconsin. (G.-C.)

7520 Matthew Dietle, 1927 Woodbine St., (Ridgewood), Brooklyn, N. Y. (G.-C.; U.S.; Br. Empire.) (1030.)

7521 Robert H. Fakler, 204 6th Ave., S.E., Rochester, Minn. (S.; U.S.) (1234.)

7522 Arthur J. Grant, Box 466, Geneva, New York. (C.-D.; U.S.; Philippines; Canal Zone.) (1000.)

7523 Dexter S. Gunderson, 546 South 30th St., Omaha, Nebraska. (U.S. mint singles and blocks.) (1200.)

7524 George T. Hadjidi, 221 Elmwood Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. (S.; Greece; U.S. precans.) (1234.)

7525 Henri G. Halderman, 826 Gay St., Portsmouth, Ohio. (G.-C.) (1200.)

7526 John J. Hayes, 3959 Cleveland Ave., St. Louis, Mo. (C.-D.; U.S.; Canada and Airs.) (1030.)

7527 Mrs. Ellen Jorgensen, 113 N. Belvedere Blvd., Memphis, Tenn. (C.-D.; G.-C.) (1000.)

7528 C. Harve Kester, 4534 University Sta., Tucson, Ariz. (G.-C.) (1234.)

7529 Jewell E. Kircher, 1600 Madison Ave., Granite City, Ill. (G.-C.; C.-D.) (1000.)

7530 Maurice G. Layne, 9515 McQuade, Detroit, Michigan. (C.-D.; Philatelic Literature.)

7531 Jacob Levin, Room 212, 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee Wis. (D.; S.; Palestine & Jamaica for own collection.) (1000.)

7532 Clarence W. Moles, 165 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. (G.-C.; stamps & first day covers.) (1000.)

7533 Edwin Reed, Box 26, Newport, New Jersey. (G.-C.; U.S.) (1230.)

7534 Albert Rieder, 292 N. Park Ave., Fond du Lac, Wis. (G.-C.; U.S. mint 20th Cent.) (1000.)

7535 Nemesion Sheridan, 56 Bank St., New York, N. Y. (D.) (1000.)

7536 James H. Sorenson, 45 E. 9th St., Fond du Lac, Wis. (C.-D.; G.-C.; U.S. & Airs.) (1030.)

7537 George W. Spicer, 18 Camp St., Norwalk, Conn. (C.-D.; U.S.; Canada; Germany; France.)

7538 John N. Swartley, 420 South Carle St., Philadelphia, Pa. (G.-C.; U.S. & Br. Cols.) (1000.)

7539 Elmer C. Walden, 97 Appleton Ave., Pittsfield, Mass. S.; blocks & singles.)

7540 John E. Wheeler, 231 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. (G.-C.; U.S. & Airs.) (0030.)

7541 Thomas C. Haycock, 1201 First National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. (G.-C.; Gen. U.S. issues.) (1200.)

RE-INSTATED

4780 W. Frank Clark, c/o Postmaster, Blandford, Mass.

7513 Alvin J. Johnson, Box 167, Storm Lake, Iowa.

223 Iver R. Johnson, 2212 N. Rockwell St., Chicago, Ill.

5332 Clavin H. Pease, 2345 Grandin Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.

6751 John J. Salchert, 1945 Grand Beach, R. 4, Fond du Lac, Wis.

RETURN TO ROLL

6429 Henry D. Israel, 1939 E. 1st St., Dayton, Ohio.

FROM STAR TO ACTIVE LIST

6239 Robert R. Ressler, (Toledo Post Card Exchange), 3520 Homewood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

TO LIFE MEMBERSHIP

6239 Robert R. Ressler, 3520 Homewood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

Total Membership June 12, 1935	1,486
New members admitted	23
Re-instated	5
Returned to roll	1
	34

Total membership July 12, 1935 1,520
(Applications received, 24; applications for re-instatement, 1; applications pending, 30.)

BOOSTER LIST

The following have proposed applicants since the beginning of the fiscal year, August 10, 1934: F. L. Coes, Sec., 100; Helen Hussey, R.V.P., 60; J. Edw. Vining, 11; Verne P. Kaub, 8; R. J. Broderick, V.P., A. H. Gyngell, 7 each; Armand Creed, R.V.P., C. H. Hamlin, R.V.P., 6 each; V. N. Conzemius, R.V.P., E. C. Nye, F. R. Rice, 5 each; Dr. F. M. Coppock, Jr., Pres., Georges Creed, Philo A. Foote, Alden H. Whitney, R.V.P., 4 each; H. O. Clough, R.V.P., Roger H. Marble, 3 each; W. L. Babcock, Forest A. Black, R.V.P., H. J. Burbach, F. J. Crouch, R.V.P., Norman Dunning, C. J. Gifford, R.V.P., Albert G. Gurney, B. M. Robbins, M. E. Robbins, Cleo F. Smith, H. M. Thomas, L. P. Wulff, 2 each; C. L. Agnew, W. B. Angle, Percival D. Bailey, M.D., Thomas P. Bradley, John B. Brain, Milton F. Cohen, Fernand Creed, Franklin Crouch, Benj. Du Bose, Buel A. Fuller, Hubert Goodfellow, George Gregory, Horace Gunthrop, N. R. Hendershott, Jos. Hoffman, Mrs. Ellen Jorgensen, Homer G. Kelley, Donald Knight, H. L. Lindquist, R. J. Lyons, V. L. Mahoney, M.D., H. H. Marsh, Roy Marti, D. W. Martin, Phil Max, J. T. Naramore, C. R. Oestreich, Olaf A. Olson, R. P. Oswald, Mrs. A. J. Owen, Ralph Porter, Myron L. Powell, Frederick Rauh, Paul W. Savage, Hazel B. Shor, Percy Sloan, Grace Spross, J. Dean Stevenson, Dewey L. Suit, Jos. R. Thomas, C. H. Williams, C. Stuart Williams, Frank Winters, C. R. Wright.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The interest centers around the Convention doings, and I am more than pleased to say that the whole program, while it may be changed slightly, seems to indicate maximum interest and enjoyment for all.

We have, at this writing, no new reports to take any of the pleasure from the anticipation, although our HOBBIES bore a story of at least two major losses.

As regards the additions to our membership, a notable bit of interest elsewhere, in our adding the smallest adult collector to our rolls. Also it is pleasing to announce Waupaca Branch, the Waupaca Philatelic Society of Waupaca, and just under the wire also, a group from the Memphis Stamp Club of Memphis, Tennessee.

These will be numbered 41 and 42 and are credited to Vice-President Broderick and to Mrs. Jorgensen.

The Due Bills will be mailed within a few days after August 1, and with them a special slip suggesting further Departmental interest.

It is a strange thing that members, all of whom (no exceptions to this) have accumulated duplicates, interesting items, etc., are not willing to aid fellow collectors by use of the Departmental facilities. We have four departments (four-count 'em) and there is no philatelic want of ordinary collecting (I omit flaw and chrome spot chasing) that this departmental aids are not capable of filling in part.

The words "in part" are used because we could do many times more good, especially to detached and country members, R.F.D. addresses, small towns, etc., if the members would brace up and come through with departmental aid. It is not stated to be patronage, because in many cases such favor is sale only, and neither exchange nor purchase.

Users of departments gain most by both sales and purchases. But—if you can sell and do not care to purchase you are deliberately helping other collectors.

Old man Mississippi will make you forget your care and troubles on August 23. Members of the S.P.A., and their friends will board the new steamer President for an all day trip down the Mississippi on that day.

And as the S.P.A. has always had the good fellowship complex, your opportunity is before you.

We would like to add 100 per cent to our department patrons in the next quarter. Sales, Air, Precancel or Exchange.

Think of it seriously and do something.
See you at Saint Louis. Thank you.

F. L. COES, Sec.

SALES MANAGER'S REPORT FOR JUNE, 1935

Books in Department June 1, 1935.....	1,914	Value \$54,423.60
Books received in June, 1935.....	152	" 6,166.46
	2,066	" \$60,590.06
Books retired in June, 1935.....	130	" 4,363.81
Books in Department July 1, 1935.....	1,936	" \$56,226.25

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. HUSSEY, M.D.
Sales Manager, S.P.A.

By the time you read this you will all be ready to get aboard the train or bus for the big Convention to be held in St. Louis. Every one who possibly can should be there as a good time will be had by all. There will also be several displays of fine stamps for sale by many dealers and members, also your Sales Manager expects to be there with some nice material.

We still are begging for many fine books of U. S.; purchase demand is getting so heavy that we cannot supply. Please get those fine duplicates working at once, you will be surprised at what sales will be made. AIRMAILS are still wanted by more members every month and we absolutely cannot supply the demand. Surely there are many members who have ails to sell, so why not mount them and let us have them at once. Fine books from all over the world are needed badly. We are not in need of the cheaper varieties and common stamps. There are plenty of them in the Sales Department. Right now, when mounting books, why not use the best there is. Remember that everyone has the cheap common varieties that you have too many of. More and more members are asking for JUMBOS and we must say that no large circuits put out by any one are better than the material found in our JUMBOS. Try one and be convinced. No U. S. in JUMBOS. ZINZINNATI wants to entertain you in 1936, so pull for the Queen City of the West. Hoping to meet many of our customers at the convention in August.

Yours sincerely,

A. E. HUSSEY, M.D.

3457 Dury Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

PRECANCEL AND BURO PRINT DEPARTMENT REPORT

Books in Department June 1.....	371	Value \$3,645.00
Books received in June.....	5	" 29.32

Total 376 " \$3,674.32

No books Retired.

Everybody seems to be taking a vacation this month and the results are shown by the very few books that have been entered in this department. It is also reflected by a decrease in sale of material.

We would like to hear from general precancel collectors or are there no such beings. Are all precancel and Buro Print collectors specializing in just one or two lines?

Plenty of general material to send out. Why not try a circuit?

We want books of good Buro Prints priced right. These can be used in singles, also good demand for Coil Pairs.

We answer all inquiries if return postage is enclosed.

Cataloging and mounting done. Price on request. Will help collectors in every way we can.

PHILO A. FOOTE, Manager

EXCHANGE MANAGER'S REPORT

Members of S.P.A. and Exchange Department Patrons:

For reasons we can all guess, the patronage has fallen off quite a bit during these summer months and as a result very few accounts are real active. Your manager is happy to get a breathing spell and will take advantage of this, this year, to rest up and will only casually send out circuits where really wanted badly. During this time, old books and those not moving well, will be returned and in general we will clean house of the stagnant material and prepare for a heavy Fall activity. This will be a fine time for anyone interested to prepare and enter their stamps and have a decent credit established against which they may take stamps from books as we start up in a couple more months now. The biggest reason we have given us for non-entry of books is that they are always able to find so much they can use in the books sent that the credits become used up almost at once. The answer is to get the edge on us by entering as many books as you can and having a real big credit built up. Therefore, when circuits are received you will not be limited as to what you can or cannot take from the other books.

We have built up a nice exchange in U. S. because we protect patrons from having to take undesirable material in return. Those who enter U. S. can have U. S. in return, hence this assurance has brought some fine material and patrons who enter U. S. are much pleased at what they get. We have all grades up to some items cataloging as high as \$150 each.

Blank books for Exchange Department use are five cents each. How many do you need? Only cash needed is the entry fee of two percent of book value. This is a very inexpensive way to make those duplicates bring some real items you need into your collection. Try us. You will be pleased.

Sincerely,

DONALD W. MARTIN

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This interesting stamp with bi-colors from British Colonies, Com-
memorative from Canada, New
foundland, etc., totaling 50 vari-
eties offered for only 15c to those
requesting our attractive approval
selections.

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ferent, 85c; 40, \$1.45; 50, \$2.10; 75, \$3.80;
100, \$6.10. Postage extra. Cash in advance.

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STAMPS ABROAD

A 12-cent, 1861 United States stamp of romantic history brought about \$2,500 at an auction at Harpers, Bond Street, London, recently. The stamp bearing the portrait of George Washington, was smuggled out of Russia by its owner, Prince Oldenbourg, who stitched it into the lining of his coat. Forgetting about the stamp the prince gave the coat to a needy countryman, who having the coat turned, discovered the stamp. The stamp found its way to the auction house.

o o o o

The Canadian government is assured that all media used in the manufacture of their postage stamps on the termination of a contract is destroyed. Recently representatives of the Post Office Department, the Auditor-General of Canada and officials of the British American Bank Note Company, who makes the stamps, met to participate in the destroying ceremonies. After the die-blocks, transfer wheels and plates, had been carefully checked by members of both interests, each item was placed in an electric furnace. After due burning the furnace door was opened and the witnesses allowed to inspect the molten mass. Shortly afterward the furnace was up-tilted and the molten mass poured out into a ladle. Dies for the Royal William, New Brunswick, Postal Union, Jacques Cartier and Loyalist commemoratives were included in a recent melting ceremony.

o o o o

Yugoslavia has scheduled a commemorative stamp in honor of the Montenegrin epic poet, Peter Petrovitch Njegos (1813-1815). The proceeds from the sale of the stamp are to be used in erecting a monument.

o o o o

The Argentine Republic recently issued two stamps to honor the visit of President Vargas of Brazil to that country. These issues are of 10 cent and 15 cent denomination.

o o o o

France has issued a new stamp to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of savings banks in that country. Benjamin Delessier, 1773-1847, who suggested such banks is pictured on the issue.

o o o o

G. Cameron Rapkin, of G. F. Rapkin, London, is spending part of the summer in the United States calling upon collectors and dealers.

Japan plans to issue a new stamp in October to help celebrate the official decennial census.

o o o o

When the new French Line queen of the seas, the Normandie, docked in New York, she carried 8753 covers, with the new French stamp picturing the liner.

o o o o

Some of the three halfpence Australian stamps commemorating Captain Charles Sturt, one of the earliest Australian explorers, now have a multiplied value as a result of an action in 1930 by the postmaster at Lord Howe Island. The island is about 40 miles east of New South Wales but is governed by that State and has representation in the State Parliament.

When the Australian postage rate was raised in 1930 from three halfpence to two pence an ounce, the Lord Howe postmaster found himself completely out of two-pence stamps and any denomination that would make up the required rate. Until stocks arrived he overcame the difficulty by endorsing Sturt stamps he had on hand, "2d. Paid, P. M., L. H. I." These endorsed stamps are rare and some have sold as high as £10.

o o o o

J. N. Laurence on U.S.S. Monocacy in Chinese waters reports that the printing of special stamps to commemorate the New Life Movement sponsored by General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek will be commenced by the Ministry of Finance engraving and printing bureau at Peiping shortly.

The designs for the stamps had been approved by the Ministry of Communications. They will be issued in denominations of one, five, 10 cents and \$1.

o o o o

Editor E. F. Hurt for *The Record of Philately* published in London comments that "The lack of rare stamps and pieces at the London International Dealers' Bourse held during May, proves that stocks are very low and that good stamps are mostly in collectors' hands, a sign of

a strong market and a flourishing hobby."

Mr. Hurt makes an interesting comment also regarding the Brussels Bourse. Says he:

"The Brussels Bourse proved the strength of many classic issues and notable is the fact that in spite of the adverse exchange rate we sold fine U.S. stamps to Belgian dealers at two-thirds Scott."

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AND OTHER COLONIES, MINT AND USED

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CALL A JUNK MAN

By CAPT. A. C. TOWNSEND

"WELL, Mary, it is up to you. You will have to live with him, daughter, I won't. If you can stand that stamp collecting mania of his, well and good. That is all I have against him."

"I guess I can put up with that," smiled his daughter. "He isn't one of the rabid kind, and he'll get over it."

"Don't you believe it," warned her father. "Once a collector of any kind always a collector. They never get over it. My chief clerk is over fifty and the other day he came charging into my office with a package he was carrying as if it were something precious. Showed me an old whiskey bottle he had paid ten dollars for and took up twenty minutes of valuable time telling me about it. Something to do with the B. & O. Railroad. Said the bottle came out when the B. & O. was twelve miles long in 1834 or thirty-four miles long in 1812, or something of the sort. And to make it sillier it had a blown in picture of an ox cart being pulled along the rails."

"Well, that's interesting," said Mary. "Surely you want to know about the early history of the railroads, don't you?"

"Read it up in a book," snapped her father. "Why spend ten dollars for an old empty bottle? If he had bought a bottle of whiskey put away in 1834 might have been some sense in it," he grinned, "but this bottle was empty!"

"I think you are too hard on collectors, papa. Fred tells us lots of interesting things about our early postal history and the rates of postage and things of that sort."

"Who cares?" asked her practical father. "What do I care if the rate of postage from California to Maine was forty cents in 1840? What I want to know are the rates today, so I can figure the cost of circularizing for business. That's the important thing these days. We need business, not old bottles or canceled stamps, and that's what I'm afraid of about Fred. He spends too much time and too much money on his stamps, and is likely to keep on doing so instead of running his business and raising a family. You can't feed a family on postage stamps."

That night Mary told Fred something of what her father said. "I don't agree with him, of course, but sometimes I do wonder how you are going to divide your time evenings when we are married. If you neglect me for your old stamps you are

going to find out what a mean disposition your wife has!"

"Don't you worry about that, honey," smiled Fred. "I think more of you than a block of five-cent New York on the cover."

"That sounds nice. Is it much?"

"About a million dollars! There isn't any such block so far as I know, so you see what I think of you. Now about what your father said. I don't spend too much time on my stamps. I use them for relaxation. Best thing in the world to take your mind off business after you've done all you can for the day. When I lock the office door I leave business there until I unlock it again. Now I have my stamps. Later on I'll have you and stamps will play second fiddle."

"I know that, dearest. With all the plans we are making for our home I'm just afraid that you won't get any time to work on them and that you may feel abused."

"I won't. There's just one thing I want to be sure you understand. I get a lot of fun and relaxation out of them, but they also mean money to me. I'm putting money into them when I can spare it from the business and I expect that money to pay us big dividends. Why, you know your ring was almost paid for by that collection I bought and sold to a dealer. Say, I wish it were possible to get your dad interested in some sort of a collection. He thinks of nothing but his business these dull times, and I know that a collection would help him to relax and carry the load better."

"For heaven's sake don't suggest it to him, Fred! It would be like a red umbrella before a bull. He has his fixed ideas on such things, and there is no use stirring up his antagonism."

"Sure not, honey. I'll be careful about not talking stamps before him. All the same, the best doctors say that every business man ought to have a hobby, and that a stamp collection is the best one. The Mayo brothers say that, and you know how they rate in medicine."

So they were married and settled down in their own little home and everything went well. When the old folks would come over for one of Mary's dinners and an evening of bridge Fred talked of everything but stamps and he and Mr. Brown got along in fine style. They discussed business and prospects, and Fred asked his advice on occasional matters, so peace flowed like a river.

And then came an evening when

they were dining with the old folks and Mr. Brown was plainly worried over something. As they sat around the card table in the living room later it came out. Mary looked surprised at a play her father made and he threw down his cards. "Let's quit," he said. "Can't keep my mind on the game. I've got to go down state and put the skids under a friend. Hate like sin to do it, but I simply have to protect myself."

Under Fred's sympathetic remark the story came out. "I've been trying for two years to carry a man through the depression. Let his bills ride and gave him more and more credit until it got scary. Then he gave me a mortgage on his business and I strung him along still further, but there is nothing to do now but foreclose and save what little I can. Wouldn't do it if I could possibly help it, for the business was started by his granddad and there will not be a thing left when I foreclose."

"When was it started, dad?" Fred asked. "1842! That sure is a long time ago. What a pity. I suppose they have moved two or three times since then?"

"Nope, they are still in the old place. Enlarged two or three times, up and down and sideways, but still on the old spot. Dickens of it is everything in the place is old except recent stock, and will hardly bring a thing at a forced sale. Won't leave poor Peters and his family a nickel."

Fred got to his feet, his eyes shining. "Let me go down there with you, will you, dad? I know you'll think I'm crazy, but there is just a chance of valuable stamps there. Some of the old timers used to keep all their old letters religiously and some of them kept envelopes for years, too. If the firm had any large amount of correspondence in the early days we may be able to do something for the chap besides sell him out."

Mr. Brown lay back in his chair and stared at Fred. From things Mary had told him of some of Fred's turns buying and selling stamps he was growing to respect the idea a little more than formerly. "I wonder," he said slowly. "The granddad had a little export and import business in the early days, Harry has told me. Said it dwindled down under his own father when the United States market got so good, and was finally dropped entirely. I wonder." He got to his feet and nervously paced the floor.

"Of course there may be nothing at all too it," said Fred, "but it seems worth taking a chance at, anyway."

"I'm going to drive down there tomorrow, right after lunch. Can you go with me then?"

"Sure. I can get things in shape in the morning and leave Jim in charge. I'll just tell him not to expect me back until he sees me, just in case we should happen to run onto anything of importance."

So the next afternoon they drove into an elm shaded town, came to the public square and stopped in front of a building that Fred saw at a glance was partly very old, without need of looking at the weather beaten old sign, where "Jonas Peters & Son" could hardly be read.

"Harry, I want you to meet my son-in-law, Fred Andrews. Don't look so blue, old fellow. There is just a chance in a million that you are going to pull out yet. Come on into the office and let Fred tell you about that chance."

Fred hopped promptly into the subject of stamps and their values, particularly on old folded letters and envelopes. Peters listened at first with lack lustre eyes, then sat up with increased interest and hope.

"I don't know," he said at last. "I haven't the ghost of an idea, and don't suppose it will be my luck to find anything, or, if we do, it won't be any good. I know that no envelopes have been saved for — oh, since 1890 anyhow, but before then I haven't an idea. All I know is there is a mess of old stuff up on the top floor. Shelving and boxes and two or three old desks full of a lot of things that were put up there last time we enlarged. I started to make a bonfire of everything real old, books, papers and furniture. Then I thought that maybe some time I could retire and then I'd enjoy poking through it. Want to have a look up there?"

Did he! They went up. A big room on the top floor, thirty by fifty feet; thick dust, windows so dusty they gave but a half light, and a wild miscellany of boxes, piles of books and papers, bookcases, desks of ancient vintage,—a little of everything.

Fred looked like a bird dog that has scented a bevy of quail. He peeled off his coat and vest, parked them in a spot he cleared of dust, rolled up his sleeves and turned to grin at his father-in-law. "You folks had better go down where it is cool and not so dusty and have a chat. Come back and get me when it's time to go to dinner. By that time I may have some news for you or may not! If not, I'll go at it again after dinner. Oh, Mr. Peters! Send some one up here to use a nail puller on these box lids, please.

Half an hour later Brown and Peters appeared in the doorway, unable to bear the suspense. Fred was filthy with dust and had no good news for them. "I'm just taking things as they come," he said. "No use going at it in a hurry and perhaps skipping something of value. I'm running through things as I reach them and stacking them up on one side so they won't be gone over twice. Say, dad, go buy me a fifteen shirt to wear home and a blue shirt and pair of overalls to wear here tomorrow, will you? I ought to have had sense enough for that when I saw the job, but I was too anxious to get at it. And then let me alone here until dinner time, please."

When they came back to call him to prepare for dinner Fred had a little better report to make. "This box is full of old letters. Don't know how far back they go, but the top ones are in the 80's and late 70's. Some are with envelopes and some without. And that big box there has some file cases in it, the boy told me when he ripped off the lid, but I haven't gotten that far."

"Look here, Fred," said Mr. Brown. "Put us out of our misery. Darn your system! Take a look at that box for a minute and see if there is anything there."

A look at Peters' anxious face and Fred yielded. Picking his way through the piles on the floor he sat down on the edge of the box and tugged out a file case that broke with age as he did so. He threw the lid aside and looked closely at the top spread out letter. 1848! He turned it over. Unstamped. Tipping the box up he slowly ruffled the edges of the letters, then rose to his feet with a huge grin of relief.

"There's value here. I'll take these two boxes down to the hotel room if I may, Mr. Peters, so I can go over them carefully this evening. Then tomorrow I'll finish up here. Dad, you can skip out for home after dinner if you want to. I'll be most of the day up here I think, and you can tell Jim not to look for me."

"You go to blazes!" Dad cried indignantly. "Think I'm going to pull out without knowing what's coming off here? Pete and I will be right here in the room watching you, and up there with you tomorrow."

"You will not! You would simply be bored stiff, and take my mind off my work by asking all sorts of fool questions, and wanting to look at anything I said was valuable, and delaying my work no end. You and Mr. Peters take a ride after dinner or go play cribbage or anything else you want to. Come back at ten o'clock and I'll have some news for you."

They lugged the file boxes down stairs, Fred washed up hastily and changed his shirt. They went to the little hotel, got a room with two beds, deposited the boxes, Fred did a more complete wash, and then they made Peters join them in a good dinner, sending a boy to explain to his family. All Fred would say of what he had found was that there were "some 1847's" on those letters and each one of them meant several dollars to Mr. Peters, so they finally left him in disgust and he returned to his room and got to work.

When both returned before ten o'clock Fred was ready for them. The file boxes were tied up, ready to go back into storage, but on the table were three little piles of now carefully folded letters, and another pile of envelopes.

"These are just interesting postmarks," he said as he held up one packet. "No stamps on them, but they will sell for ten cents to a quarter each. He picked up the second packet. "On these are five-cent and ten-cent 1847's, and I figure they ought to bring in about three hundred dollars, taking condition into consideration. Some of them are fine and some are not. He picked up the third packet. "These are a mixture of later stamps, some United States and some foreign. Some early Indias and other countries there, and a few high values; altogether, I figure another hundred dollars. This bunch of envelopes runs from 1852 to about 1865, and there are some good and some common stamps there, but I think we can call them another fifty dollars."

He looked at dad and Mr. Peters, then added hastily, "Now remember, there is still a dickens of a lot more stuff in that box and other places still to be gone over. Never say die!" And with that the proceedings closed for the night.

The next day was something for Fred to dream of for the rest of his life. That room was a real treasure cave. He dug and sifted and sorted and perspired happily. Several times dad and Peters arrived to ask questions, but he drove them out with statements that things were going finely and to let him alone, and that was all.

But when they came in again about four o'clock he was about ready for them. The three soon marched down stairs loaded with carefully tied packages. They set out for the hotel with their plunder and there Fred had a bath and change and then came into the room where the two men sat anxiously waiting.

He settled down and drew a long breath. "How much does Mr. Peters owe you, dad? Only \$3,500? Is that

(Continued on page 50)

PRECANCELS

Check List of Bureau One-Cent Old Type Coils

ALL collectors of Bureau Prints are aware of the fact that the one-cent old-type coil comes in two very distinct shades of green. Scott lists these as green and yellow green. Precancel collectors have frequently referred to these shades as light and dark. There are variations of both the light and the dark shades, as a result of which it is sometimes rather difficult to designate a certain specimen definitely as the light or the dark shade of green.

For the convenience of Bureau specialists, many of whom go in for shades of B101, we are publishing the following check list. L indicates the light shade; D indicates the dark shade.

Birmingham D	Newark D
Little Rock L	Rahway L
Berkeley L-D	Trenton D
Los Angeles D	Albany L
San Francisco D	Binghamton D
Bridgeport L	Brooklyn L-D
New Britain D	Buffalo D
Wilmington L	Garden City L
Washington, D. C., L-D	Jamestown L
Atlanta D	New York L-D
Macon D	Niagara Falls D
Chicago L-D	Schenectady D
Decatur L	Schuylerville L
DeKalb L-D	Syracuse L-D
Elgin D	Tonawanda L
Ft. Wayne L-D	Berea L-D
Indianapolis L-D	Cincinnati L-D
Muncie D	Cleveland D
Peru L-D	Columbus L-D
South Bend L-D	Dayton L-D
Des Moines D	Marion L-D
Sioux City L	Toledo L-D
Wichita L-D	Niagara Falls L
Louisville L	Youngstown L
Portland D	Portland L-D
Boston L-D	Oklahoma City L
Gloucester L	Chester L-D
Holyoke L	Harrisburg L
Salem L	Laneaster L
Westfield L	Philadelphia L-D
Worcester L	Pittsburgh L-D
Battle Creek D	Reading L
Detroit L-D	Scranton L
Grand Rapids L-D	Wilkes-Barre L-D
Kalamazoo D	Pawtucket L
Lansing L-D	Providence L
Duluth D	Memphis L-D
Minneapolis L-D	Nashville D
St. Paul D	Fort Worth D
Kansas City L-D	Houston L
Liberty D	Waco L
St. Louis L-D	Salt Lake City D
Lincoln L	Seattle L
Omaha D	Janesville L
Frenchtown L-D	LaCrosse L
Manville L-D	Milwaukee D
	Sheboygan D

National Precancel Convention

The Eighth Annual Precancel Exhibition will be held in conjunction with the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Precancel Stamp Society at the Hotel Sherman from August 19 to 22.

Following the custom of recent years, the Club will hold a donation auction during the convention.

A grand prize, donated by Hoover Brothers, New York precancel deal-

ers and publishers, will be awarded for the best outstanding exhibit in any class. In addition there will be a number of other prizes.

A fine exhibition is being planned that will comprise the following classes:

- A. Issues prior to 1908.
- B. Issues of 1908 to 1920.
- C. Issues of 1922 and later.
- D. Commemoratives.
- E. City collections.
- F. State collections.
- G. Denomination and specialty collections.
- H. Dues.
- I. Double-line electros.
- J. Type collections.
- K. Errors, doubles, etc.
- L. City type coils.
- M. Bureau prints (singles).
- N. Bureau prints (blocks).
- O. Bureau prints (coil pairs).
- P. Bureau prints (breaks and freaks).
- Q. Envelopes and wrappers.
- R. Foreign precancels.
- S. Precanceled revenues.
- T. Precancel magazines and literature.

According to information from the convention committee, there will be something of special interest each day, but collectors are especially urged to be present on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

Hotel Sherman, Chicago, will be convention headquarters.

Adolph Gunesch, 159 North State Street, Chicago, is exhibition chairman. Dr. H. P. Hoskins, 221 North LaSalle St., Chicago, has charge of hotel reservations.

CALL A JUNK MAN

(Continued from page 49)

all? Well, you can safely give him credit for that much more if he wants it!"

Peters sprang to his feet, trembling. "Don't joke with me, young man," he pleaded. "This means too much to me and my family, as well as my good name. Honestly, have you really found much?"

"I wouldn't fool you, Mr. Peters; I'm as happy as can be for you, but you have your grandfather to thank for being so methodical and for taking up the export business. He wrote to merchants in New York and Baltimore and Boston and other places, and to shipping firms about cargo rates and so on, and he appears to have carefully kept every reply. And he seems to have also kept every other business letter he received in those early days, as well as the envelopes for some time after they came into use. There are stamps enough here to keep me busy for a month getting them ready for sale."

He rose and reverently picked up a small packet that he had carried himself. "These first five are letters

from St. Louis in 1845, all stamped, and this one (he held it up for them to look at) has a lovely copy of the twenty-cent stamp, that should sell for a good two thousand dollars. It is the only one I have ever seen."

He replaced the letter in the bunch after they had exclaimed over it, and went on, "These next are from New York, with the five-cent Postmaster stamp. There are eleven of them, and two of them have pairs. The rest of that little lot, fourteen of them, all have the ten-cent 1847, one with a pair." He smiled happily at Peters. "That one little bunch of letters ought to bring you more than you owe dad right now, and all the rest of the stuff—he waved his hand at the table—will surely bring you in that much more. I can't tell how much until I go over them with the catalog."

Mr. Peters tried to say something and failed. He swallowed several times and tried again, but still failed. Hard headed Mr. Brown stepped into the breach. "But, Fred, are you sure you can sell all those stamps? Won't they break the market? Don't get Peters' hopes up and then disappoint him."

"Don't worry. A grand lot like that appears only once in a blue moon and there are always dealers and collectors ready to buy."

"And will you undertake the job of selling them for me?" said Peters as he regained his voice. "If they bring anything like what you say I'll be glad to pay you a thousand dollars for it."

"You will not! I'll do it gladly on a ten percent basis, plus my expenses. I may sell in Chicago or may have to go to New York, but I'll sell them. Don't doubt that for a moment."

Two hours later the car was packed with the find and Fred and his dad waved good-bye to a Peters who was so cheerful he was hard to recognize as the same man Fred had met only a day earlier, and as they drove into the night Brown questioned his son-in-law until he was completely satisfied.

Then he drove silently for half an hour. Finally he put a hand on Fred's knee and squeezed it. "Say," he said, "if Mary ever makes a kick about you collecting stamps you tell me and I'll give her the worst spanking she ever had! Good gosh! Five or six thousand in old stamps on a mess of papers I'd have hired a junkman to lug off and burn if I'd taken over Peters' business! It makes me shiver to think of it."

The stamp collectors would like a two-cent issue depicting Mr. Farley with head between his hands.—Cincinnati Times Star.

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UNITED STATES

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MISCELLANEOUS

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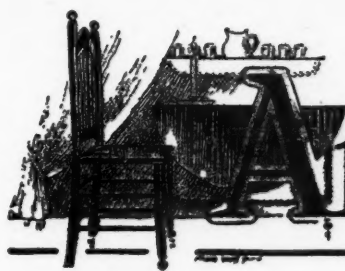
Cy: "Do you like bananas?"
Seth, (hard of hearing): "Naw,
Cy, I'd rather stick to the old-
fashioned night shirt."

Home Town Advertising

H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, Mass.,
does a little home town advertising.
This picture shows the boys in the
company's shipping department load-
ing the mail at the end of a busy
day.

Locally the truck is attracting
much attention.





Antiques

WHY BE A CLOCK FAN?

By HUGH GRANT ROWELL
Teachers College, Columbia University

EVERYONE should have a hobby. Thank goodness not too many favor the same thing or it would be a wild world. To the undecided and to those whose avocation has gone sour, I offer interest in clocks.

Any home has clocks—too often these modern electrical contraptions are junk for which plenty was paid, enough, indeed, for a good clock, an old one. With a little investigation and consideration you can have a real clock. And so, whether you like it or not, you're a clock collector anyway but you haven't been getting good advice, maybe.

All right, here's your answer to the claim that clocks are expensive. You're buying clocks anyway and I'm telling you a real clock doesn't cost any more than a corresponding quality of mere modern affairs. Now to prove it.

You've been reading about that famous "Record" clock by Thomas Tompion that sold for barrels of money. But what about certain rare stamps—the recent Amelia Earhart Mexican divertissements that costs \$175 now and the Lord knows how much tomorrow. Or some of the still rarer ones.

You don't know about a clock I bought for half a dollar, cleaned up the case, fixed up the movement and had as much fun as building a boat or adding a new car to that circus model of mine. Furthermore the clock in my little collection that is most admired cost—not thousands—but exactly fifteen dollars. True, some might want fifty dollars for it. And might get that. In any case no clock fan spends all his time in buying. Or he'd have to add a new wing to the house.

A clock fan, first of all, studies clocks. And his collecting ought to start, not by buying clocks but by looking at clocks and starting a scrap book of clippings on the subject. It's

surprising how much is published about clocks in the magazines and newspapers. And if you can't own a David Wood half clock—well it's something to have a picture of a real, authentic one and to have had the privilege of seeing its "innards".

There are certain excellent books on clocks, though not a single one is totally accurate, probably because some of the people who know most about clocks do not write or have not the particular talent required to write about them. It is also true that the clock field is more filled with self-appointed experts and appraisers than any other I have ever known. I have seen the same clock appraised at fifty dollars, one hundred and fifty dollars, and five hundred dollars by three different owners. The first figure was probably most correct, in my opinion.

The two books most helpful to the beginner are Moore's *Old Clock Book* and Britton's famous book on foreign clocks. Lists of makers, particularly of American makers, are too often inaccurate as to date. Many good names are omitted. And it is altogether too easy, in some types of clocks, to paint the Willard name on the dial and hope some sucker will consider this sufficient evidence that here is something for which the home must be mortgaged.

No. Go to dealers. Look at clocks. Get acquainted with a real clockmaker—not a watch valet—and look over timepieces inside and out. When you see a clock, try to find out how old it is, whether it is a good specimen of its kind, whether the maker was especially interesting. Learn the different types of movements—it's not difficult. Learn to look at a dial to see whether it is fitted to the original works or whether someone has put in a modern works and thereby made the clock, at most, a mere ornament. Find out what dealers are asking for

different types of clocks. Get a standard of values. Investigate before you invest.

Personally I enjoy auto trips immensely. On such trips, there's nothing like an antique shop for a stop. And most antique shops have a clock or two. Look them over. But don't buy yet. If you're a clock fan, you'll be stopping at antique shops the rest of your life for just a peek or two at the clocks. And you can't possibly buy every timepiece you see.

Meanwhile you are collecting clippings and reading the books. Clock books have a high scarcity value and I'll wager any time you get tired of them or your clippings, you can declare a dividend. That's the usual story. And so far you've invested maybe twenty dollars, had a lot of fun, learned a lot. You've read, too, about the newly formed Clock Club. You've learned about a good many people collecting clocks. And maybe you have begun to correspond with some. I have several friends made this way. We discuss a multitude of pretty technical questions—just like the philatelists. Or arrowhead hunters. And the rest of the hobbyists.

Your ideas are shaking down. You find certain types of clocks you like. And you come to the question of whether, like the famous James Arthur, you will collect clocks for their works, or whether you are interested in fine cases. Or just what you would like to do.

Even then, having selected a specialty, don't make the mistake of trying to corner the market. The steeple clock, for example, is a good honest American type of timepiece. It is attractive. It is saleable. It is not expensive.

I know of two collections, one of which is enormous and the other one well fills a room. Names, sizes, types of works, different kinds of pictures, and everything else are represented. Yet you can, in seven or eight such clocks, purchaseable for a song in the rough (which is the only way to buy clocks anyway), tell all the important facts about this type of clock. How do I know? Drop in some time. Unless you have all the money in the world, intelligent buying will have to

be your slogan.

Let's follow the steeple clock a bit further. What can be shown? First of all, cases of different woods. Sometimes you find one with a nice light and dark contrast between the sides and the front. Next, kinds of works—time only, time and strike, time and alarm fusee. Next, sizes of cases. There are several sizes. Next, two or four steeples. Most of these clocks have two only. Pictures—famous buildings, flowers, a beehive and, of course, the American eagle. But instead of pictures some have special glass, often exceedingly attractive.

And then you realize, for the first time, that clocks have decorative value, that if you and the good wife both like clocks, you will prefer them as wall ornaments, in reasonable number, to various prints and paintings and needlework or weaving. The neighbors get interested and you begin to be rated as a clock fan by the world. About this time, too, as soon as you look at some clock with any interest at all, some watcher is going to dive through the shop or home window and grab it ahead of you, just because it must be good if you show that much interest in it.

Museums have a new appeal for you. You will visit these institutions in whatever city you invade. You will ask about their clocks. You will, all too frequently, cast a most searching eye at some specimens that look a bit doctored to you. But you say nothing—you check up in your books later and often find you have begun to recognize the true from the false. You will go miles to see that famous collection at the Essex Institute in Salem, Mass., and you will want to see the James Arthur Collection and meet Professor Herring, the Curator. You will learn about a few shops in the larger cities which have, like Schottler, collections of unusual worth. And in such shops you will be welcomed, as a clock fan, whether you buy or not.

Pretty soon you will realize two things. You do not intend to collect in terms of numbers. And secondly you will buy a few cheap clocks to use for experimental purpose but you will buy for your collection a very few good clocks, saving for them or buying by installments, rather than load up the house with stuff that means little. That's how you keep from getting run out of house and home.

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Strangely, you will begin to fight shy of certain very expensive types. You realize that faking would be very profitable. You demand the services of the expert. And you are inclined to let the other fellow have such specimens.

Amusing experiences come your way. A clock is three hundred years old because five generations have seen it. But you know you can't allow more than twenty-five years to a generation and the clock is a little over a hundred years old instead, particularly because that type of clock wasn't made three hundred years ago. And perhaps, somewhere you will see a clock with an American base for the case, a Dutch middle part, an American gallery and a fine set of works a few years ago, direct from Germany—offered as the real stuff. You'll be offered clocks where the works couldn't possibly move because there's no room left for the pendulum to swing—but you will say nothing. You will tell some other clock fan. But you have learned the dealer or owner either got stuck or is trying to stick you.

Then comes a real thrill. Some day, some place, you are going to see your clock. Mine happens to be a little Dutch hood clock with the most impudent and raucous strike in the world. It dates around 1650 and no doubt about it. I saw it one day and I never rested till I got it. Paid plenty but in that one case I just had to have it. I'll never get that feeling again. But to have it once is the experience of a lifetime.

Finally, if you will follow this method, you can be a clock fan on a modest purse, you can get every value in any other hobby. And I never saw anyone yet who, in their heart of hearts wasn't a clock fan. As to being a collector. Well, when you get to the amassing stage to the extent you want to own them all, my advice is to go into the business—which a few collectors have done.



The Auxvasse (Mo.) Review wonders if, parked away in the archives of some dim attic, one could find an old beaver plug hat.

Rushlighters Lay Plans for Exhibit

The Rushlight Club, organization of collectors and students of lighting devices, is completing plans for its first exhibition to be held at the Boston Public Library, September 23 to October 20. The exhibition will depict the development of lighting from earliest times up to the present, showing lamps and other devices from members' collections.

The exhibition committee's carefully laid plans for selecting the material to be shown is making it possible for every member to enter at least three examples without having a single item duplicated, and in view of the large membership, it is contemplated that this exhibition will be the most widely representative of all forms of lighting that have ever been assembled. Rare lamps will be shown from famous collections, illustrating the wide variations in the course of lighting development, while the continuity of household illumination through the ages will be shown in simple types.

Besides the actual lighting devices, photographs will be exhibited, and a case will be devoted to books and literature on lighting. The committee plans to make this exhibition as interesting and instructive to the layman as to the student of lighting, and arrangement will be classical and not on a basis of personal ownership.

ANTIQUES

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

Sixty oil paintings — Italian, Dutch, Russia (closing out); 50 Navajo rugs; 40 Oriental rugs; antique jewelry; Early American firearms; old music boxes; French girandoles; 200 picture frames; three pair Staffordshire dogs; Majolica; lustre ware; old clocks; etc. Antique furniture of all kinds. Write me your wants (no lists). ja55

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ja63

Relics and Curios for Sale

OLD LOTTERY TICKETS

- U. S. Lottery, according to a resolution of Congress passed at Philadelphia, November 18, 1776. (Extra fine condition.)
- Connecticut Lottery to erect a bridge, December, 1837, Hartford. Much faded and torn and repaired.
- Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland, December 19, 1838, to be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Class 1, Comb. 36.
- Richmond Academy, Class 13, November 10, 1838, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va.
- Maryland State Lottery, April 4, 1836. Class 36, Comb. 66.
- State of Rhode Island School Fund Lottery. Class 32, Comb. 31, Providence, June, 1835. Drawing conducted by Secretary of State.
- State of Virginia Lottery Dismal Swamp Canal Co., December 20, 1835, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va.
- State of Virginia, Petersburg, August 6, 1836. Class 10, Comb. 54. For the benefit of the Benevolent Association. 1/4 quart.
- Richmond Academy, Class 4, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., November 10, 1838. N penny.
- Connecticut Lottery for erection of a bridge at Enfield Falls, Hartford, August, 1834. One half, James Phalen Man.
- Same as above but date November, 1834.
- Alexandria, District of Columbia, by authority of Congress, May 18, 1839. Class 19, Comb. 72. (Duplicate of this date November 17, 1838.)
- Pennsylvania State Lottery for the benefit of Monongahalia Academy, November 24, 1836.

All going to the highest bidder.

MISCELLANEOUS

- \$4.00 Missouri Defence Bond secured by pledge of all the State Revenues, State of Missouri. Three years after date the State of Missouri—186, will pay the bearer four dollars, sealed and issued. Signature of treasurer and commissioner not legible. This bond has never been repudiated and is collectible with interest from date\$5.00
- State of Mississippi is pledged and promises to bearer five dollars at the treasurer's office with interest at 8%. This I understand has been repudiated.
- Fractional currency of the sixties, "Lincoln Shiplasters," 10c, 25c and 50c. 3 for\$2.00
- Bronze copy of \$50.00 gold piece used in California. "A souvenir of the days of '49." This size perfect as when "minted," with leather strap and buckle as worn as a watch fob.
- Replica in copper of medal given to Chief Black Hawk, by President Madison. Medallion copy of oil painting of Black Hawk in the Court House, Rock Island, Ill., where is also exhibited many of his personal belongings\$2.50

Also a copy of "The Daily Citizen," Vicksburg, Miss., Thursday, July 4, 1863. Printed by Union soldiers on the 4th after capture of the city by Grant. The Union soldiers finding no paper in the office, printed the issue on the back of wall-paper just as found ready set up. Just adding a small item to the frame as set up. Both of these old papers are framed together between two glasses. They are unquestionably both genuine as I know the history of both.

A copy of the New Testament printed in an Indian dialect in Albany, N. Y., in 1833. There is no clue to the translation, but it is probably in the Algonquian language. Good condition.

One old foot warmer. Similar to one pictured in HOBBIES a few months ago. Looks as if it were made by the same person. No history known to me\$5.00

One bed warmer. Probably 75 years old\$5.00

Candle moulds. Eight at a time\$5.00

Two pair candle snuffers. Fine specimens. Each \$2.00

A few old guns. One Burnside carbine, 1853, in perfect condition. Found in Western South Dakota near the battlefield of Wounded Knee.

One Kentucky rifle. Good specimen, fair condition.

Several old pistols. Some very old.

Powder flasks, several.

Over 1,200 flints, arrow points, knives, scrapers, etc., from many states. All labeled.

Quite a lot of stone ornaments and ceremonials.

About 60 stone grooved axes, tomahawks, mauls, celts, hammer stones and pestles.

Several pieces pottery, jars and broken fragments from Iowa, Monk's Mound and from Cliff Dwellers and the Southwest States

3 metates from Iowa and Arizona lava.

Fine mounted elk and moose head, several deer antlers, also a full mounted elk.

Many Philippine articles made by natives. Baskets, hats, war axes, etc.

A great variety of petrified wood and parts of extinct animals.

One mounted rug of Kodiak bear.

Many kinds of coral, several fine specimens.

Many books. Science, history, travel, etc. Africa, South America, Yucatan, Central America, Mexico and the Maya Empire.

History of the World, 25 volumes.

The whole issues of "Records of the Past," magazine. Full leather, 13 volumes. Perfect condition.

All the Stanley Books.

Articles not priced, will go to the one making best offer.

AUX

Dr. Frank S. Smith

Nevada, IOWA

A Private Collector offers the following for sale

Early American Mirror

Has gilt frame, marble-top console. 3 feet wide and 9 feet high over all. In good condition.

(Photograph sent on request)

Memorial Ring

Solid gold, marquise shape, with ivory picture. Enamelled inscription and date—1786—around the edge.

Memorial Pin

A museum piece, with hair picture applied on ivory. Date 1787.

Rosewood Melodeon

In good playing condition. Has piano legs. This piece would make a beautiful desk.

**(Further details, prices, etc., on above pieces
will be furnished on application.)**

Also Have Antique Jewelry

Mrs. J. W. Sellers

799 Stadelman Ave.

Akron, Ohio

Hope On "Household Furniture", 1807

By JOHN LAKMORD WAYNE

"HOUSEHOLD Furniture and Internal Decorations executed from Designs" by Thomas Hope. Folio, pp. 173, London, 1807, is the correct catalog description of our subject work. The writer of this article was first attracted to the work because of the antagonistic attitude of the Edinburgh reviewers in dealing with the subject of household furniture and interior decoration and decided to look over the work for his own amusement.

Can an impartial criticism be expected from a reviewer who introduces a work in the following fashion: "At a time when we thought every male creature in the country was occupied with its politics and its dangers, an English gentleman of large fortune and good education, has found leisure to compose a folio on household furniture." We can see the patriotic reviewer foaming at the mouth at the thought that a gentleman should be thinking of something else besides the threatening power of Napoleon on the Continent and a probable invasion of England. Yet did this reviewer peruse the folio by candlelight between battles on the Continent or in a cabin aboard a British man-of-war? We think not. No, he was doing his bit of condemning anything but patriotic literature and failed to understand that perhaps a study of household furniture might have served to divert the mind of a man who was fed up with the worries

of war. So for that reason we decided to see more of Mr. Hope's folio. The work of Mr. Hope seems to have been written in an unappreciative age, a century too early, for the antique hunter had arrived on the scene in 1807.

In this folio we find that the author had made a study of stools, fire-screens, candlesticks, and dressing glasses. Things that the reviewer believed English gentlemen should leave to slaves and foreigners as was the custom of the ancient Romans. Perhaps there are those who still believe the collecting of antique furniture is effeminate and collectors should be classed with men who knit and crochet. Well it is a free country and we can think and even say what we please. The folio under discussion is not a masterpiece of literature and it is true that much of the description reads like a "flashy shop bill", and the writer's eloquence is like that of a "happy auctioneer". But it is interesting to note that some one had an interest in the study of household furniture at a period when the martial note dominated the current literature of England. Hope championed the idea that if every person who furnished a house would have his furniture designed from an artistic standpoint and made of substantial materials, that as time passed instead of becoming just old trash the furniture would increase in value. The lesson he tries to convey to his readers might well be heeded now. How many present day persons of fair

financial standing have bought the trashy factory made veneered furniture that falls to pieces in less than ten years? Of course in the present age when life moves fast many have not the patience to keep the old room suite or dining room set even if it would last a life time. Hope, however, addressed his work to a different class of people. The owners of large mansions and baronial halls, who had use for real solid massive furniture and many of them did use care, or rather their stewards did, in selecting new pieces. But these objects of household utility in most cases were of foreign importation and the steward who procured them was not always careful in matching the piece with its surroundings. The work of Hope was to create a taste for real British craftsmanship in purchasing furniture and to convince the public who might be interested that England had period furniture as well as the French. That there was some merit to the productions of early English cabinet makers is seen in the modern reproductions of Tudor, Jacobean, and Queen Anne styles in our furniture. Hope was engaging in an economic war on French furniture while his critics derided him for not going out and cutting the enemy's throat on the field or helping to sink their ships on the sea.

While we admit we may be wrong in championing the cause of a writer on an "effeminate subject fit only for slaves and foreigners". We will give a specimen of the description of one of the plates in the folio in the language of Hope. We will admit that to the uninitiated the whole thing is a mystery: 'The central object in this room is a fine marble group, executed

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by Mr. Flaxman, (he designed for Wedgewood), and representing Aurora visiting Cephalus on Mount Ida. The whole surrounding decoration has been rendered, in some degree, analogous to these personages, and to the face of nature at the moment when the spirit of the two, the goddess of the morn, is supposed to announce approaching day. Round the bottom of the room still reign the emblems of night. In the rail of a black marble table are introduced medallions of the god of sleep and the goddess of night. The bird consecrated to the latter deity perches on the pillars of a black marble chimneypiece, whose broad frieze is studded with golden stars. The sides of the room display, in satin curtains, draped in ample folds over panels of looking-glass, and edged with black velvet, the fiery hue which fringes the clouds just before sunrise; and in a ceiling of cooler sky blue are sown, amidst a few still unextinguished luminaries of the night, the roses which the harbinger of day, in her course, spreads on every side around her.

"The pedestal of the group offers

the torches, the garlands, the wreaths, and the other insignia belonging to the mistress of Cephalus, disposed around the fatal dart of which she made her lover a present. The broad band which girds the top of the room, contains medallions of the ruddy goddess and of the Phrygian youth, intermixed with the instruments and emblems of the chase, his favorite amusement. Figures of the youthful hours, adorned with wreaths of foliage, adorn part of the furniture, which is chiefly gilt, in order to give more relief to the azure, the black, and the orange compartments of the hangings."

While not enthused over this particular poetic assemblage of articles of interior decoration we see that Hope had the courage to express his ideas on how a house should be furnished and from the view-point of an antiquarian we would rather read his notes on furniture than wade through the debates in the House of Commons and the war propaganda of his contemporaries of that class of English gentlemen from which the second rate writers evolved.

History As Recorded in An Old-Time Coopers' Shop

in the Collections of the Worcester Historical Society

By U. WALDO CUTLER

JOHN ALDEN was wanted on the Mayflower at Southampton because he was a cooper by trade. Practical young men of healthy mind and body were needed on general principles for the new venture in colonization, but a cooper (who would be a carpenter as well) would be particularly useful. Oak barrels for the well, tubs for wash day, and stout barrels for the fish and furs that were to be sent back to the Old Country for purposes of trade must be provided from the virgin forests.

Taunton to the northward of John Alden's Plymouth and Duxbury was settled early from those pioneer outposts of the white man's adventure, and was incorporated as a town in 1639. It is easy to assume that the cooper's trade went with the migrants, and very likely some child of John and Priscilla followed a little later. Before 1772 Enos Lincoln had migrated from Taunton to Petersham in Worcester County, Mass., and had started the cooper's trade in that far inland town, which had been incorporated eighteen years before. From his day almost down to the present time his shop and his trade were

handed on from father to son with such additions to the interesting outfit of tools and with such appliances as successive generations of Lincolns contrived and made for themselves. With the hundred and more years of advance into the machine age the old hand tools have become useless in the manufacture of barrels, perhaps, but they are still of great interest to us now as signs and symbols of an early and honorable calling. And they are more than just interesting or amus-

ing, they are educative for an open-minded observer of today, as they certainly were helpfully instructive to the active, alert users of them all down that long line of skilled New England craftsmen.

It was wise conservation on the part of the last Worcester representative of this branch of New England Lincolns to place the family cooper's shop in the museum of the Worcester Historical Society, where for generations to come it will continue to teach its invaluable lesson in thrift and resourcefulness as well as in public service through the pursuit of an honest livelihood. Here, along with groups of tools and implements illustrating many other historic trades, are preserved over sixty different cooper's tools, hand-made—draw-shaves, adzes, rives, croziers, an odometer, gouges, and all the rest. There is the primitive jig-saw for cutting out the heads; the horse-plane set slanting with blade upward over which the wood to be smoothed was passed rather than the plane over the wood; the rope and ratchet for drawing the staves together before placing the truss-hoops; the stool-shave and many other ingenious devices for carrying on this old and worthy industry. Here is a bunch of rushes from the home meadow to be placed between the staves before driving the hoops, if the barrel is to be water tight. Here may be seen a partly finished barrel as well as a completed one, an old oak bucket and a variety of neat and useful smaller utensils,—kegs and tankards and pails, and tubs, all included in the cooper's art.

Coopering is a very early industry, its invention being ascribed to Pliny. It attained excellence early, and was highly regarded by the pioneer settlers in America, as already suggested. It still continues to be of significance because of its relation to newer secondary industries as well as to the older and primitive ones still followed with new adaptations and power machinery.

The Lincoln generations in Petersham and later in Worcester made good barrels of strong oak from the



Photo by Paul W. Savage

Products of the early cooper's trade in the collections of the Worcester, Mass., Historical Society.

home wood-lot, and they found a nearby market at the fertile Worcester County farmsteads. At first there was the home-raised beef and pork to be put down in water-tight hogs-heads for winter supply, and the cheese hoops and butter tubs and butter boxes for the neat and orderly home dairy, and buckets for the well-sweep. More recently there was still the home market at the wire mills for strong barrels to be used in shipping wire and other heavy products from the factories.

The collecting and the study of these signs and symbols of all the varied and ingenious historic industries, such as coopering, is a fascinating and a worth-while hobby for any thoughtful individual to cultivate. If all the varied trades of an old but still live community are made the objective in the program of an organization, then this socialized hobby may become highly significant as a useful part of an educational system as well as a form of recreation for the membership of such organization. Solitaire may be a resource in individual

cases, but companionship in leisure-time activities is sought by most of us, and whist clubs, glass clubs, antique clubs, the early American Industries group, and others have all found a place in hobby land. Most of us are connected up with one or more such groups greatly to our enjoyment through heightened zest from the particular hobby that we find relieves the tension of an exacting vocation or livelihood.

The Worcester Historical Society, where this historic cooper shop stands quiet but eloquent, is something quite other than an old curiosity shop. For more than fifty years it has been collecting historical source material, and for the last fifteen years has been trying so to organize that still accumulating material can be of real service to students of history.

Visitors passing through Worcester will find this Historical Society easily accessible, and its collections worth more than a passing call. The building is open regularly week-day afternoons, and at other times by special appointment.

tea-cake, split and buttered, with a slice of hot grilled Yorkshire ham in between. Hot dog! No, a hot dog can't compare with such a treat for a hungry tourist who stops to enjoy a "high tea". Yorkshire is also noted for its famous bilberry pies which are made in the summer and autumn.

In Kent they make "flead cakes". Flead is the left over product when rendering lard. This is flaked and mixed with flour with a pinch of baking powder to raise it with just enough water to make a stiff batter. It is cut into rounds and the tops are brushed over with beaten egg, and then baked in a hot oven. They are eaten hot, sometimes with butter.

The old Bun House of Chelsea was the original home of the now famous Chelsea buns in the days of the Georges. Other towns have their cakes and buns. Eccles cakes were first made at Eccles in Lancashire where they were used in religious festivals peculiar to that section of the country.

Bath buns of course first came from Bath and a baker of that city made the Sally Lunn variety famous. He named them for a girl who cried her wares from house to house. He bought her business and composed a popular song about her buns. The cakes became famous and the baker reaped a fortune on his investment.

Another baker became famous for his cakes baked at Shrewsbury. He kept the recipe a secret until the day of his death although many good offers were made him for the secret of making his particular brand of cake.

Have you ever eaten "Crepe Suzette"? That is the name of the pancake in France. In Germany it's "Deutsche Pfankuchen". The Germans use sour cream instead of milk in preparing pancakes. These wafer thin delicate pancakes are served in many ways. Sometimes they are sprinkled with chopped almonds and powdered sugar and sometimes with a sauce made of assorted liquors. Left over meats and vegetables are often mixed with the dough and then the pancakes become the chief course of the meal.

Fosbrooke, in his "British Monarchism", mentions that pancakes or crum cakes as they were called, were eaten at Barking Nunnery before the dissolution, and no doubt the custom was universal. It was usual to have them after cock-threshing on Shrove-Tuesday. The "Pancake-Bell" is rung on the morning of Shrove Tuesday, as a rule, in many parts of England such as Newcastle-on-Tyne, York, Wrexham, etc., to give notice that it is time to get the frying pans ready. Shakespear mentions the custom of

Recipes for Old Time Dishes

By VERNON VARICK

THE collecting of cooking recipes can hardly be termed a hobby but practically every woman, who has any cooking to do, has her file of cooking recipes gathered from many places and often inherited from a maternal ancestor. When an antique platter or bowl is seen in a collection it is often wondered just what delicious foods were served from these utensils. When traveling, especially in foreign lands new dishes are often discovered. In England we find that nearly every county boasts of a food particular to it, and which is found nowhere else. For centuries some districts have been noted for a certain delicacy and when found elsewhere it somehow loses its appeal to the palate of the epicure.

For example Westmoreland is famous for its fig stew. A mixture of figs and bread soaked in beer is relished by the natives of that district although some visitors may not relish the dish. In the same county they prepare a peculiar type of oat cake. These are made of oat flour and hung on a line before the fire to dry. They are eaten hard after being flavored with pepper and salt.

Cornish pasty—the dish so popular among the natives of Cornwall—is

made in saucers with a thick crust at the bottom and a lighter one at the top. The filling is made of all kinds of meat, cooked and uncooked, and mixed with potatoes and other vegetables and seasoned with herbs and onions as well as pepper and salt. It has been said that if the devil himself was so bold as to appear in Cornwall he would soon be between the crusts of a Cornish pasty. Another celebrated Cornish delicacy is pilchards and cream and the people of Cornwall say this is the only way truly to enjoy pilchards.

Of course everyone has heard of Yorkshire pudding but how many have ever tasted the genuine Yorkshire pudding as made in its native district with thick rich gravy served before the roast beef is brought to the table. It is a meal in itself. In the Southern Counties of England the roast beef is mixed with the pudding and therefore not real Yorkshire pudding. And then there is Yorkshire parkin which is a form of gingerbread made thick and moist. It is made of ginger, treacle, and fine oatmeal and considered quite a delicacy. Tarts in Yorkshire are made of apples with a wedge of cheese. The cheese is just as important as the apple. And a Yorkshire sandwich is something else that we have been missing. A hot unsweetened

Shrove-Tuesday pancakes in "All's Well that ends Well" and Goldsmith mentions pancakes in his "Vicar of Wakefield".

In Kent, they go pudding-pieing on Easter Sunday, the pudding pie being a sort of cheese cake or custard, with a raised crust and currants sprinkled over it. Cherry beer is commonly drunk with this delicacy.

In the North of England the Monday preceding Shrove or Pancake Tuesday is called Collop Monday and eggs and collops compose an usual dish at dinner on this day. It seems that on this day in olden times the people took their leave of flesh for the Lenten season. As meat on hand had to be preserved it was salted, dried, and hung up. Slices of this kind of meat were termed collops as we term them steaks when cut from fresh beef or cutlets when of fresh veal.

The Bride or Wedding Cake, in Yorkshire, is cut into little square pieces, thrown over the bridegroom's and bride's head, and then put through the wedding ring. The cake is sometimes broken over the bride's head, and then thrown away among the crowd to be scrambled for. The novelist Smollett mentions this custom in "Humphrey Clinker" (1771) and tells us "that every person who ate of this hallowed cake, should that night have a vision of the man or woman Heaven designed should be his or her wedded mate."

In this article we seem to have run to pastry and cakes but sometime when we wish to work up an appetite we may entertain you with the "History of a Boiled Dinner".

Wooden Statue Treasure

To its collection of Gothic sculpture the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has added within recent weeks a polychrome wooden statue of the Virgin. Not a little interest attaches to the fact that it is both signed and dated. An inscription on the back of the figure reads: "Juan de Cordoba painted me A. D. 1475." It will be noted that Juan de Cordoba states that he painted the statue, but it is quite possible that he was the sculptor also.

Very little is known of the artist other than his doubtful claim to fame as the father of the Cordovan painter, Pedro Fernandez. Cordova was an important artistic center and a rival of Seville. At the opening of the 15th century her School of painting had a vitality due not alone to the Spanish genius, but also to a strong Flemish influence. The Flemish strain is apparent in the head of the Museum statue, and in the treatment of the rugged folds of her cloak.

The figure, of carved walnut wood, is quite large—four feet, four inches

high—and represents the Virgin Mother. She once stood on a crescent moon, the ends of which have been broken off. She wears a long cloak which falls in stiff angular folds over a loose garment gathered at the throat. Her hair is long and is treated in conventional ripples. The whole figure was once gaily painted and gilded, but only traces of the original splendor remain. The robe is blue and red with a wide gold border ornamented with flowers and scrolls. Traces of a brilliant blue, probably the original paint, can be seen in the deep folds. The flatness of the carving in the back, not an unusual feature, indicates that it originally stood in a niche.

Have You Seen Him?

I. F. Snyder, of Virginia, Ill., reports an experience that he thinks antique dealers and book collectors and dealer should know about. Says he:

"A man came to my place via auto posing as a representative of Knox College, but it might easily be any other college or institution. He is of medium height and size, middle aged, rounded shoulders, and gray hair. He wore a gray suit, and lightweight overcoat of same color, the latter probably answered other purposes besides completing the ensemble. He asked to see some books, mentioning Americana in particular. When I opened a case, he began to take books out and instead of replacing them laid the more valuable ones on a nearby table. Said his wife was much interested in antiques. Fortunately the few I permitted him to examine were not portable. It was a lucky break for me that the lady was not with him. Should he bring her over later in the summer as he suggested a warm welcome awaits them regardless of the weather. When I went to replace the books I found I was 'shy' my two old leather bound volumes of Charlevoix's "Journal of a Voyage to North America," London, 1761. Would like to know to whom he sold the books and hope all may recognize the very undesirable caller and thus be enabled to protect their property."

"Can I sell you some antiques, sir?"

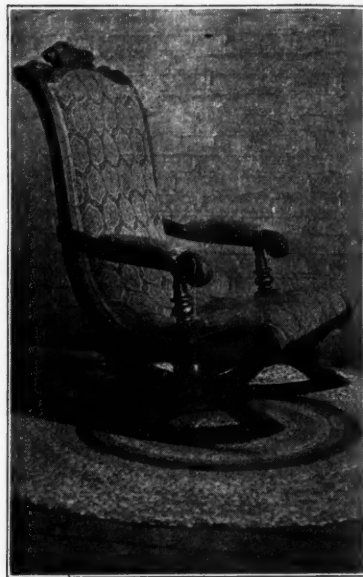
"What have you in stock?"

"I've got a chair George Washington sat in, a cradle Jenny Lind was rocked in, a mirror used by Catherine the Great of Russia, and—"

"Say no more. These things are comparatively modern."

"But consider, sir."

"I want some real antiques. In fact, I am anxious to acquire the set of tools used by Noah in building the Ark."



Sleepy Hollow Rocker

Certain old rockers, perhaps, have not received the recognition they should have, because a few years ago popularity for any type of rocker declined. However, fine old specimens will be handed down from generation to generation, because they have merit from the standpoint of artistry as well as for their associations.

A Hoosier reader, Mrs. Ada F. Daugherty, calls our attention to one of her prized possessions, a Sleepy-Hollow rocker, and wonders how many examples of this old timer are in existence.

Mrs. Daugherty, who was nineteen years getting this chair, prizes it because of its associations largely. She says she first became acquainted with it in 1910 when her husband's business took the family to a historic old town in what was originally the North West Territory. They lived in the home, while in this little town, with a judge and his wife, and among the furniture was some that had been brought west by oxen team by the judge's forebears. The rocker was one of those pieces. When the great North West Territory was divided into states this chair probably rocked some of the surveyors for the judge was in close touch with the party. As for the original owner of the chair it was handed down from Woodrow Wilson's great grandmother who was also the judge's great grandmother.

Mrs. Daugherty, having long been an admirer of the chair, the judge willed it to her, and it came into her possession at the time of his death.

Have you seen many Sleepy Hollow rockers in your antique wanderings?

Forum

To Antique Lovers:—This is your department. Let it recall your personal experiences on the antique trails, your thrills in uncovering a treasured piece, or a bit of knowledge that is not generally known.

Furnishing My Home With Antiques

By ESTHER M. ATTRIDGE

TO dream of a modern home completely refurnished with antiques is one thing, but actually to set about doing it is distinctly another. No matter how you proceed it is a long step from 1928 Grand Rapids to 1780 Sheraton. My own method of procedure while perhaps unorthodox was nevertheless extremely effective. After some ten years of dreaming about myself completely surrounded by antiques, I took a hurried inventory of my household furnishings, inserted an advertisement in the classified section of the daily newspaper, and the first person who answered the ad bought the dining room furniture. The immediate reaction as I surveyed my practically vacant dining room was one of panic. But I pulled myself together. I had crossed my Rubicon and I must be on to Rome.

For days and weeks I searched the countryside with nothing tangible to show for my efforts. But for the barrenness of the dining room and the encouragement of C--- I might have soon given up. C--- was a collector of many years standing and kept urging me on to go from farmhouse to farmhouse, knock on door after door, and inquire for old furniture for sale. For weeks the answer was always the same. "We sold everything we had to a dealer several years ago".

Finally one raw blustering March morning we set out on a thirty mile trip to try to locate a six-legged Hoplewhite drop leaf table that C--- had seen several years before. We found the house and discovered that the table was still there. The family went into conference and after some hesitation decided to sell. We were led to the summer kitchen and there surmounted by two battered wash tubs was the table—one leaf hanging by a single hinge, the other warped and twisted. We tied it to the back of the car and set out for home with the satisfaction of having made a good start at last.

Frankly, I knew that if I brought

the table home in its battered condition, I was in for a laugh from husband and family. Discretion won over valor and we left the table at the first refinisher we passed. When it was finally installed in my home, we found that our confidence had been justified, and it is now one of my most cherished pieces. For a time it served in the dining room until we found a larger cherry table.

The sideboard was found in a barn. The top was split from end to end and the doors hung limply from their hinges. Its sole purpose was to provide a final resting place for old paint cans. We were told by the owner that it had been promised to a relative in the South but as she had heard nothing further about it she was willing to sell. It was a beautiful piece and since having it refinished I have had many opportunities to sell, but it is my most cherished treasure. It is apparently a late Sheraton, dating back to about 1780.

Thus far the cherry table and the sideboard comprised the dining room furniture. Four months had elapsed since the start of my adventure.

One day while riding in the country we pulled up to an old farmhouse. My friend went in and when she came out she told me about the lovely cupboard at one end of the kitchen. "They won't sell it," she said, "but if you want to see it you may." In we marched and we were told that it had been purchased for two dollars at an auction years ago by the woman's mother. We talked for hours and finally after going through one of the mail order catalogs she decided to part with it providing she received enough money to purchase a new china cabinet. Fortunately I gave her a deposit and told her I would either send a money order or bring the balance the next day. I had a premonition something was wrong and on the following day I decided to go out and get it myself. Taking a cartman with us we drove for several hours and when we arrived at her doorstep at noon, we found the whole family present. Much to my

embarrassment she greeted me with "you're just the one I want to see. I'm not selling the cupboard." My day was ruined, but after grandpa said "he wanted something new", and hubby "couldn't see the old thing", I went on my way happy in the thought that I had given her a three dollar deposit the day before, and that I was the possessor of this lovely cupboard.

The next big problem was chairs, for a set of six is hard to find. We searched and inquired but could never find over two or three at the most that were alike. At last we heard of an elderly lady who had a set some years ago but in all probability had sold them by now. Off we started and when we drove into her side yard we found the shades in the house partly lowered and apparently no one at home. We peeked in all the windows hoping to see something that looked old. In our excitement we failed to notice a farmer coming across the fields until a gruff voice asked us what we wanted. We hastily explained and were told that the owner was in a nearby village tending a sick relative. We finally located her and were informed she still had the chairs and would sell them providing she received enough to make it worthwhile. She told us that it would be impossible for us to see them until her nursing was over. Weeks later we returned to the old house to find both the woman and the chairs. The chairs were soon piled high on the back of the car and we were once again on the way to the refinishers.

The dining room was now complete with the exception of a serving table. It took just one year to finish it.

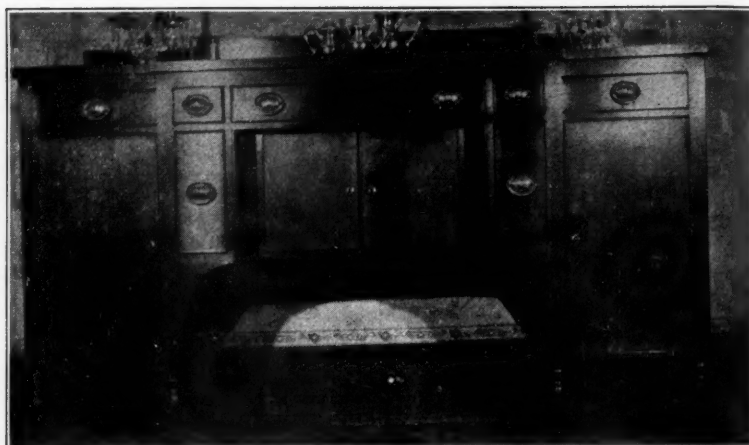
We had many varied experiences. One that I shall never forget happened the day we spied a house set back from the road and almost completely surrounded by trees and underbrush. When we drew nearer we found it was an old log cabin. It looked dismal and mysterious and I was a bit hesitant about going any closer. While we were debating a woman came out. She wore neither shoes nor stockings. Her gaunt figure was covered with a full black skirt, and a dirty, ragged shirtwaist while a large straw hat partially hid a mass of stringy hair. She paid no attention to us whatsoever. Looking neither to the right nor left, she went



Old glass and china have a proper setting in this corner cupboard.

directly to a large iron kettle in the yard where she had clothes boiling over an open fire. As she bent over the huge iron pot stirring the clothes about with a wooden paddle I almost expected her to mumble incantations and finally vanish in a puff of smoke. Truly I was not anxious to go any nearer but C— being of a more adventurous nature wanted to go in. We got out of the car and approached the woman but she seemed not to notice us. Finally we got her attention and stammered something about old furniture. Her only answer was to point toward the house. I was reluctant to enter but we did go into the house and there found another woman as dirty and unkempt as the first. She too could not talk.

Through an open doorway we could see into a bedroom and there against the wall was the most beautiful Sheraton chest of drawers I ever hope to see. Here in a setting of utter squalor managed by two cronies was a perfect piece. We tried to make them understand that we wanted to buy the chest but soon discovered that they were deaf and dumb and, of course, could not read. Our sign language was not adequate and we finally left to search out a neighbor who might be able to tell something about them. We learned that in addition to these old women were two brothers, one of which was deaf and dumb like the sisters, the other nor-



A modern sideboard was moved out of the Attridge dining room to make space for this old one.

mal, at least in this respect. The brothers were in town and as it was growing late we left the conclusion for another day. Upon our return we found the normal brother at home and told him what we wanted. We offered a good price for the chest but he flatly refused. It was the only thing in the house in which he could keep things away from the rats. Nothing could persuade him to part with it and we had to leave empty handed.

There were plenty of disappointments for every success, but every disappointment only goes to make the appetite for collecting a little bit keener and a little bit more appreciative of the lovely things that are found. To be surrounded by the feel of time worn cherry, the dull lustre of pewter, and the inherent richness of all that is old and true is ample reward for all the disappointments and all the efforts extended.

Wants More Articles by Mrs. Striegel

Brooklyn, N. Y.—I would like to congratulate you on your discriminating choice of articles. I thoroughly enjoy your magazine. I very particularly enjoyed the article, "The Beginning of an Antique Shop," by Mrs. Frances H. Striegel. It was most interesting, not only to collectors but also to those who are not generally interested in antiques. The style was refreshing. The story held my interest from beginning to send. I sincerely hope that you will furnish more articles by Frances H. Striegel.
—Mary L. Garvey.

Antique Hobby Club

At a recent picnic meeting of the Antique Hobby Club of Erie, Pa. Miss Margaret Crossley was installed as president; Mrs. Thomas Purcell, vice president; Mrs. Henry Anderson, secretary; Miss Mabel Harlow, treasurer; Mrs. Christian Weislogel, auditor.

C. D. Higby gave an interesting talk on "Blue Staffordshire" and displayed a dinner set of Staffordshire

and the silver to go with it. H. W. Zaner showed pictures of Henry Ford's antique village, Greenfield, at Dearborn, Mich.

Just An Old French Custom

When the annual banquet of the National Acclimation Society met in Paris recently dishes were served revealing the gastronomic resources of France's colonial empire.

There was honey, white wine and romantic plants; hors d'œuvres ranging from Algerian anchovies; fish eggs and smoked reindeer to lobsters from the Red Sea.

The fish course was shark's stomach with bamboo shoots in the Indo-Chinese style. Stag supplied the roast. Buffalo milk, cheese and unfamiliar fruits such as mangosteens concluded the meal.

WILL SELL collection of bottles, cup plates, lustre, rare glass and paperweights during August at reduced prices for cash. aup

FITZ PATRICK'S ANTIQUE SHOP
256 Salem Avenue Dayton, Ohio



*"I Go A Junking
in Chicago A Looking
for Antiques"
No. 2*

IT WAS Saturday night. Marie Boyer and I had finished our dinner. She looked at me. I looked at her.

She said, "It's Saturday night. Shall we go junking?"

I said, "Yes, sure."

My French "Hispano-Suiza" car sat outside of our house.

I said, "We can't drive up before any antique shop in that \$22,000 car. We'll have to leave it down the street so the antique dealers can't see it. If they do see it will be just too bad for us."

So we started out. We decided to "work" the near northside of Chicago where we live. We "wheeled" the car up to Lincoln Park and turned west on North Avenue and south on Clark Street. The first place we spotted was labeled "The Village Blacksmith." We drove down the street and left the Hispano-Suiza and walked back. We went in. The "Blacksmith" was busy with customers. He wore a paper hat. His store was filled with an array of copper kettles, hand forged iron, old furniture, bric-a-brac and antiques. I noticed some Currier & Ives race-horse pictures in large folio size on the wall.

We wandered to the rear of the store. There the "Blacksmith" has a repair shop—mostly it appeared for "doing over" old furniture. As we worked our way back up to the front of the store the "Blacksmith" greeted us. His other customers had gone.

He is a very good natured man; well met and full of interesting facts and philosophy. I asked him what price he asked for the large race-horse pictures and he named a very reasonable price. I asked him if he had any very large china bowls.

He said, "I had some but they sold quickly because every one is now looking for these large bowls for punch bowls." We left the store, well pleased with our reception and visit.

* * *

We next visited the "Lou Ez" Shop. I learned years ago in Paris that when you go a junking for antiques, to always have a definite thing to be on the lookout for when you enter an antique establishment. So this Saturday night it was "large bowls" I was looking for. We needed a couple of these big ones for salad for a French hunter's dinner that we were going to have at which we

expected about sixty-five guests. I was very well received at the "Lou Ez" Shop. Madame was very gracious and directed me to try the "Opportunity Shop" across the street for bowls.

So I next visited the "Opportunity Shop." They had one very fine, light, yellow-green Venetian bowl with pontil mark. I asked the price. I was told \$2. I always ask the price before I pick up or handle antiques. I turned the bowl over. It was marked \$1. The proprietress excused herself and said she had made a mistake in naming the price. I paid for the bowl and took it. It should have been \$5 and not \$1. One dollar was far too cheap for such a fine thing. I left the store very well pleased.

* * *

The next stop was an antique establishment on another street. It was a large store filled to capacity with old, semi-antique and antique dishes, glassware and knick-knacks. I saw a Lacy glass saucer in a china cabinet. I said, "What is that and how cheap is it?" The answer that I got knocked me flat. "You know WHAT that is, otherwise you wouldn't have asked, and the price is \$10."

It was a piece of Sandwich or Sandwich type glass worth \$2 or so. I said nothing. I priced several other things. One was a "battered" very small piece of copperware out of a restaurant. The price asked was \$3. It would have been expensive at fifty cents. I left the store. I was so badly received and with such arrogance that I was glad to get out of the place. A small salt dish similar to one of the ones I had bought at Pat's "This and That Shop" for a quarter was priced to me at \$2.50. I said to Marie Boyer, "What a joint."

She said, "They must take people for fools. I'll never go into that 'box' again."

I said next, "We'll try driving up ahead of a shop in the French car and get out and go straight in and see what we bump into."

Our next stop was a small antique shop in an English basement in an old house opposite the Maryland Hotel on Rush Street. This place is run by an Englishman. He is a retired bell boy of the old days. He knows every prominent person in Chicago. Here is a real antique shop. It was cool and a good fire burned in the grate. We received a cordial

welcome. We looked over the stock. We found some salts.

We asked, "Are they old?"

We were told "they were five cents each and old or new they are cheap enough I guess, anyway."

We agreed. Marie Boyer went over the stock and took one of each variety that she did not have in her collection. We learned that they had come out of an old warehouse where they had laid for years—since open salts went out of style. I spotted a small little old glass lantern with tin top and "bail" that once contained candy and was sold by news butchers on railroad trains to children years ago. I asked the price. I was told—"Nothing. Take it with my compliments." Of course I would not; so I paid the price that I considered it worth, calculating rent, light, wood and overhead. We had a very nice visit in this place. We enjoyed it. The Antiquaire is a character and you'll like him. His prices are fairer than fair.

Our next stop was an antique shop down on State Street in the Lambert Tree Studio Building. There we bought a fine Louis XV hand carved foot stool frame—an old one at \$4. (The Hispano-Suiza sat directly out in front of the store.) To purchase such a fine thing at so reasonable a price was a pleasure. We looked at a find of five large Currier & Ives pictures in this place that had not been priced or as yet put on sale. I passed judgment on them—selected one as being valuable—and on checking my decision on my arrival home, found that the picture I selected had a book value by Mrs. Bland's book of \$175. Judging from my experience with these valuable prints in these times, I estimated the price a dealer should pay for this print as being \$17.50 (ten percent of book value) and the fair retail price as double this, or \$35 at which it would be a bargain for any collector. In this place we found a full set of cut glass bottles out of an old table center priced at fifty cents each.

I asked, "Where is the caster?"

I was told, "We sold it to a woman who wanted it for a holder for small miniature flowers."

At our home, here in Chicago, we are using in the center of our table each day a "Lazy Susan" on top of which stands a six-bottle old-fashioned silver and cut glass caster. This caster has on the top part of it, inside of the handle, a toothpick holder or flower vase. Casters of this type may have been common in the old days but I have never seen another one similar, with the vase or toothpick attachment.

We have the history of this "caster." It was given to Walter

(Continued on next page)

Lacy, a railroad telegrapher in McGregor, Iowa, fifty years ago by the train crew of the C. M. & St. P. R. R. as a marriage gift. It lay for thirty-five years in an attic in Iowa. It was brought to life, celebrity and renown by Marie Boyer who found it. Its use in our home has created many a search for table casters and antique

dealers have profited well thereby.

As a conclusion to this voyage of discovery it appears that if an antique dealer is wrong he is wrong, and if right, he is right. The fact that you drive up in an imported \$22,000 car does not make any difference at all.

ALDEN SCOTT BOYER

We Record Briefly

TAKE along your vacation togs when you visit the First Annual Antique Show at Traverse City, Michigan, from August 14 to 18. There will be much to see here and do in addition to browsing about among the booths of the dealers who are participating. The Bratfish's, who have held some creditable exhibits both North and South, are managing the exhibit.



J. H. Edgette of Utica, N. Y., will manage an antique show to be held in Kingston, N. Y., from August 23 to 27. This region also affords attraction for vacationists and antiquers. Here one has the opportunity of enjoying the scenery of the Hudson Valley, or a climb up the Catskills.



"The Old Curiosity Shop" was given to the name of a showing of local antiques at Three Rivers, Mich.



Bad Axe, Mich., merchants, co-operated with the Child Study Group of that city recently and made window displays of antiques and old pictures gathered from local homes. One of the stores showed a living room scene of bygone days. One merchant displayed old time clothes in one window.



Tom Tallmudge of Chicago is collecting photographs of Chicago's fine old houses with a prospect of publishing them in book form some day.



Alvin C. Gaston, collector of antiques for many years died at his home in Oxford, Ohio, recently. His collection was scheduled for sale July 30. He left a fine collection of Indian relics, gathered mostly in the country about Oxford. A Texas college in which his nephew is instructor was bequeathed the Indian relic collection.



When residents of Palmyra, Pa., held an old home week recently, antiques were quite appropriately collected from the townfolks and placed on display.



A collection of antique jewelry, coins, stamps and bonds valued from \$20,000 to \$35,000 was stolen over a recent week end from the office of L. J. Callahan and Company, New York. However, the thieves left three pairs of gloves behind and the Police Crime Bureau is using a newly developed "prints from fabric" in an effort to trace the identity of the users.



Spencer M. Sterns, eighty-three year old antique dealer and collector, passed away at his home in Saratoga Springs, New York, recently.

Plan ... to visit First Annual ANTIQUE SHOW

at TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN

August 14th to 18th Inclusive

10 A.M. TO 10 P.M. Daily

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3 Miles North of City

Antique Dealers' Directory

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ARKANSAS

Josephine B. Hopp's Antique Shop, Fort Smith, Ark. Old glass, Rare Bric-A-Brac, Oddities. Correspondence solicited. ja63

CALIFORNIA

Brackett's, 38-40-42-44 East California St. Pasadena, California. Fine Antiques, One of the largest collections of fine American and English antiques in America. my12003

CONNECTICUT

Chamberlain Antique Rooms, New Haven, Conn. Founded 1835. Specializing New Haven and Yale Prints. mh63

Hall Bros., Marlborough, Conn. Rare Antiques, Furniture, Glass, Prints, etc. Hartford—New London Pike. ap63

Knowlton, Henry, Mansfield, Conn., U. S. Route 44. Unusual Antiques, Rare Glass, Early Almanacs. je63

LaGrange, E. B., Wilton, Conn. Furniture, Glass, Hooked Rugs, Route 7, between Norwalk and Danbury. mh63

Lewis, Mrs. Mary P., 68 Park Ave., Danbury, Conn. Antiques, general line. Specializing in Glass. ja63

ILLINOIS

Antique Gift Shoppe, 116 S. Campbell St., Macomb, Ill. Pattern Glass, Carriage Lamps, Bric-a-brac. au35

Atwood's South Park Shop, 6733 South Chicago Ave., Chicago. General line of choice Antiques. Inspection invited. Also buys. f63

Aurora, Ill., 429 Downer Pl. ce. Early American Furniture; Glass; Prints; Books. mh63

Brophy, Mrs. Howard, 401 S. Spencer St., Aurora, Ill. Antique Furniture, Glass, etc. Wants solicited. au35

Bliss, Cleo, Chenoa, Ill. Antiques, pattern glass, furniture, prints, miniatures, dolls, etc. Lists. mh63

Cameron's Relic Castle, 431-39 N. State, Chicago. A show place. Indian Relics, Weapons, Antiques. Enclose stamp. je63

Corner Cupboard, The, 4529 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill. Furniture, Prints, Silver, Glass, China, Pewter, etc., Bought and Sold. f63

Cottage Antique Shop, 607 S. State St., Champaign, Ill. Pressed and blown glass. Furniture. Pink and copper luster. d53

Crawford's Antique Shop, R. F. D. No. 4, 3 miles east of Dixon, Ill. Complete line of Glass, Prints, Furniture, at low-ets prices. ja63

Down the Lane Antique Shop, Marshall, Ill. Pattern Glass, China, Lamps, Bric-a-brac. Wants solicited. jly36

Glan-yr-Afon Farm House. Fine antiques, low prices. Shop at Glen Ellyn, Ill., P. O. Lombard, Ill., R. 1. f63

Grogan, Marie I., 1000 Marshall Field Annex Bldg., Chicago. Old Glass, China, Silver, Lustre. f63

Hoover, Mrs. Don, 505 North 8th St., Quincy, Ill. Full line Antique Glass, China, Luster, Furniture, Prints. je63

Lee's, 92 N. Batavia Ave., Batavia, Ill. Glass, furniture, prints, guns, relics, clocks, mirrors, stamps, reasonable. my63

Marsh, Jeannette, Lake Marie, Antioch, Illinois. Glass, China, Furniture, Paperweights, etc. Lists. my63

Meadow, Pearl, 826 E. Court on Route 17, Kankakee, Ill. Full line of Antiques. Wants solicited. ja63

Putnam's, 51 Ayer St., Harvard, Ill. Antiques locally collected. Furniture, Glass, etc. f63

Rollins, Don, Grand Ridge, Ill. Route 23, near Ottawa, Ill. Furniture, glass, relics. Largest stock in vicinity. Buy and sell. my63

Secord, Irene L., 108 E. Oak St., Chicago. Specializing in Early American Glass. Prints. Buys and sells. je63

Spehr's Antique Shop, 402 E. 69th St. at South Park Ave., Chicago. Furniture, Glass, China and Bric-a-brac bought and sold. je63

Tucker and Tucker, 5626 State, Chicago. Open Sundays. Antiques for sale, China, glass and bric-a-brac mending. ap63

Whatnot Antique Shop, Paxton, Ill. Pattern Glass, Furniture, Prints, Coverlets, Lustre, Lamps. Write us. s53

INDIANA

Bozarth, Mrs. Leah, Valparaiso, Ind. Morgan and Ind., 1 blk. off 30. Glass, furniture, objects of art. my63

Goodrich, Clementine, 218 W. Washington, Ft. Wayne, Ind. General line of antiques, Glass a specialty. Send for list. n55

Kessler, T. H., Winslow, Ind. Manufacturer of wooden clock movements and wood clock cases, any design. Write for literature. ja63

Stanfield, Mrs. W. V., 500 South Perry St., Attica, Ind. Period furniture, glass, china, Victorian furniture, coverlets and shawls, lamps. jly63

Van Ardsdall, Maude, 204 South Crowder, Sullivan. One block west of Route 41. General line of Genuine Antiques, Early American Furniture. Choice Pattern Glass, etc. Inquiries promptly answered. ja63

Zolmans Antique Shop, Fairmount, Ind. 10 miles So. of Marion, off Road 9. Glassware and Jewelry. Mail orders solicited. mh63

IOWA

Kriz Antique Shop, 1528 A Ave., El. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Furniture, Glass, Prints, Pewter, Pewter repaired. Paperweights wanted. ap63

Smith, Mrs. G. E., 207 East State St., Marshalltown, Iowa. Antiques of distinction. Specializing in Early American Glass. Wants solicited. my63

KANSAS

Corner Cupboard, The, 1618 West Sixth Street, Topeka, Kansas. Antiques bought and sold. je63

MAINE

Chilcott, Mrs. C. L., 24 State St., Brewer, Maine. Early New England Antiques and hooked rugs. s53

Hall, Robert G., 9 Essex St., Dover, Foxcroft, Maine. Glass, Pine, Maple, Mahogany and Victorian Furniture. je63

Stetson, Miss, Antiquity Shop, 10 Spring Street—The Brick House, Brunswick, Maine. my63

MARYLAND

Harling, Mrs. A. A., 3210 St. Paul St., Baltimore. Large stock of Pressed Glass, Furniture, etc. au53

Wayside Shop, The, Bethesda, Md. Rare Glass, China and Furniture. Large stock. mh63

MASSACHUSETTS

Aunt Lydia's Attic, 795 Chestnut St., Waban, Mass. Tel. Center-Newton 0691. Early and Mid-Victorian Furniture, Glass. jly63

Bennett, W. W., The Colonial Shop, New Bedford, Mass. Furniture, Glass, Pewter, China, Whaling Items, Prints, Needlework. au35

Coach House, Antique Furniture and Old Glass, on Cape Cod, Route 6, West Barnstable, Mass. Marion S. Barnard. je63

Comins, Charles E., Boston Post Road, Warren, Mass. Antiques and Old Glass. je63

Dean, Alton L., 60 Harrison Ave., Taunton, Mass. Summer Shop, Cataumet, Cape Cod. Large variety of Genuine Antiques. ja63

Old Furniture Shop, The, 1030 Main St., Worcester, Mass., and Provincetown, Cape Cod. Authentic American Antiques. d53

Treasure Chest, 256 Burrill St., Swampscott, Mass. Blown and Colored Glass, China, Parian, Pewter, Flasks, etc. Wants solicited. n53

Weathercock House, Lawrence B. Romaine, Mgr., Middleboro, Mass. Furniture, Glass, China, Panelling, Hardware Tools, Lighting, Books, Ships Logs and Documents. ap63

Whitchelow, Mrs. George W., 179 Newbury St., Boston, Mass. Glass, China, Furniture. s53

MICHIGAN

Belows, Mrs. S. E., 1111 W. Michigan Ave., East Lansing, Mich. "The old red brick on the road to the Capitol." mh63

Craig, H. J., 156 W. Muskegon Ave., Muskegon, Mich. Antiques, Glass, Prints, Books, etc. ap63

Flowers, Baye, 14 Lemont St., Battle Creek, Mich. Antiques, Glass, China, Jewelry, Lamps, Prints. mh63

Hunn, Mrs. Maybelle C., Parma, Mich. Antiques, Pattern Glass, Milk White. Write your wants. n58

Robinson's Antiques, Box 72, Franklin, Mich. Cor. Franklin Road and Northwestern Highway, near 12 Mile Road. mh63

MISSOURI

Selby, Bertha M., 338 E. Lockwood, Webster Groves, Mo. Antiques. Specializing in Old Glass. Mail Orders Filled. n63

The Old House, at the Sign of the Horse and Sleigh. General Line. 13 Miles South of St. Louis, Super Highway 61, P. O. Kimmawick, Mo. ap63

The Spinning Wheel, 2852 North Union, St. Louis, Mo. Glass, China, Furniture. Wants solicited. ja63

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Cutler, C. H., Mrs., 91 Main St., Peterborough, N. H. Antique furniture; Prints; Pewter; Glass. mh63

Hill Acres Antique Shop, South Main St., Suncook, N. H. New England Pineapple, Horn of Plenty, Lion, Three Face, Milk-white Blackberry, Panelled Thistle. jly63

NEW JERSEY

Barber, M., 27 Pearl Street, North Plainfield, New Jersey. Antiques general line. Specializing in glass. mh63

Bonner, Arthur, South Orange Ave., Florham Park, N. J. Morris County's leading antique shop. General line. Wants solicited. mh63

Dunham, Marceline, 49 Manchester Place, Newark, New Jersey. Glass, china, etc., Lists. Write wants. o35

Edna, Munn Scott, 59 Locust Ave., Millburn, N. J. Good Pattern Glass. Write wants. o63

Moore, Wilmer, Hopewell, New Jersey. Pattern Glass, Lamps, China, Furniture, Brasses, Pewter, Prints, Silhouettes. mh63

Thornton, Leon, Hanover, N. J. "Sign of the Eagle." Fine Cabinet work and Antiques. o63

NEW YORK

Bill's Antique Shop, 179 West Ave., Canandaigua, N. Y. Send for dealers wholesale monthly lists. Furniture, Glass, etc. f63

Goetcheus, Hazel A., Old Tyme Shoppe, 686 Chenango St., Binghamton, N. Y. General Line Glass, Prices reasonable. jly63

Harris, Mary, 315 East Main St., Batavia, N. Y. Early American Antiques from Western New York Homes. f63

Hinds, Mildred Streeter, Tribes Hill, N.Y. Route 5. Pattern Glass, Dolls, Lamps. Lists. s13

Landon, Mrs. F. W., Sodas, N. Y. Colonial Rug and Quilt Shop, duplicates, quilting photos. mh63

Parmelee Hall, 1812 East Springfield, N.Y. Antiques, Glass, Furniture, China, Bric-a-brac. ap63

Robbins, Mrs. Ralph, Robbinstone House, Route 1, Macedon, N. Y. Antiques, Pressed Glass, etc. Your wants solicited. ap63

Schottler, J. Henry, Jr., 210 E. 58th St., New York City. Collector, Repairer and Dealer. o34

The Sampler, Herbert and Adeline Smith, 53 Prospect Terrace, Cortland, N. Y. Primitive Furniture, Early Glass, Flasks and Pattern Glass. ap63

Tappan, Anna Jayne, Newark Valley, N. Y. Glass, China, Furniture, Silver, Jewelry, Quilts, etc. Wants solicited. ap63

Warne, Cora M., 11 1/2 Grover St., Auburn, New York. Glass, Dolls, Bric-a-brac. Write wants. jly63

DIRECTORY Continued

NORTH CAROLINA

Webb, Mrs. Paul, The Old Homestead, "At the Sign of the Oaks," 515 North Morgan Street, Shelby, North Carolina. Authentic American Antiques and Glass. Write wants. j63

OHIO

Deal, Mrs. R. Estella, 1106 Clarendon Ave., N. W., Canton, Ohio. Our Antiques will please you. au53

Gabriel, Mrs. Mertie, 311 W. Water St., Piqua, Ohio. Old Clocks, Coverlets, Spinning Wheels, Glass. Genuine. Reasonable. j63

Meek, Mrs. E. M., 42 Forest Drive, Painesville, Ohio. 1/2 block north U.S. Route 20. Antique furniture, glass, etc. mh63

Neikirk, Nina, 1503 Preston Ave., Akron, Ohio. Glass, China, Prints, Furniture, etc. jly63

Nevill, J. E., Madisonville-Cincinnati, Ohio. Rare Prints, Glass, China, Flasks, early American items. Price list. Thousand items, 25c. j63

Patrick, Chas., Peoria, Ohio. 9 ml. North Marysville, R31, Pattern Glass, McGuffey Readers, Furniture, Flasks, Vases, Lamps. Write wants. mh63

Strom, Mrs. William T., 631 Harmon Ave., Dayton, Ohio. Specializing in Early American Glass. Cup Plates, Pattern Glass et cetera bought and sold. jly63

Vaughn, Jennie Barton, 201 East Main St., Norwalk, Ohio, Route 61. Antiques. Large stock. jly63

Village Antique Shop, on The National Road U. S. Route 40 at Hebron, O. Mrs. Elizabeth Danner, Proprietress. my63

Williams' Clock Shop, 11719 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Antique clocks restored, Escapements fitted. au53

OREGON

Dominick Fabian, 18 S.W. Columbia St., Portland, Oregon. Books and Antiques. Write wants. If have will answer. ap63

"The Hobby Shop," 4417 N.E. Sandy Blvd. at 44th Ave., Portland, Ore. All kinds of Antiques. Reasonably priced. j63

PENNSYLVANIA

Workstreser, Estelle, 333 East Princess St., York, Pa. Glass, China, Miniatures, Pottery, Hardware, Miscellaneous. my63

Blacksmith, Anna, (Hogestown), Mechanicsburg, Pa. Furniture, Glass, China, Lamps, Luster, Books, Prints. Write wants. my635

Caln, Mrs. Ewing, 833 Market St., Lehigh, Pa., across river from Harrisburg. A visit to my shop will disclose an interesting collection of all kinds of antiques. d53

Churchman, Norah, 7350 Rural Lane, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa. Specializing in Maple, Pine, Cherry. In the rough and refinished. Windsor Barroom Chairs, Chests, Cupboards, etc. j63

Downing, Mabel S., Lancaster, Pa., R. D. No. 2. General line of Glass, China, Prints, etc. Write wants. ja53

Early American Antiques, Mrs. W. H. Wierman, 314 W. Market St., York, Pa., Lincolnway. General line. jly63

Feeman's Antique Shop, 262 South Tenth St., Lebanon, Pa. General Line. Victorian and Empire a Specialty. Lists Free. ap63

Henry, Francis, Pottsville, Pa. Sells antiques, books, glass, minerals, curios. Lists for stamp. my63

Hershey, Kathryn, 29 S. Ann St., Lancaster, Pa. Glass, China, Prints, etc. Reasonable. Write wants. j63

Hofferts Shop, 329 Wyomissing Ave., Shillington, Pa. Furniture, China, Glassware, Prints, Firearms. Write wants. jly63

Kegerris, Ella F., 140 W. Main St., Annville, Pa. Bell Phone 107R. You will find it interesting to look over our Glass, China, Linens and Coverlets, some Furniture. Write wants. jly63

Laidacker, Edith, Shickahinny, Penna. Furniture, Glass, China, Bottles, Prints, Firearms. Write wants. Lists free. au12

Little Eagle Antique Shop, Line Lexington, Pa. Large collection glass, prints, furniture, Mailing lists. as3

Mann, Samuel, 1310 West Russell St., Philadelphia, Pa. Free Lists. Antique Glassware. Low Prices. mh63

Misemer, David B., Market Square and West High St., Manheim, Pa. All sorts of Antiques. ap63

Musselman, C., one mile East of Ephrata, Pa. General Line. Write your wants. my63

Old Stone Jail, Mercer, Pa., Routes 19-58-62. 5,000 pieces Glass, China, Prints, Furniture. Prices reasonable. jly63

Pass, Mrs. Luia, 12 E. Portland Street, Mechanicsburg, Pa. (Cumab. Co.) Furniture; Glass; China; Coverlets. General Line. List. mh63

Red Roof, Helen Harrity Pidge, 132 Valley Road, Ardmore, Pa., Montgomery Co. Antiques. jly63

Reeves, Martha de Haas, 1624 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa. Glass, China, Furniture, Silver, Miniature, Silhouettes, Prints. j63

Renno's Antique Shop, 55 N. 4th St., Hamburg, Pa. Glass, China, Bottles, Prints, Furniture. au12

Ritter's Antique Shop, 356 East 9th, Erie, Pa. 15,000 Miscellaneous Antiques, Relics, Curios, etc. ap63

Rudisell, D. C., Route 1, Baltimore Pike, Gettysburg, Pa. General line. Monthly lists. j63

Smith, Mrs. J. M., Highland Ave., North Wales, Pa. General line of Antiques, Old Glass. Free lists. j63

The Odd Shop, 220 So. 15 Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Glass, China, Books, Prints, etc. Write wants. ap63

Tshudy, John, Palmyra, Pa. Pennsylvania Furniture and Glass. Victorian and Empire Furniture. Lists Free. my63

Weaver, Frank M., Main Street and Valley Forge Road, Lansdale Pa. Fine Furniture, Glass, Early American. j63

Whitfill's Antique Shop (Mrs. Jessie McCready, associate), 9600 Frankstown Rd., R.F.D. 1, Wilkensburg, Pa. (Route 80, just out of Pittsburgh.) j63

Woods, Annie, Blain, Pa. Antique furniture, glass, prints, dolls, lamps, private hunting. Priced reasonable. ja63

RHODE ISLAND

Livesey, George, 263 Broad St., Providence, R. I. Your wants supplied at this shop. au53

SOUTH CAROLINA

Brick House Antique Shop, The, 454 East Main Street, Spartanburg, South Carolina. Southern Antiques, Glass, Books. ap63

TENNESSEE

Fleming, Helen M., 3315 Fairmont Drive, Acklen Park, Nashville, Tenn. Rare old glass and china. Open at night. my63

Pickel, Charles, Jr., Kingston, Tenn. Antique Guns, Furniture, Swords, Violins, Books, Clocks. Write wants. j63

TEXAS

Justus, Fred, 520 S. Oregon, El Paso, Texas. Antiques, Old Paintings and items from Mexico. jly63

VERMONT

Bigelow, Mrs. Hayes, Brattleboro, Vt. 56-piece copper luster band tea set. Glass. Silver. Write wants. j63

Old Curiosity Shop, Belmont, Vermont. Do your own Stenciling on chairs, trays, etc. Write for sample. as3

Stevens Antique Shop, 90 Portland St., St. Johnsbury, Vt. General line guaranteed Vermont antiques. o63

VIRGINIA

Arch Hall Antique Shop, 815 Franklin St., Alexandria, Va. Antiques from old Virginia homes. George P. Davis. j63

WASHINGTON

Olde Tyme Shoppe, 1121 Pine St., Seattle, Antiques, Furniture, Glass, Lustre, Jewelry, China. Most everything. Write wants. j63

Sturtevant's Antique & Curio Shop, 9820 Waters, Seattle. Rare items. Large illustrated lists, 10c. Buy, sell. s12

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Little Antique Shop, Eva S. Rhoads, 808 17th St., N.W. Glass, China, Furniture, Miniatures, Prints, etc. jly63

WEST VIRGINIA

Lynn, Mrs. M. L., 204 Bradford St., Charleston, W. Va. Furniture, Glass, China. Lists. j63

WISCONSIN

Goodwin, G. B., 617 North Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis. Buy, sell and exchange minerals. jly63

Green Shutters Tea Room and Antique Shop, S. Hoyum, 601 Main St., White-water, Glass, China, Furniture, Prints, Fewer, Rugs. n63

Spohn, James, Janesville, Wisconsin. "Century Progress." "Lincoln Village" Collector. Coins, stamps, historic documents. Store open. my63

WANTED—Rare Currier Prints, Early colored flasks and blown glass, Early marked American silver and pewter, Historical chintz, Historical china, Cup Plates, Paperweights, Early lighting devices, carved powder horns, Guns, Indian relics, Early railroad posters, Handbills, Autographed letters and documents. J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my1204c

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CLASSIFIED ANTIQUE ADS

WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6. (For "For Sale" rates see following.)

ANTIQUES, GLASSWARE, bric-a-brac of all kinds, full or part collections.—Central Exchange, 98 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y. d12402

WANTED TO BUY—Canopy or Half Canopy (preferably the latter) bed.—Box F.W., c/o Hobbies. au2

MARKED BENNINGTON; hour glasses; "hand items" (not vases); unusual shaving mugs; Strawberry china; unusual watch keys; Battersea boxes; Gen. Grant items; Benj. Franklin items; large lots dime novels (Beadle, Tousey, etc.); all kinds and colors in Parian ware; Parian jewelry.—Antique Parlors, 33 Temple St., Rutland, Vermont. au3

EARLY AMERICAN SILVER SPOONS, porringers, tea sets, etc. Also gold objects. Give complete description.—Thomas Starr Taylor, Box 589, Bridgeport, Conn. f12003

WANTED—All kinds old penny banks. Mechanical, cast iron, tin, wood, pottery banks, glass banks, any rare old banks.—Sherwood, 612 Fifth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J. ap12003

FOLK ART in early paintings, lithographs, wood carvings, crude antiques.—Maude Pollard Hull, 111 E. Franklin St., Richmond, Va. ap12822

SPOON MOLDS WANTED. Give full particulars.—Gordon, Rosemere, Rye, N. Y. ap12021

ALL KINDS OF mechanical banks wanted.—Box 19, Wall Street Station, New York City. jly12861

I WILL PURCHASE early American and English glass, china, bottles, silver, cup plates, paperweights, paintings, prints, miniatures, materials, early naval jugs, colored flower prints, etc. Please send full description or photographs.—Eugene J. Sussel, 6043 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. n12044

WANTED—All kinds old penny banks. Mechanical, cast iron, tin, wood, pottery banks, glass banks, any rare old banks.—Sherwood, 612 Fifth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J. ap12003

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WANTED TO BUY — Old-fashioned church organ, high top, Mason and Hamlin.—Box D.K., c/o Hobbies. aup

WANTED—The finest prehistoric tools, utensils, artifacts and old iron trade axes. Early Pioneers most useful necessities of their early time. Handmade wood and iron tools and utensils. American made arms and powder horns before 1783. — Darby's Prehistoric and Early Pioneer's Art Museum, Elkins, W. Va. aup

WANTED—Unusual glass hats. Figures (not religious) under glass domes, small, miniature articles of all kinds. — Mrs. G. W. Davis, 510 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. au125

FOR SALE

SELLERS, DEALERS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times.

NATALIE ROWLAND—General line of antiques. — Basking Ridge, N. J., near Bernardsville. d12463

FOR SALE—Cherry highboy in excellent condition. Have authentic history since 1745. Fruitwood chest-on-chest, about 1750, perfect condition, original hardware. Other antiques. Also best period Victorian furniture. Photographs submitted.—Ruth E. Patten, 404 West Sycamore St., Kokomo, Ind. au1002

EDGE WEAPONS, Three Spring Wagon, Miscellaneous Lists, Relics, Antiques, etc.—Ritter's Antique Shop, Erie, Penna. s12063

IF YOU HAVE any sort of "Hobby" in the line of Antiques write me and if I have not the right piece I will try to find it for you. — Marion S. Barnard, Coach House, West Barnstable, Mass., R.F.D. (formerly 129 Dean Road, Brookline, Mass.) s3

EARLY AMERICAN FURNITURE — Maple tip-top table; roped leg dining tables; sewing and bedside tables; high-post roped column bed; museum bannister back arm chair; Windsor, Hitchcock bannister-back, Chippendale, Queen Anne, slat-back chairs; whaling logs; scrimshaw; whaling gear. Real Museums. — W. W. Bennett, The Colonial Shop, New Bedford, Mass., and Twin Gateway, Buzzards Bay, Mass. au12

THOUSANDS of pieces old glass. General line Antiques. Write wants. Glass list for stamp.—Mrs. Don Hoover, 505 North 8th St., Quincy, Ill. ja12633

WRITE MARTIN'S ANTIQUE SHOP, Armstrong, Missouri, for glass lists. ja12042

THREE 10-INCH PEWTER PLATES and tankard; large print Mount Vernon, drawn on the spot in colors, by C. H. Wells; barrel shape Bellflower goblets; bannister back chair; double and single marble base lamps. Visit Olmsted's Antique Shop, Wolcott, N. Y. Largest stock of antiques in Central New York. Write for list. o120021

FOR SALE—Cherry tavern table; pine corner cupboard; overlay lamps. — Mrs. G. W. Davis, 510 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, New York. au

ANTIQUE GLASSWARE, etc., moderately priced. Free price lists. — Samuel Mann, 1810 West Russell St., Philadelphia, Pa. d12343

FOR SALE Pressed Glass all Patterns. Old flasks, iron banks, paper weights, Slave boy hitching post, yard deer and large dog. Write for our list.—Ferguson's Antique Shop, 5350 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. my12347

ANTIQUES—Mrs. F. J. Williamson, 192 Montclair Ave., Montclair, N. J. By appointment. d12653

ANTIQUES! Collected from Tidewater, Virginia and the Carolinas. Furniture, Glassware, miscellaneous items, reasonably priced.—Mrs. Hilda W. Powell, P.O. Box 238, Petersburg, Virginia. mh12255

FULL LINE ANTIQUES and thousands pieces of old glass. Stamp for list. Wants solicited.—Mrs. Don Hoover, 505 North 8th St., Quincy, Ill. au12405

SMALL PINE SECRETARY. Roped leg dining tables. Four Duncan Phyfe chairs. Maple chest-on-chest. Gov. Winthrop desks. Curly maple chest drawers. 8 heavy rail bar-room chairs. Heavy rail swivel captain's chair. Candle stand. Card tables. Blown and pattern glass. Scrimshaw. Whaling log books. Whaling implements. And nautical items of every description. Real museums. — W. W. Bennett, The Colonial Shop, New Bedford, Mass., and Twin Gateway, Buzzards Bay, Mass. au12

MEXICAN PRINT of Sacred Christ with inscription and date, November 25, 1839, 8 by 12 inches, designed and engraved by Nicolas Maya, \$10.00. Maximilian document, pertaining acceptance, Mexico, dated 1864, 2 signatures, \$100.00. Mexican Empire Independence document declaring Yturbe supreme chief, 27 signatures, dated 1821. \$250.00. Latin American cigar band collection; candlesticks; samplers; old paintings; items from Mexico.—Fred Justus, 520 S. Oregon St., El Paso, Texas. o3027

RARE SPANISH BED, found in the Philippines, canopy; reasonable.—Captain G. B. Campbell, 11224 South Irving Ave., Chicago, Ill. o3612

FURNITURE, glass, prints, curios, etc. Write wants.—Mrs. Fred E. Brammer 149 East Ninth Ave., Huntington, West Virginia. jly12654

NOAH'S ARK — Buys anything. — 116 East First St., Tulsa, Okla. my12021

AUNT LYDIA'S ATTIC—Mid-Victorian and early American furniture, decoration, etc. Dealers' prices. Large stock. Lists by appointment only. Center Newton 0691. Not listed. Tourists write ahead. 795 Chestnut St., Waban, Mass. Ten miles West of Boston. au12618

TWENTY YEARS of honest mail order business in antique, china, glass, furniture, prints, Indian relics, curios, books, and hobbies of all kinds. Send for list.—James Ianni, 339 Vine St., Camden, N. J. ap12405

ANTIQUES—Rare Currier Prints, Rare blown glass, Historical and hip flasks, Paperweights, Cup Plates, Pattern Glass, Historical China, Early silver, Pewter, Chintz, Pottery, Early Lighting, Overlay lamps, Carved powder horns, Guns, and hundreds of Miscellaneous items. Priced catalogue of over one thousand items, 25c.—J. E. Nevill, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my12c

NEW ENGLAND PINEAPPLE, Horn of Plenty, Lion, Three Faces, Milk-white Blackberry, Panelled Thistle.—Hill Acres Antique Shop, South Main St., Suncook, N. H. s6234

GLASS AND LUSTER a specialty. — Palette Antique Shop, 2 E. 2nd St., Media, Pa. jec63

ATTENTION DEALERS: Largest Stock of Victorian furniture in the United States. Also early American furniture at popular prices. Pay us a visit and be convinced. Lists sent upon request.—Richmond Brothers, 15 Bliss St., Springfield, Mass. jly12463

M. S. RAU, 630 Royal St., New Orleans, La. The largest stock of Antiques in the United States, including French, English, early American and Victorian furniture, china, glassware, brass, paintings, frames, iron garden furniture, bric-a-brac, silver, Sheffield, lanterns, copper ornaments, lamps and prints. Wholesale and retail. Pay us a visit and be convinced. Mail orders are always given our prompt attention. Established 1912. f123441

LOWESTOFT TEA POT, star decoration, twisted handle, \$50; Adams dome tea pot, \$10; light blue Staffordshire tea pot, squatly, \$8; Penna Dutch pottery bowl, 12½ x 12½ inches, \$10; pewter ink well with lid, \$15; pewter pepper holder, \$8; Barnes pewter plate, \$20; pewter tankards, \$8; pewter mustard mug pottery cup, \$5.—Emerson, 4254 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. au1901

COVERLETS FOR SALE, 75 years old. Rare specimens, handmade.—John Baker, Box 82, Oneida, Tenn. s3402

FOR SALE — 35 yards of beautiful woven rag carpet one yard wide, striped in the chain in colors brown, yellow, blue, red, green. 55 years since woven. Always had the choicest care, wrapped in a moth-proof bag, \$35. One coverlet, blue and white, 150 years, \$50. Paisley shawl with small black center, 75 years old, \$25. One large double woolen shawl, in perfect condition, 60 years old, \$10. Everything in fine condition. — Miss Mary Brown, 242 Madison St., Huntington, Ind. aup

IRON URNS, 7½ inch. reproduced; suitable for ivy-mantle decoration; flower arrangements, gardens, etc., \$3. packed. Photo.—Aunt Lydia's Attic, 795 Chestnut St., Waban, Mass. ja12006

LION CREAMER, sugar, spooner, \$7.50; 6 amber, \$7.00; 8 apple green sauces Daisy and Button, \$12.00; pair celeries and 7-inch compote high standard Tulip and Sawtooth, \$10.00; pair black Wedgewood candlesticks, \$15.00; rose back open arm chair, \$35.00; mahogany sofa, \$15.00. Large collection glass.—E. R. Noe, 4221 N. Capitol Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. au1072

WHAT DO YOU WANT in pattern glass, lustre, furniture?—Palmer's, route 250, Fairport, N. Y. ja12633

ANTIQUÉ SHOP — Early American glass—702 S. Race St., Urbana, Ill. au144

FOR SALE—Old glass, china, metals and oddments. Coverlets beautifully repaired.—Carolyn L. Gottlieb, 1217 Fayette Ave., Springfield, Ill. o12063

FURNITURE; historical china; glass; pottery; silhouettes; colored prints; miniatures; paperweights; early portraits; cameos; intaglios; silver spoons; ladies; creamers. Lists free. — Collectors Exchange, 1536 Willington St., Sta. "C", Philadelphia, Pa. au1041

EARLY AMERICAN silver spoons, porringers, creamers, tea sets, salts, candlesticks, cups, tankards.—Stephen K. Nagy, 8 South 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa. au148

LINCOLN SIGNED DOCUMENT; rare lustres; jewelry; silver; old glass; prints; authentic Americana. No fakes, no reproductions. References if desired. Stamp for reply. — Robbins Antique Shop, 426 North Hoover, Los Angeles, Calif. jly12447

ANTIQUÉ FURNITURE, glass, parian and hooked rugs.—Mrs. Minnie G. Mulvanity, 31 Concord St., Nahua, N. H. my12483

PINE GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK case and wooden movement, \$18.00; Sleepy Hollow arm chair; finger carved open arm chair; grape carved furniture, consisting of sofa as found, \$15.00; sofa reupholstered, \$28.00; slipper rocker, \$10.00; 4 beautiful side chairs, \$30.00; mahogany rose carved love set, reupholstered in linen; mahogany bureau, parts rope and pineapple, carved, \$45.00; other bureau, \$15.00 up. Wanted to buy Tree of Life glass. — Robert G. Hall, Dover, Foxcroft, Maine. au1043

WHITFILL'S BROADSIDES. See Hobbies January, page 71, and May, page 69. Your name and address on a post card puts you on the mailing list. State whether you also wish price list of pressed glass. Whitfill's Antique Shop, 5600 Frankstown Road, (Route 80), R.D. 1, Wilkinsburg, Pa. (just outside of Pittsburgh). J. T. Whitfill, Prop., Jessie McCready, Associate. s3276

EXECUTOR'S SALE—Currier & Ives famous horses and other prints. Old coverlets and lustre. Return privilege.—William C. Mills, 112 N. Main St., Gloversville, N. Y. au1521

OUTSTANDING HOOKED CARPET, 9 x 9 ft. Floral design expertly made, \$85.00. Large general line. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Irene A. Greenawalt, McManahan's Mansion, Wm. Penn Highway, Route 22, Hollidaysburg, Pa. f12696

IF YOU HAVE any sort of "Hobby" in the line of antiques write me and if I have not the right piece I will try to find it for you.—Marion S. Barnard, Coach House, R.F.D., West Barnstable, Massachusetts. au

LISTS OF Violin Manufacturers, \$3 a list.—Chas. Fingerman, 818 S. 8th St., Camden, N. J. au157

REPAIRING — PRESERVING

OLD WORLD POLISH is especially intended to nourish and preserve the patina of fine antiques and reproduction furniture. \$1.00 per 8-ounce bottle, postpaid. Send for free booklet on "Care and Feeding of Furniture"—Baker Furniture Factories, No. 32 Milling Road, Holland, Michigan. ap122391

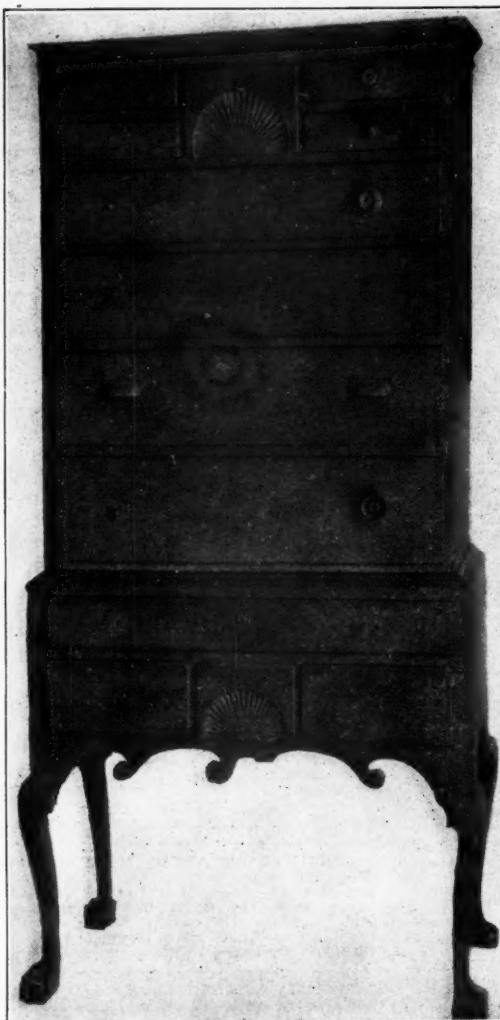
RUGS

HOMEMADE HOOKED RUGS—Easy to make with "Susan Burr" machine, full illustrated direction, \$1.25 postpaid. Mary Dale Cloth Strip Cutter—absolutely safe, cutting edges protected hardened ground steel, self sharpening—cuts rug making time in half, \$1.25 postpaid in U. S. A.—Holley Associates, 20 Water St., Torrington, Conn. d124011

ANTIQUE HOOKED RUGS cleaned and repaired by expert workmen. Prices reasonable. Estimates given before we begin work. We supply shipping bags and pay express. Thirty years' experience.—E. Condon, 234 Maypole Road, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. n12218

SHAWLS

RARE OLD CASHMERE SHAWL; superb color and design; perfect condition; 72 inches square.—N. E. North, 333 No. Waller Ave., Chicago. aup



Cherry Highboy of 1735

THIS highboy came from the town of Palmer Village of Thorndike, Mass., which is twenty-two miles from Wayside Inn. It was originally owned by Timothy McElwain, who settled there sometime between 1735 and 1745 on land deeded to him as a "Gentlemen's Portion" by the King. It was never moved from the family home until 1927 when it was sent to Indiana to the only surviving relative. This cherry highboy is in good condition considering its age. Ruth E. Patton of Kokomo, Ind., is the present owner.

ANTIQUES

Bertha Robbins

Macedon, N. Y., R. 1 Robbinstone House
(21 Miles from Rochester, 4 Miles off Route 31)

TABLE SETTINGS ASSEMBLED IN UNUSUAL AND ATTRACTIVE COMBINATIONS
Old Pressed Glass Patterns Especially Priced

Diamond cut with leaf wines, plate. Arch leaf plates, Sheaf of Wheat, other motto bread plates. Clear beaded Grape plates, creamer; green beaded Grape cake stand and compotes; toothpick holders; sauces. Lovely brilliant blue Daisy and Button water pitcher and four goblets. Five clear Daisy and Button goblets with design on base, rare type. Five clear Daisy and Button goblets, smaller all over design. Many pieces of Daisy and Button, clear and colors. Hobnail in opalescent, blue and canary, including tumblers, sauces, bowls, mugs, dessert bowls, creamers. Thousand Eye in blue, amber and clear, reasonably priced. Two Lion goblets, several compotes. Three Face sauces, cake stand, creamer, sugar, covered butter. Compotes in Hamilton, Lincoln Drape, Diamond Thumbprint, Baltimore Pear, Horn of Plenty, etc. Maple leaf in frosted, blue and canary, including plates. Eight Slag plates and cake stand, other beautiful pieces in Slag. Majolica in Cauliflower, Shell and Seaweed and odd pieces, including "Cabbage and Bunny" covered green dish. Many unusuals: Jade green Bristol covered candy stick jar. Pink fluted low bowls for fruit or flowers. Rose in Snow in blue and amber. Eight octagonal Daisy and Button sauces in light blue, Parian hands. Unusual hats including Thousand Eye in amber and canary. Complete service in clear Wildflower and fine cut Amethyst. Decorative vases and floral prints.

UNUSUALLY FINE OLD SAMPLER

Made in year 1807 by Sara Houghton, Provincial School, Mountmelick. Size 11 x 13 inches. For best offer. aup

WENDEL AUCTION CO.

312 South 3rd Street Hamilton, Ohio

FOR SALE

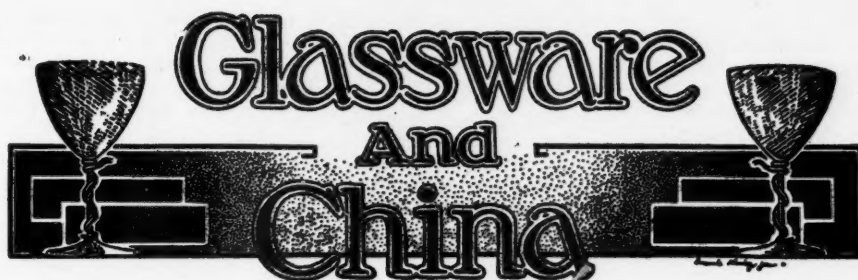
Lion pitcher, five pieces 1000 eye, colored D & B, also clear, seven conventional cup plates, two sandwich salts, Steigl wine, ribbed milk glass bowl, 2 Westward-Ho goblets and compote, six pink luster plates, colorful Staffordshire Hen and Dove, also Washington, copper luster pitchers, blown glass basket. au1003

MRS. E. W. ATTRIDGE

230 Highgate Ave. Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Nationally known antique dealer will consider taking a partner with capital. Experience not essential but full working time desired. A fine opportunity to connect and learn the antique business. Best bank and trade references given and in return desire the same. Confidential. Address — Box MM, c/o Hobbies. au1512

Glassware And China



Collections and Recollections

Pottery. Much history is written in pottery. It is one of the oldest of the arts, dating from prehistoric times. Antiquarians have long relied on it to depict the degree of civilizations of various countries. That many of these early craftsmen possessed great scientific knowledge is depicted in the colored glasses, which they left behind, and which succeeding ages have only recently been able to fathom. The ancient Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Greeks, were extremely skilled, and to the Greeks is attributed the invention of the Potter's Wheel. The Romans learned the art from the Greeks and the Etruscans, and with the extension of the Roman Empire did much to carry knowledge to all parts of the civilized world. China, as every one knows, did much to further perfect porcelain glazes.

Each period in Chinese history left something to the credit of porcelains. Porcelain, however, of the Khang Hsi period (1662 to 1722 A. D.), is said to be the most popular today of all Oriental ceramic works.

Emperor Khang Hsi, a Manchu Tartar, appointed a man by the name of Ts-ang to the directorship of the Imperial factories at Cheng-te-Cheng. This manager organized the workmen in the factory so that they received regular pay, and regular hours. It was under this manager that the coloring known as "famille verte", a combination of green, turquoise, blue, yellow, black, blue, red, and often gold was combined.

This period has become renowned for its blue and white porcelain and another famous product of this period is the beautiful peach bloom glaze.

Dutch Auctions. Henry James Duveen, art dealer and collector of London is the author of a book which sets forth some of the interesting events connected with collecting abroad and auction events. He tells of the Dutch auction sales where the auctioneer starts at a high price and then works

down instead of up as is done in this country. The goods go to the first person to call "Mine". Naturally it is quite exciting waiting for the merchandise to get as low as the collector wishes it. However, there are disappointments in this procedure, for the buyer, too. There is nothing to stop a competitor from calling "mine" before the price of the piece has descended to your level.

In the book he tells of many finds. One of his was a box of "rubbish" which he bought in the North of England for £3 15s. He had noticed under some straw a gleam of old stained glass. After his purchase he discovered that the box contained treasures in old stained glass varying in date from the 13th to the 16th century.

Glass Floats. A reader in Astoria, Ore., calls attention to another source of glass novelty supplies. Each year the high tides during late winter and early spring bring in glass balls via the Japanese Current to the mouth of the Columbia River. These balls are used by the Japanese fisherman for holding open their fishing nets. Often they break loose and logically follow the tidal wave, which eventually lands them at the river's mouth where they are picked up. An antique shop in that region has acquired several it is said, for even though they may have no lineage they are temptations to the curio seeker. Recently the supply of the incoming balls has dwindled for lately the Japanese fisherman is substituting other balls of a lacquered composition.

From Middle West. Mrs. Burt Cochran, Seattle, Wash., collector, has quite a sizeable glass collection, but only about three pieces were collected in Seattle. Most of it, she says, came from Missouri, Illinois and Indiana.

Perfume Bottles. Gallo-Roman women, 1,600 years ago, used perfumes to make themselves attractive, and in

all probability had an equivalent for present-day rouge and talcum powder, as revealed in relics discovered there recently in an ancient cemetery. In a tomb opened there four bottles, intended to contain perfumes, toilet water, or rouge and powder were found. These bottles were of diverse forms and sizes; the biggest was five inches high, one was hexagonal, with a handle; the others, cylindrical but minus handles. One of the interesting things about this section of Rouens is that where these objects were found, was once the site of a cemetery at the time of the Franks, Gauls and Romans.

The "Reform Vase." In Hone's Year Book for 1833 a two column account, and a page illustration of this vase appears. The description reads in part:

"This engraving, held at arm's length for a moment, and no more, may convey a slight notion of the superb glass vase designed and executed at Birmingham by Mr. John Gunby, and exhibited at the Queen's Bazaar, Oxford Street, London.

"An immense basin of copper, and its iron shaft or foot clothed with 2,400 pieces of glass, construct a vase 14 feet high and 12 feet wide across the brim, weighing upwards of eight tons, and capable of holding 8 pipes of wine. Each piece of glass is richly cut with mathematical precision and is beautifully colored. The colors are gold, ruby, and emerald, and they are enamelled upon one side of the glass. These colored sides being cemented upon the metal body and rendered perfectly airtight in that junction, the exterior is a gem-like surface of inconceivable splendor.

"This gorgeous wonder, produced solely by native art at the opening of a new and auspicious era in our history, should be destined to the palace of a King who holds the hearts of his people to his own, and rules by the law of kindness. Let them respectfully tender it to His Majesty as the splendid first-fruits of British ingenuity; etc."

Catherine, The Great. When Catherine was Empress of Russia she had Rachette, a Frenchman, brought to Russia, where he produced a series

of figures showing all the different races under her rule. Another interesting series by Rachette, produced about 1775, was a set of street criers of St. Petersburg. These included a variety of vendors. The sculptor, Falconet, from Sevres, also did modeling for Catherine. Another distinguishing mark of the Russian porcelain during the time of Catherine was the liberal use of gold as decoration.

Portland Vase. The most famous vase in the world is the famous Barberini or Portland vase. It occupies a space in the gem room of the British museum. It was made about 2,000 years ago by Wedgwood, from rich blue cameo glass, the ornamental figures of thick opaque glass, applied and carved after the manner of Chinese snuff bottles.

It was discovered in a sarcophagus in Rome in 1582. Matteo Barberini, who became Pope Urban VIII, who had charge of the excavations, realized its value as a product of the early glassmakers and took it to the Barberini palace where it remained until 1770. The high price of \$9,000 was once paid for the vase by the Duke of Portland, who was a friend of Josiah Wedgwood.

Displays Bowls, Jugs, and Vases from Cyprus

The Syracuse, N. Y. Museum of Fine Arts will have on display for another year the Metropolitan Museum's collection of ancient pottery from the island of Cyprus.

This announcement was made recently by Miss Anna W. Olmsted, director of the Syracuse museum, who says that the collection has been especially popular with children.

"Made from 4,000 to 6,000 years ago," she says, "these bowls, jugs, jars and vases are a part of the famous Cesnola collection of antiquities from the island of Cyprus. They have given the children of Syracuse a knowledge of the civilization of the ancients.

"The children feel that the island of Cyprus exists in reality as well as in their geography books; they learn

of the religious beliefs of those ancient peoples whose faith in immortality was responsible for the presence today of the 6,000-year-old vases.

"It was the custom of the people of Cyprus to place in the tombs with the dead, those objects which could be used by them in the life after death, raisin bowls, wine flasks, water jars—all splendid specimens of the potter's art. Some of the pieces have smooth, shiny surfaces, made so by diligent polishing with the fang of a serpent. Glazes were not unknown to the ancient potter. Others are decorated with figures of people, flying horses and geometric designs painted on with crude brushes and the juices of berries and herbs.

"This collection is a part of the group unearthed by General Cesnola, famed Italian soldier of fortune, who served the United States as consul in Cyprus. His duties in the consulate were not heavy, so during his free time Cesnola began the study of old relics."

To a Lady on Her Passion for Old China

By JOHN GAY in 1725

(The Original of this poem
is in the British Museum)

What ecstasies her bosom fire!
How her eyes languish with desire!
How blest, how happy should I be,
Were that fond glance bestowed on me!

New doubts and fears within me war:
What rival's near? A China jar.

China's the passion of her soul;
A cup, a plate, a dish, a bowl
Can kindle wishes in her breast,
Inflame with, or break her rest.

Some gems collect; some medals prize,
And view the rust with lovers' eyes;
Some court the stars at midnight
hours;

Some dote on Nature's charms in
flowers!

But ev'ry beauty I can trace
In Laura's mind, in Laura's face;
My stars are in this brighter sphere,
My lily and my rose are here.

Philosophers more grave than wise
Hunt science down in butterflies;
Or fondly poring on a spider,
Stretch human contemplation wider;
Fossils give joy to Galen's soul,
He digs for knowledge, like a mole,
In shells so learn'd, that all agree
No fish that swims knows more than
he!

In such pursuits, if wisdom lies,
Who, Laura, shall thy taste despise?
When I some antique jar behold,
Or white, or blue, or speck'd with
gold,

Vessels so pure, and so refin'd
Appear the types of woman-kind.
Are they not valu'd for their beauty,
Too fair, too fine for household duty?
With flowers and gold and azure
dyed,

Of ev'ry house the grace and pride?

How white, how polish'd is their skin,
And valued most when only seen!
She who before was highest prized
Is for a crack or flaw despised;
I grant they're frail, yet they're so
rare,

The treasure cannot cost too dear!

But man is made of coarser stuff,
And serves convenience well enough.
He's a strong earthen vessel made
For drudging, labor, toil and trade,
And when wives lose their other self,
With ease they bear the loss of delft.

Husbands more covetous than sage
Condemn this China-buying rage;
They count that woman's prudence
little,

Who sets her heart on things so
brittle,

But are those wise-men's inclinations
Fixt on more strong, more sure founda-
tions?

If all that's frail we must despise,
No human view or scheme is wise.
Are not Ambition's hopes as weak?
They swell like bubbles, shine and
break.

A courtier's promise is so slight,
'Tis made at noon, and broken at
night.

What pleasure's sure? The miss you
keep
Breaks both your fortune and your
sleep.

The man who loves a country life,
Breaks all the comforts of his wife,
And if he quit his farm and plow,
His wife in town may break her vow.
Love, Laura, love, while youth is
warm,

For each new winter breaks a charm
And woman's not like China sold,
But cheaper grows in growing old.
Then quickly choose the prudent part,
Or else you break a faithful heart.

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tooth—Jacob's Ladder—Heavy Panelled
Grape—Thousand Eye (Plain Stem)—In
Blue Wildflower—Coin Dot—Pair of
Stoddard and Red Bohemian Decanters—
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tooth, Hobnail (thumbprint base), Three
Face Colored Hats, Apple Green 2 panel
Goblets, Pink lustre Cup and Saucers,
House Pattern, either cups or saucers,
Colored Bordered Fruit Plates. jly35

Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Hot Days or Cold, He Pursues Steins for His Collection

By N. CARTER

SUMMER days would not be complete without some mention at least of those who pursue stein collecting as a hobby. Perhaps, the weather is responsible for the many things that Frank R. English, Kansas City, Missouri, was moved to tell me about his hobby of stein collecting when I talked with him recently. For hot weather lends itself to stein study.

Suitable "props for any sort of drinking song should be found easily and readily also in Mr. English's collection. Whether it be "Old Heidelberg" in the "Prince of Pilsen", the "Maine Stein Song", "For it's always fair weather when good fellows get together, with a stein on the table", "Down Where the Wurzlberger Flows", or other libatious melody, the former city official can give it the appropriate color.

"A large percentage of steins are made of pottery", Mr. English said in talking over his hobby with me. "They hail from many quarters of the world, but the greatest number of them are from Germany. Eating and sipping beer as they sing and talk is a very part of the lives of those folk, and has been a tradition of that land many centuries.

"The German steins for the most part are highly ornamental, showing festive scenes. Those of the hunt in quiet retreats and of inns and other such places predominate. These receptacles have pewter and German silver lids, designed to aid in keeping the beer cool and palatable. Another feature of those of that land is the hollow, or raised bottoms, giving air spaces between them and the tables on which they rest, which contributes much to this advantage.

"And another characteristic of the German steins is that they taper from the bottoms to narrow tops, and are rather of the taller and slimmer type. This gives them an individualistic grace and beauty. Of course, some of them are far more elaborate than others, depending on the purpose for which they were made. The families of royalty had their favorites quite the same as the public inn keeper or the housewife.

"A true stein must necessarily have three distinct parts, which are the barrel, the top and the handle. Those which are not provided with covers are mugs, and vary in shape in accordance with the country in which they originated."

Some interesting pieces in the collection are the steins from Adolphus Bush, another of fine Wedgewood. The carving on the latter is of Gothic design.

Perhaps the prize of the collection, is one bearing the royal coat of arms of Germany. It is a Mettlac product, embellished with the carving of Flaxman, the English sculptor and designer, known not only for his exquisite work on pottery, but also his monument of Nelson. Evidently the piece was sent to England for finishing. It has a porcelain lining and a glass bottom.

Another interesting stein is a perfect Mettlac, porcelain lined. The interpretive work is a motif such as, perhaps, suggested the story, "Rip Van Winkle," to Washington Irving. It depicts the typical Dutch men in grotesque array, bowling on the green, just as they were doing when Old Rip nodded off to his enduring sleep after looking too long into his cup.

In one corner of the room housing Mr. English's collection are two steins of Bennington, which any collector would like. In another part is one of Russian pottery, another of old English luster and an Italian majolica piece. There is another nearby also having an oak barrel, pitch lined, which was brought to this country from Germany in 1882.

An importation from the Philippines is a bamboo affair of crude workmanship, which according to the story, was made and used by the headhunters of that island during their semi-civilized state prior to the Spanish-American war in 1898. The oddity, for such it is, was brought to this country by Gen. Frederick Funston, American general and explorer.

Hanging on a hook with other select specimens is a hand-painted French work of art. It is finished with rolled gold and given variety and grace with a bunch of purple grapes.

A specimen of Toby ware is one of Italian execution made during the regime of the Great Napoleon. It bears his crest and initial "N" on the bottom. The decoration is a Grecian wedding scene.

The metal steins are in a wide variety of design and composition. The aristocrat of this class is from Germany, a hand tooled one of copper and German silver. The handle has

the appearance of stone, an indication that it is many years old.

An old pewter mug from Merrie England bears the inscription "Ye Old Cheshire Cheese Inn, Wine Office, Fleet street, London." It was made by John Warne at Rufair. The hall mark consists of an emblem of clasped hands.

A mug shown in the metal section is of bronze, designed from a solid piece. It is quite heavy in proportion to the size, and shows battered marks and dents. This is indicative, Mr. English said, that it has been used in the wine cellars of some old monastery with flagstone floors. He said it must have been dropped many times in order to have received such marks.

One of the oddities, and perhaps not entirely in keeping with these multi-designed specimens, is a Greek baptismal mug, which is tinned inside. It is displayed near an Irish whisky jug. In close proximity a Ridgeway pattern. Another mug in an adjacent section is from East India. A Japanese whisky jug in the same corner is a royal Nippon, hand painted and especially unique.

A crude wine jug from Germany is another oddity, with its silver top. An old fashioned "growler", with a bale and lip for pouring, is one of prizes of the collection. "Rushing," that vessel was part of the pre-prohibition parlance, which nowadays has been relegated to those bright, happydays of bygone decades.

About the only association with conviviality is a metal mug with a fish hook handle. Mr. English says that it originally was owned by fishermen along the shores of Auld England. The hook has the appearance of hand-hammered work.

The steins necessarily cover a wide range of copper, pewter and pottery. Some of the latter being from the finest workmen and the most renowned plants.

Local color is added to the collection by steins from places in Kansas City that were known widely during the halcyon days of the Gay Nineties.

Carrying the monogrammed initials "HC", a large pewter loving cup bespeaks that it may have been the property of some Harvard club, and purloined by some souvenir hunter. Its capacity is two quarts. It carries this inscription of good cheer, "Better Be Jocund With the Fruit-

Kankuro Matsumoto

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ful Grape Than Saddened by the Bitter Bruise."

Tankards and flagons complete the collection, and form an appropriate effect among the smaller pieces. They are from many sources and some of them are quite elaborate. One carries a monastery scene and has a German silver top.

Tankards are larger than flagons, and are used for filling the smaller vessels, which in turn are utilized conveniently for filling up the steins with fresh, cold beer and ale. Many a maiden has encouraged romance by carrying these containers to gallants whose good hail grew from friendship into enduring love.

Mr. English does not forget the family when collecting. In a rack in one corner of another room is the foundation of a collection of shoes and slippers done in pottery and china, and of a variety of sizes and styles. This is for his little granddaughter, whose appreciation for such things at this time in her young life does not extend beyond the probability of putting them in her mouth with a moist affection, followed by dropping of them to the floor, oftentimes with disastrous and destruc-

tive results. But she has not, of course, had such a tempting opportunity.

"It is my desire to create an interest in the pride of our household at the very earliest time in her life," Mr. English said proudly. "Collecting anything is an absorbing hobby, and one that is most instructive and gratifying, no matter what the pieces may be. It requires study and alertness and is wholesome amusement."

As for Mr. English's steins they now number 780 with no duplicates.



Dresden or Meissen

The old phrase, "As dainty as a piece of Dresden," is well said because of the fragility and loveliness of this work.

The discovery of the clay from which Dresden porcelain, the rococo style of long ago, was made is interesting. Germany is credited with being the mother of this ware, for one of her sons, Johann Friedrich Bottger, an apothecary's apprentice, who wanted to make gold, found near Dresden certain kinds of earth or base minerals which proved to be

almost as valuable as gold, in that it permitted the manufacture of a beautifully delicate new ware.

Hardly had the youth found the clay and his experimentations than he was in immediate demand. Bottger fled to Saxony, where Augustus II was then king. Here he was literally the prisoner of Augustus II, because of his secret.

In 1705 Bottger was sent to Albrechtsburg, in Meissen, a short distance from Dresden. Armed guards accompanied him in the interest of the government lest he be kidnaped by another country.

In his new habitat he was given a laboratory for experimentation. After a while he produced a hard red stoneware, which greatly pleased the king. He was then commissioned to imitate Chinese porcelain. Finally with the aid of his capable chemist, Tschirnhaus, in 1709 he was able to produce a hard paste of great similarity which was the admiration of all his European contemporaries.

Bottger died in 1719, and J. G. Herold from Vienna was his successor. J. G. Kandler, a capable modeler and sculptor, was secured and under his workmanship many fine

TOBIES. Short men, tall men, soldiers, sailors, characters from famous stories, women. All were pressed into service for models for toby jugs. The taste for these is not always inexpensive, for examples from Ralph Wood run into money, for they are the finest and are held in the greatest reverence by the Toby collector. The examples pictured here are from the collection of J. Turner Moore, Pennsylvania. Mr. Moore, not only has variety of types, but his collection numbers some fine Ralph Wood pieces.



Dresden figures were made. His first work was a dainty little Dresden shepherdess which was widely copied.

At the Meissen factory Chinese models were at first usually copied. But eventually original ideas developed. Vases turned out at this factory, and the workmanship of the flowers which were used in decoration, brought renown to the factory and the workers, and classed them with the best artisans of Europe.



Peach blow ware is the most valuable of Chinese pottery. It belongs to the Chinese potteries which are transmutation glazes embracing a type of flame color. These glazes differ from red to a delicate pink which is peach blow. Peach blow products have realized prize amounts in sales rooms and many of these pieces are exhibited in museums. They are no longer made. Originally peach blow was made in King te Chin and was considered as a perfect example of potter's art.

WANTED TO BUY

Wanted to Buy: Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

WANTED: INFORMATION regarding Jumbo glass for sale. — P. O. Box 105, Corning, New York. mhl2651

WESTWARD-HO, Three Face, Lion, Dewdrop and Star, Colored Wildflower, Classic, Ribbed-Grape Goblets, Daisy and Button Cross-bar in canary, Daisy and Button seven inch square plates in blue, canary and amethyst. Other patterns in plates, goblets and wines.—Robinson's Antiques, Box 72, Franklin, Mich. mhl2657

WANTED—Pressed glass in Squirrel; Frosted Ribbon; Stippled Forget-me-not; Moon and Star; any pattern glass plates; China marked "Cologne"; spatterware; tin trays, old yellow background. Prices first letter. — Travelers Antique Shop, Main Street, Sherborn, Mass. au3251

WANTED—Old colored glass vinegar cruets. — Mrs. Wallace J. Tanner, 8045 Elbow Lane, Saint Petersburg, Fla. au356

COVER FOR Westward Ho sugar; also other Westward Ho, opalescent Thousand Eye, and coin glass. — Elizabeth Hughes Antique Shop, 460 Mahoning Ave., Warren, Ohio. au105

WANTED — Haviland china, Ransom pattern, all white; two plates, 7 1/2 inches; one tea cup. — L. Livingston, 12 East 86th St., New York City. au105

WANTED — Antique Glass Paperweights. Superior design and workmanship only considered. — H. Bartol Brazier, Box 1, Haverford, Pa. jly2612

WANTED TO BUY—Polar Bear glass; petticoat Dolphin candlesticks; Thousand Eye; Wildflower colored or frosted Hobnail; colored wines with clear stems. — Elizabeth C. Dickinson, 51 Greenbush St., Cortland, N. Y. o3211

WANTED—Glass cup-plates; also rare, colored or opalescent. Use Marble's numbers, otherwise sketches or rubbings, stating condition and price. — Amy Belle Rice, Box 26, Rindge, N. H. ap12003

WANTED—Bottles and flasks. Blown bottles with paper labels. Documents about glass factories before 1850. — Warren C. Lane, 74 Front Street, Worcester, Mass. au4291

WANTED — Desirable items in Ashburton, Comet, Lion, (wines, cordials, tumblers, salts), Morning Glory, Hamilton, Windflower, Bull's-eye and Fleur de Lis, Bull's-eye with Diamond Point, Diamond Thumbprint, Waffle and Thumbprint, Bellflower, Petal and Loop candlesticks, Washington, Horn of Plenty, New England Pineapple, Popcorn, Ivy, Inverted Fern, Cable, frosted Magnet and Grape, Thousand Eye, Ribbon, Three Face, Classic, Rose in Snow, Ivy in Snow, Palmette, stippled Forget-me-not, Bleeding Heart, Baltimore Pear, green beaded Grape, green Herringbone (plates, goblets), colored Wildflower, Hobnail, Diamond Quilted, Wheat and Barley, fine cup plates, Swirl, Amethyst Cathedral goblets, purple Slag (plates, goblets, candlesticks), milk Sawtooth, Blackberry, Wheat, Petticoat, Dolphin candlesticks, Shell and Seaweed Majolica, Majolica plates with squirrel on rim. "Scinde" flow blue china. Quote prices in first letter. — Joseph McKanna, 415 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. my124041

WANTED—Early American bottles and flasks, especially flasks marked "Jared Spencer — Wheat Price Co. JFF—R. Knowles—Wm. H. Harrison. Also documents, pictures and tokens from old glass factories. — Chas. B. Gardner, Box 27, New London, Conn. my12444

WANTED — All patterns in pressed glass and especially Westward-Ho, Lion, Three-Face, Dahlia, Rose-in-Snow, Blackberry, Ivy, Hamilton, Tulip, Horn of Plenty, Bellflower, Wildflower, Ribbon, Polar Bear, Star and Dewdrop, frosted stork, also Sandwich and Early Blown glass; Spatter-ware, Historical Blue flasks, Paperweights and prints.—House of Antiques, 28 Chandler, Detroit, Mich. f12255

WANTED—Pressed Glass in Westward Ho, Polar Bear, Three Face, Star, Dew Drop, Wildflower and many other patterns, especially in plates, goblets, tumblers, wines. Also colored Sandwich and blown glass, flasks, bottles, etc.—J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my1293c

WANTED—Dew Drop and Rain goblets, red block wines and many pieces of pattern glass. — Marion S. Barnard, Coach House, R.F.D., West Barnstable, Mass. s3

WANTED—Pressed glass in Westward-Ho, Lion, Three Face, Ashburton, Argus, Diamond Thumbprint, Waffle and Thumbprint, Inverted Fern, Horn of Plenty, Comet, Gothic, Hamilton, New England Pineapple, Popcorn, Roman Key, Palmette, Ivy, Jacobs Ladder, Stippled Forget-me-not, Stippled Star, Star Rosetted, Stippled Cherry, Colored Wildflower, Wheat and Barley, Swirl, Cathedral, Hobnail, Thousand Eye, Maple Leaf, Flirt, Cut, Green Herringbone, Green Beaded Grape, Petticoat Dolphin Candlesticks, Milk Sawtooth, Blackberry, Wheat. Send lists. — Joseph McKanna, 28 Garfield St., Cambridge, Mass. mhl2009

ANTIQUE SHOP, 4048 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo. Want pieces in Stippled Forget-me-not, Bellflower, Thumbprint, heavy Panelled Grape, Barber Bottles and unusual pieces. jel2882

WANTED TO BUY — Frosted leaf-Plate No. 94, Lee's book. Please quote any items in this pattern. — Mrs. William McAllister Smith, Kent Cliffs, Putnam Co., New York. jly1

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EARLY AMERICAN GLASS and beautiful old china. — Evelyn and Roseland Bottome, 571 Glenbrook Rd., Glenbrook, Stamford, Conn. jel2804

EARLY BLOWN GLASS; various pattern glass; several pieces in Liberty Bell; panelled Thistle; panelled Daisy, Hamilton; cup plates; old china; Parian ware; Staffordshire, Lowestoft, Lustre, Queen's ware, Leeds and other china; rarest scrimshaw collection; razors; early glass buttons, etc. Real museums. — W. W. Bennett, The Colonial Shop, New Bedford, Mass., and Twin Gateway, Buzzards Bay, Mass. au12

OLD GLASS HEADQUARTERS, china too. No lists. Correspondence invited. — Leveland Farm Antiques, Morton, Pa. 11 miles from Philadelphia. au109

STRAWBERRY CHINA; unusual hand items; large glass marbles; Lion glass; large 2-part (or 3) druggists' bottles. — Antique Parlors, 33 Temple St., Rutland, Vermont. jly12822

ANTIQUE GLASS — Many patterns, reasonable. — Mrs. Davenport, 99 Pendleton St., Cortland, N. Y. o3441

TOBY, LUSTER PITCHERS, Staffordshire dogs, trinket boxes and choice pattern glass a specialty. — Kathryn Weigel, Jasper, Ind. o3071

EARLY AMERICAN pressed glass. Clear and colors. Free list. — Far West Hobby Shop, 406 Clement, San Francisco. o3402

NUMISMATICS




NUMISMATIC THOUGHTS *By*

FRANK C. ROSS

CONGRESS is again contemplating coining half cents; back to the horse and buggy days? Or is it a scheme of the numismatists to secure more coins to play with? If it is decided to issue half cents, why not make them commemorative or souvenir coins, changing the type each year?

★ ★ ★

On page thirty-eight of the June, 1933 *HOBBIES*, is an account of Frank W. Osborn's (Kansas City) biblically arranged stamp collection. Mr. Osborn has since then gone numismatic. The coin club members were rather amused at first at the haphazard way, as they then supposed this beginner bought foreign coins. Buying madly, it seemed, without the extenuating excuse of any method in his madness. But now, after six months, the members all "take their hats off to him," for his collection is the pride and boast of the club. Each coin in his collection, Noah's Ark he calls it, has on it an animal, bird, reptile or fish.

★ ★ ★

"It is the difference of opinion," said Mark Twain, "that makes horse racing." It is this same difference in tastes that makes collecting interesting. If everyone chose to collect the same thing the available supply of that one thing would soon run out and leave the big majority of collectors high and dry. Fortunately tastes differ. The list of things collectible is well nigh inexhaustible. "Great minds run in the same channel," and hobbyists being of great minds travel the same collecting stream. Fortunately they do not all want to ride on the same boat. If they did the boat would soon capsize. Some prefer the big boat Philatelic, some embark on the reliable old brig Antique, others enjoy the good ship Numismatics. Each to his choice. And fortunately, too, those riding the same boat do not all wish to promenade the same deck or bunk in the same cabin; consequently, there is elbow space for all. The good old

boat Numismatics with its many decks and cabins accommodates all its passengers with room to spare. Some promenade what is known as the Paper deck, others the Silver deck, while some prefer the Gold deck. The cabins are spacious and handsomely furnished, and are known by names instead of numbers. On the Silver deck we find such cabin names as the Dollar, Half, Quarter and Dime. It is well that numismatistry hasn't a one track mind. If all numismatists centered their interest, for instance, in the dollar, there would not be enough of the coins to go around, not enough to even make a start, thus leaving most of the collectors out in the cold. Suppose there were only one hundred dollars of one date available with fifty thousand collectors bidding for them. The one hundred owners of that date would hold on to them and the other forty thousand and nine hundred collectors would go out of business, or rather would never be able to enter. Scarce coins could not be secured for love or money and rarities could not be bought with love and money. It is surprising how varied is the taste in coin collecting. Some collect as to dates regardless of condition while some collect as to condition regardless of dates; some collect only gold coins, some paper, some silver, while a great many prefer copper, bronze or brass; some prefer colonials, others Revolutionary and other tokens; some like bank period; some specialize in medals notes, others Confederate currency; halves, quarters and the subsidiaries have their devotees; quite a few delight in picking up "freaks," such as over-dates, broken dies, mis-stamps. There is no accounting for tastes; each to his own culinary favorite. "It takes all kinds of people to make a world"; all kinds of collectors to make numismatics, as a universal hobby, possible. To repeat Mark Twain, "It is all in the difference of opinion." For a good trip, a long trip, a never-to-be-forgotten one, get aboard the good ship Numismatics,

select your deck, reserve your favorite cabin, and float down the channel with the other great minds. Don't stand on the shore and "watch the come 'round the bend"; get aboard and ride the bend.

★ ★ ★

Mary had a little dime and it was smooth as glass; no matter whither Mary went, this dime she could not pass. Now Mary went to church one day, all thought it passing strange; she put the smooth dime in the plate and took out nine cents change.

★ ★ ★

"The best laid plans of man going awry" is especially true as to numismatists; there is always something turning up to upset fixed calculations. After fifty years of statistical reckoning old Pariah, the trade dollar, had been perched away in his statistical niche, with his dates, mints and numbers all permanently catalogued, and his market price stabilized. Now comes news that China is resurrecting a lot of "good Pariahs" that were, supposedly, buried and forgotten long, long ago. If true, statistics will have to be revised and prices readjusted. The following is a paragraph from an article appearing in the Buffalo News:

"Of recent years the Chinese government has been minting its own dollars and foreign coins have become rare. But the rise in the price of silver, a consequence of the policy of the Roosevelt administration, has had the effect of bringing many forgotten coins out of hiding. Thus it is reported from Kiangsi that Carolus dollars and American trade dollars again have made their appearance in the province. The addition of these coins to circulation increases the available supply, which has been short because of smuggling. But should the price of silver continue to rise, these coins again will disappear. Persons who have them will ship them out of the country so as to take advantage of the high price commanded by silver at the present time.

Little coins and medals, little rounded discs, make a coin collection to please numismatists; little slips of paper, little green-back bills help the coin collectors to fill up their tills.

★ ★ ★

On July 11 the Philadelphia Coin Club held its first meeting and got off to an auspicious start. This club was organized by representative business men and great things are expected of it. 1935 bids fair to be a banner year for new clubs organized. This speaks well for the numismatic hobby. This regimentation of coin collectors into coin clubs is the best thing possible for numismatics. It is hoped the new Philadelphia Coin Club will live up to predictions and be a "big gun" in short order.

★ ★ ★

If club meetings are not well attended, maybe it is the fault of the officers and not the members. Members go to meetings for an evening's diversion, not to be bored. They want to contact fellow members, not listen to long harangues about petty affairs that should be settled amongst the officers. There is nothing more boring than listening to some officer talk "just to hear himself talk." Meetings should start right on the dot; the necessary preliminaries should be as brief as possible; if papers are read they should be short, interesting and to the point and not long, dry, statistical time consumers and sleep producers; place the display coins on the table and then make way for the visitors to view them; you have seen them before, they haven't; while the visitors are enjoying the display is the time for the members to do their visiting and chatting; start the auction sale early. If the club adopts the motto, "In at eight, out at ten thirty," the attendance will take care of itself.

★ ★ ★

After once getting the "feel" of the car one drives his auto with more ease and confidence. This "feel" of the car he mistakes for a superior dependability over all other cars of like make and age; "my car is just a little better than any other." This "feel" is not superiority, it is friendship, companionship. The car and owner become friends and one has more confidence in a friend than in a stranger. With his friendly car one relaxes, takes it easy, drives with confidence, and his drive is a rest not a job. A man's "feel", due to close companionship, for his own modest dwelling, his cheap but cozy furniture, his own home folks, his stray dog, eliminates all envious or rancorous feeling towards his more pretentious neighbor. It is not merely the size of the house, the intrinsic value of the things that go with it,

that makes for the happy home, but the "feel" of them. It is well this is so, else it would be a world of blasted hopes in lieu of contented homes. It is this "feel" that gave birth to that immortal, "Be it ever so humble there is no place like home." And so it is with a man's coin collection; he develops a "feel" for it. It is his friend, his companion, one of his family. Its size makes no difference; it's the "feel" not the size that counts. There is no room in his heart for enviousness or rancor; he is proud of, not jealous of his neighbor's larger collections; nor is he derisive of a neighbor's smaller one. It is well this is so, else the coin collecting hobby would "go by the board," a victim of envy and rancor. I have yet to hear a small collection derided or a large collection belittled; a coin collection is appraised by the "feel" of its owner, not by a monetary yard stick. The enjoyment, the contentment one gets out of his collection depends altogether on the "feel."

★ ★ ★

An Americanized German in relating some of his experiences while touring Germany during the inflation period said: "At all hotels it was compulsory to charge alien tourists fifty percent more than home folks. Being a fluent German linguist I tried to pass as a German citizen and save the fifty percent cover charge. The first hotel turned me down because of my American clothes. With a new suit of clothes "made in Germany" I was again turned down because of my American shoes. With the new shoes added I tried it again but my American suit case was spotted. I bought a new suit case only to be baffled by my wife's American clothes. Both of us garbed with everything German from head to foot fared better at the next stop; we passed the censorship of the hotel register and were assigned rooms. I complimented American ingenuity and resourcefulness over German thoroughness but I cackled before the egg was laid. I was presented at departure with a bill at alien rates. My remonstrance was met with 'native Germans never use the American words—well, well—yes and no.' I gave up. I might shed my American toggery but I could not rid myself of American mannerisms."

★ ★ ★

It is often asked "what controls the premiums on coins?" In a general sense it is the scarcity of the coin, but the scarcity does not set the price for all the coins of a particular date. You may read a dime of 18—is worth \$5. This does not mean all the dimes of 18—are worth \$5. The price of \$5 is a sort of measuring stick, a basis to work from. If the coin is less than good

condition the price will range down from \$5; if in better than good the price will range upward.

★ ★ ★

The Confederate half dollar is one of our rarest pieces. It too is probably the most unique, bearing the imprint of two warring nations, the North and South. Some contend there were but four of these coins minted, although there are many restrikes. Jefferson Davis is credited with having owned one, it being stolen from him, so it is claimed, while he was a prisoner of Uncle Sam.

★ ★ ★

Many ask "what is meant by bedtime stories of the money children?" It means just that. Money talks. Money is not inanimate; it is human. The old coins tell the money children fairy tales and legendary lore of the Pine Tree shilling, Martha Washington dimes, Franklin pennies, Orphan Annie dimes, 1804 dollars, Confederate halves, and many, many others. If you do not believe that money talks, that money is human, start a collection and convince yourself.

★ ★ ★

Metallurgy is subdivided into three families, the Goldbugs, the Silverites and the Coppers. The Goldbugs are the aristocrats, the Silverites the middle class and the coppers make up the lower strata. The Goldbugs have of late taken their aristocracy so seriously that they have secluded themselves and refuse to mingle with the common herd. The Silverites resent this aristocratized action of the Goldbugs and are making a fight to

Old Spanish Trail Half Dollars

The President has signed our bill for these coins and we are now ready to receive orders to be shipped as soon as they can be coined.

There will be only 10,000 coins, all from one mint and all one date.

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Hope to receive coins in sixty days.

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◆

L. W. Hoffercker

Chairman

El Paso Museum Committee

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place both families on the same social level. The Coppers, the poor that we always have with us, flattered by the attention received the past five years, also have aspirations. However, Papyrus, non-de-plumed the Greenbacks, forgetting for the moment her only bid for fame is her hard-money backing, threatens to enlist the help of the Presses and put all the warring metallurgists out of business.

★ ★ ★

What has become of the agitators who were so clamorous for the coining of a three-cent piece? The pros claimed the new coin would bring five-cent articles down to three cents and the cons theorized it would raise the one-cent articles to three cents. Between the two the matter died aborning.

★ ★ ★

It is to be hoped some numismatic scholar will prove the existence of the 1804 dollar. The coin is a myth one expert surmises and so now the question arises is the famous old dollar only just a hoax that has taken in us common folks?

★ ★ ★

CC-S-CC. No, this is not a code signal nor is it one of the alphabetical new deals. It is short for the Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club of Jamestown, N. Y.

★ ★ ★

The present generation speak of elderly men as "gentlemen of the old school." Will the future generations refer to the men of today as "old gentlemen of the new deal."

★ ★ ★

The country discovers that money, like water, is valuable only when distributed. Brisbane.

★ ★ ★

I know you are nothing but a badly bunged up old dime; you may have been some shucks when you were in your prime, but now you are so worn, so very, very thin, you resemble exactly a small piece of tin; there is

a big hole through Miss Liberty's head, made all the worse by a big plug of lead; two figures are missing from what once was a date, and the remaining two figures are hard to translate; the lettering is nil and the types about gone. In fact, you'd be considered a disreputable old coin. But then I have carried you so many, many years; you have shared in my joys, my woes and my fears; you've been glad when I was happy and sad when I sorrowed; you joyed when I was flush and wept when I borrowed. I am sure when I reach the old age of "surcease" I still will be carrying my old pocket piece.

★ ★ ★

A house divided is bound to tumble on its occupants. There is no danger of the roof falling on the members of a coin club. There is no

division in a coin club family. Each member is expected to bring coins for inspection, to view other exhibits and to talk all he pleases. There is nothing to divide about.

★ ★ ★

"The fifth wheel" used to mean something useless. That is now changed with the advent of the auto; the fifth or spare wheel is a prime necessity, an insurance policy against "not-getting-home." A duplicate coin is considered the fifth wheel of a collection; if you have one, trade it off.

★ ★ ★

A miss is as good as a mile—and a kiss is much better than a smile.

★ ★ ★

Little coins of silver, little coins of gold, make a coin collection if the coins are old.

MONEY TALKS

PRESTON C. POND of Chicopee, Mass., writes that he notes quite a few United States notes with "Inverted Backs," backs printed upside down.

Many of these discrepancies occurred during the World War when inexperienced help had to be called into the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing to meet the heavy demands for new currency.

Mr. Pond says also that he has more than forty in his collection of several issues and denominations from one dollar to twenty both large and small size, all of which were passed in by customers and caught by tellers in his local bank. Mr. Pond further believes that it is not wise to pay much of a premium for these because occasionally they show up at this late date.

★ ★ ★

THERE was not nearly enough of the Hudson Sesquicentennial half dollars to go around. The First National Bank and Trust Company of Hudson, N. Y., had charge of the distribution of these commemorative pieces. There has been a rumor that the issue of ten thousand pieces was cornered by speculators. However, that is not true, writes Wendover Neefus, stamp dealer of Hudson. He says that he is reliably informed that the total of orders of over 10 coins to a person did not exceed 200, and that the balance of 8000 was widely distributed. Mr. Neefus says also:

"The local people were slow in responding to the opportunity of getting a coin of this type until the statement by President Roosevelt, of his belief that no further commemorative coins should be issued, was published in our local papers. Then

the demand increased, and there were actually lines waiting to purchase the coins."

★ ★ ★

WILL REINHARDT, Indianapolis, Ind., sends a thought this month which we pass along:

"I don't consider a proof coin superior in worth to one that has been out in the battle of life and is still a good coin, readable, etc. Any of the boys who want to throw away those old soldiers, and keep their generals there is a Soldier's Home here for them. If these old soldiers could only talk where would your proof generals be? On page 79 of your June issue—please tell Mr. Welo that I have an old soldier (silver dollar if you please) older than 1796. Could he but talk, \$25,000 wouldn't buy him."

★ ★ ★

A VERMONT writer: "According to a book now long out of print by Miller-Ryder, (printed about 1880 and reprinted about 1908 by American Numismatic Society, N. Y.). Vermont was the first state to issue its own coinage. Vermont issued cents in 1785. Connecticut did also in 1785, but according to Miller-Ryder, Vermont issued them first. Scott's 1934 Catalogue of Early American Coins places Vermont first in this listing of state coins.

"There are four year dates of these Vermont cents, 1785, 6, 7 and 8. There are about eight major varieties with several more minor ones."

The Vermonter suggests a commemorative coin to celebrate this event, with proceeds dedicated to a memorial fund to mark the burial places of the two prominent citizens, Calvin Coolidge and Ethan Allen. But

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since President Roosevelt's disapproval of commemoratives in the coin field, that is probably out of the question. However, there may be other ways in which the state can celebrate the occasion.

AS a permanent souvenir of the 300th anniversary the Boston Common Tercentenary Committee has just issued a souvenir medal bearing on one side an illustration of the ancient tri-mountain that the Puritans found dominating the area where the Common and Beacon Hill are now. On the hill that took its name was the "Beacon", erected to give night warning to the settlers of approaching danger.

At the foot of the "mountaine", as shown in the design, was the house built by Rev. William Blackstone, first white settler and lone resident from about 1625. He owned the Common and sold his property to the people of the town for \$150, which was paid for by taxation. (The present value of the 48 acres of Boston Common, as set down on the city assessors' books, is \$45,700,000.)

The three-peaked elevation, greatly reduced in height, is now Boston's Beacon Hill, with the Massachusetts State House occupying the highest point.

The reverse of the coin is a reproduction of the famed "Pine Tree Shilling" of 1652, coined by John Hull, the mint-master, who, when he gave his daughter Hannah in marriage to Chief Justice Samuel Sewell, is said to have given also "her weight in pine-tree shillings". His coinage was the first such money produced by the Colonists, an early token of independence.

The medals are issued in two styles, one of oxidized silver finish, which sells for 25c and one of nickel that sells for 10c.

A RECENT report from Washington states that the greatest flow of small coins in history is pouring from Uncle Sam's mints to supply an unprecedented demand. Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the bureau of the mint, says that people are calling for pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters and half-dollars in such quantities that the country's three great mints—at Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco—have been running at 24 hours a day under the "heaviest pressure" ever known. Mrs. Ross believes that reviving business is the biggest factor in the vastly increased need for coins.

In fact, the mints had one of the busiest years in their history in the fiscal twelve month ending June 30.

The treasury reports a domestic output of 608,414,207 pieces of currency, valued at \$39,131,127. The

largest calendar year production in the last decade occurred in 1929, when the output was 385,582,950, with a value of \$54,225,400. This, however, included gold coinage, since abandoned.

WHEN the *Indianapolis News* decided to feature an article against the argument that the crying need of today is for a greater abundance of currency as a medium of exchange, the editor showed, by referring to the collection of Wildest Bank Notes of John Holcomb of Greensburg, Indiana, that the same contentions were advanced with equal fervency in the thirties and forties.

Mr. Holcomb is said to have the finest collection of wildest money in Indiana. According to a list compiled by Mr. Holcomb, at least 205 banks, railroad companies, and canal companies issued paper money against their own solidarity in the period from 1815 to 1855, or later.

At the town of Lexington in Scott County, a currency factory flourished. The Indiana Manufacturing Company was formed there June 7, 1815, under the existing corporation laws, and orders were put out for printing \$10 certificates against thin air just as fast as the Cincinnati presses would roll. The downstate market soon was flooded with Indiana Manufacturing Company notes which the holders sifted in the winds when their true worthlessness became known. As a result, one of these notes today carries a high value as a relic, but not for the property or hereditaments against which it originally was issued a century ago.

Lack of sufficient metallic money caused several educational institutions of the state, including the University of Notre Dame, to issue "college currency." Mr. Holcomb recalled that Danville Normal also had its college currency, redeemable at the college bookshop for stationery, books and notions.

WHEN Amelia Earhart visited Chicago several weeks ago she was given the Balbo medal of the Italian government, by Giuseppe Castruccio, Italian consul general in Chicago. Miss Earhart, was given the medal for her aviation exploits of the last two years.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt sent a letter to the house and senate banking and currency and coinage committees in June suggesting that medals instead of money be struck for commemorative occasions. Accompanying the letter was a bill approved by the treasury, which would carry out the medal idea.

It is said that during the 1920-30 decade, 15 issues of special 50-cent

pieces were struck, totaling 13,000,000. In 1930 President Hoover vetoed a special coin bill, and until 1933 the practice was curbed. But with the New Deal, the lid was off again. Since 1933, nine new issues have been authorized, one every three and fraction months, notwithstanding the fact that in each case the Treasury reported adversely. Many bills and proposals for new coins are now pending in Congress.

A Vet Asks

Indianapolis, Ind.—Having been a recruit in the ranks of collecting anything and everything and being a new subscriber to *HOBBIES*, I want to ask, why, on certain types of United States coins in general use every day the eagle glares a defiant look in the direction of the olive branch which represents peace instead of glaring defiantly toward the arrows that represent War?

Seems to me (I am a war veteran) that shows poor judgment on the part of designers and ought to be reversed. We had a similar case in our city here with the World War Memorial Commission. After erecting a marble monument on the World War Plaza in commemoration of the World War veterans of Indiana, the commission placed four captured cannon, one at each of the four corners of the plaza and pointed the cannons toward the monument. A great howl and protest arose from the veterans and after a good deal of argument pro and con the commission reversed the cannons and pointed them away from the monument.

Also, take a look at some liberty seated coins of U.S.A.. A question arises in my mind whether Liberty should look forward or backward (In this case she looks backward). You all know that Liberty is born or created by looking forward. In looking backward Liberty sees where it was created.—Will Reinhardt.

COINS, NOTES, Etc.

Latest issues of commemorative silver, uncirculated half dollars, Maryland, Texas, Connecticut, Arkansas and '35 Boone, @\$1.25
'34 Boone, '35 "S and D" mint, Boones, @ 1.85
'34 Oregon Trail 2.50

BROKEN BANK NOTES (Crisp, New)
Seaport, Me., \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, @40
Fall River Bank of Jamaica, Vt., \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5 @20
\$10, \$20, \$50 @65
Economy paper Money Albums50
Same for Fractional Currency35
Davis Rocky Mt. Coin Encyclopaedia .50
Postage extra on orders less than \$2.50
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Hubert W. Carcaba

182 Magnolia Ave., St. Augustine, Fla.

Recollections of An Old Collector

By THOMAS L. ELDER

Commemorative Coin Ban

THE theory of scarcity, it seems is to be applied to Commemorative Coins. Ever since the first commemorative half dollar appeared in 1892 commemorative coins, like commemorative stamps, have had great popularity with collectors—and it has come as a shock to numismatists that administration officials have opposed the issuance of any more of them. To say that "they cause confusion" is not an argument against them, however, the fact that several speculators tried to buy up a few portions of them. We feel like asking Mr. Farley why he should not, for such reasons, order the discontinuance of commemorative stamps. That request would not go across for each new issue of stamps nets Uncle Sam a tidy sum for stamps which are never used but are at once taken from circulation, and the money they are sold for represents almost a 100% gain to the Postoffice Department. The agitation against commemorative coins is just about as practical as the theory of scarcity of the Agricultural Department with processing taxes on hogs, and cotton. Penalizing the people and cotton industry to the extent of half a billion or more dollars each year, ruining the export market as well as the domestic, and forcing consumers to pay through the nose for ham, pork, bacon and cotton goods. The response of business is numerous suits to restrain A.A.A. from functioning proves what a puzzling age we live in.

Napoleon Had an Ego

Napoleon Bonaparte, perhaps the most medaled ruler in history, stated to be one of the three greatest men who ever lived, had a passion for medal making, with himself the main theme. His numerous coin issues picture him first as Premier Consul, Emperor of the Republic (to please all factions) and finally as Emperor and King of Italy. He issued many types of coins—pattern coins, trials and essays in gold, silver and copper. He presented sets of his medals to rulers whom he favored. The King of Portugal got a set of one hundred varieties of his medals in silver, sold in the original box in the Senter Sale in New York. It brought less than one hundred dollars. His medals embrace about a thousand dies, struck usually to his order. "For he himself hath said it and its greatness to his credit."

The Quest for Small Cents

The Borcky Sale, which contained numerous small U. S. Cents, made some new record prices for these coins at auctions. The proof small cents of 1872 and 1877, without which dates, no set is complete, fetched in proof condition \$3.25 apiece, putting those dates in a class with the scarcer dates, like 1794, 1809 and 1811 in large cents. Some few dates of the mintmarks like 1914 S. and 1922 D. are rare and bring good prices when they are uncirculated. In "horse and buggy days", which were not without virtues and had no income taxes, the 1872 and 1877 cents seldom brought more than a dollar, while today, with new mints added, the pursuit for small cents waxes keen.

The Three and Five Cent Coins

At the Borcky Sale in New York some big prices were registered in the prices of three cent silver proofs and for five cent nickel coins. The three cents silver of 1864 a proof sold for \$7, while three and five cent nickel coins of 1877, the rarest date sold for good prices, \$6 to \$7.50 apiece. The best proof 2c piece of 1873 sold for about \$7. It has a sales record of \$9.50 made in New York in May. All of which proves the few rarest dates of any class of small coins have good prospects for still further advances.

Egypt and Babylon Had No Coins

The greatest city of antiquity, Babylon with its walls, towers, and its forty miles of circumference, rose, prospered, worshipped, feasted, worked, traded, and fought and then perished—all without coins. Its metals of gold, silver and iron were weighed. The shekel was already known, not as a coin but as a weight. It all proves coins were useful but not indispensable. Its inscribed tablets and cones and cylinder scales are found this day in perfect condition as when made. Egypt was long on beads and amulets but had no coins although the beads from their quantity, sizes, colors, and materials, varying from pottery and glass to emerald and ruby and gold, must have been used as a medium of exchange the same as wampum among the Indians. King Tut's body was found surrounded by priceless ornaments, jewelry and beads, some of them of amber, their counterparts, genuine antiques of a rich topaz color are in existence today. Speaking of Babylonian relics, a solid gold armlet or

bracelet was sold in New York at the American Art Assn. in 1922. This item was almost unique. And it was sold as an inscribed stone cone cylinder of Nebuchadnezzar, mentioning perhaps the tower of Babel. This item was large and in perfect state and was bought for about three hundred and fifty dollars by William Randolph Hearst.

Suggests a New Cent Design

Our coin designs can be changed every twenty-five years. Our present cent coin was adopted in 1909, hence could be changed today. Not that we dislike Lincoln or what he stands for. Lincoln was some man, only, variety is the spice of life. I suggest the head of Franklin, that great American who made some of our very first coin designs during the Revolution, while he was minister to France, namely the Fugio Dollar and Fugio Cent with Sun dial and linked chain. Many people regard Franklin as the second greatest American, second to Washington only. What about a new cent design readers? I'm for it. Think of the nice new mintmarks, etc!

Sale Echoes—A Quarter Dollar for \$375

At Salem, New York, a quarter dollar of the United States, a proof restrike, sold for \$375 to an unknown buyer. It shows there are a few collectors left who notwithstanding depression conditions were willing to invest \$375 in a single coin. A fifty dollar gold coin of a rare variety brought \$370. It was coined by Augustus Hamket in 1851. Some of the rare gold coins are holding very well in prices. An 1806 quarter eagle sold for \$100, while an uncirculated Half Eagle of 1834, with motto, went for \$200. The four days sale totaled \$15,500.00 a quite respectable figure. But don't forget we have today a fifty-nine cent dollar with some prospects of its becoming a fifty cent dollar. It is now off 40% and that is bad enough—what will it do to coins at 50c?

A.N.A. Convention Meets in Pittsburgh

The A.N.A. Convention meets August 24 to 29 in Pittsburgh. Convention headquarters are the Webster Hall Hotel. Business meetings of the group will be held in Carnegie Institute, and Carnegie Museum has set aside two rooms for the exhibition. One room is to be devoted to paper money, and the other coins and medals.

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I Lost His Coins—He Must Have Thought I Was A Thief

By ALDEN SCOTT BOYER



IT was fifteen years ago. I was cataloging around \$450 worth of rare coins that I had bought. I did not finish the job and shoved the coins into my desk. That night burglars broke into my office and cracked my four safes, ransacked my desk, and stole the \$450 worth of coins. After that, I made it a rule never to leave any rare coins in my desk—I hid them at once,—remembering the burglary.

It was three years afterward—twelve years ago—when G. Hayes of the Firestone Rubber Company brought me two old silver small Greek coins to value for him. I did not recognize them or know their value. I told Mr. Hays to leave them with me and I would have them attributed, and find out their value.

A few weeks passed and the meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was at hand. I looked for the coins. I could not find them. Then Mr. Hays began to ask for their return. I searched my office high and low. I searched my home. I went through my safe deposit box. Time went on. I never found the coins. Mr. Hays was courteous but naturally he wanted his coins back. As I could not find them I offered to pay him for them. I wrote to the American Numismatic Society in New York, asking them how to act in such a case. I did not know what the coins were. Howland Wood, curator of the A.N.S. suggested in absence of other information that I pay Mr. Hays a dollar apiece for the coins.

Mr. Hays was not interested because the man who gave them to him had told him that they were very valuable. More time went on. Some three years had passed. Mr. Hays demanded his coins. I could not give them to him. Then nine more years passed and I heard no more from the gentleman.

The other day I decided to check over a small cabinet of import samples that has stood in my office for years. At the bottom of one of the drawers there was a small folded piece of wrapping paper. I opened it. It contained Mr. Hays' coins. Over the long period I had forgotten the man's name. I remembered that he worked for Firestone. I got out a tin box in my vault labeled "Coin Information". In the box I found Mr. Hays' past letter. I called Firestone's office and asked if he still worked there. I was told—"Yes", and he called on me recently, and I

gave him back the coins. He said, "Really, what are the coins worth?" I said, "Mr. Hays I consider the true numismatic value, now that I have seen them, to be not over a dollar apiece."

He said, "I truly believed these coins to be of great intrinsic value." I was greatly relieved.

After this incident I made it a rule never to hold a coin brought to me for valuation, under any circumstances. I learned a good lesson. The fact was this: I had hidden the coins in a new place and hid them so well that I forgot the place where I put them. I hope that no other coin collector has an experience like this one of mine. It sure is a "mark" against you if you accept coins and lose them, as I did. Especially when they belong to a non-collector who may imagine the coins are worth a snug fortune. Yes it is a true "mark" again you.—Alden Scott Boyer.



Special Coins to be Issued for Sales Tax Needs

A recent dispatch from Washington, D. C., states that Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, with the approval of President Roosevelt, will ask congress for authority to mint half cent and one mill coins in order to meet the needs of state sales taxes.

The new coins, though designed to meet situations brought about by the Illinois and 16 other states sales taxes, are to circulate generally as money of the United States, and probably will be used in payment for articles marked with a fraction of a cent.

It is stated that the new half cent piece will be made from copper and will be slightly smaller than a penny; it will be the first coin of its kind minted in the United States since 1857. The one mill piece, unique in the monetary history of the country, will be the same size as the half penny piece, but will be made of an aluminum alloy.

Twenty-two states and New York City have sales taxes, 16 of them on a flat percentage basis, the treasury says.



Commemoratives Abroad

The Royal Mint of Sweden has been ordered to strike commemorative 5-kroner pieces in honor of the 500th

anniversary of the formation of the Riksdag at Vasteras, at which time the government was changed from electoral to hereditary and King Gustav I's eldest son, Erik, was declared successor to the crown. Prof. Erik Lindberg, government coin and medal engraver, has been elected to draw up the design which is to show a likeness of King Gustav V on the obverse, and the Three Crowns, the symbol of Swedish unity from the government seal, will appear on the reverse. This will be the first 5-kroner piece ever issued in Sweden.



The Island of Mauritius has issued a series of three silver coins in honor of King George's jubilee.



The speed with which it may be spent is a reminder that it is a streamlined dollar, whether old or new.—Boston Evening Transcript.



Speaking of the new colony in Alaska it is said that the "wives handle the purse strings". Before the days of the handy bank families carried their hoard in a large leather pouch fastened at the end with a string. This is the origin of "handling the purse strings".

Planters Bank of Fairfield Notes

Winnsboro, South Carolina

The Bank was chartered December 16th, 1851

\$5.00 (Vig., Planter on horseback) \$.50
\$10.00 (Vig., Palmetto tree, with State Seal at its base) .50
\$50.00 (Portrait of Jackson, at right) 1.00
\$100.00 (Vig., Capitol at Washington) 2.00

1 Continental Bill and 4 Colonial Bills—Worn 1.00
5c Jersey City Note (Portrait of Jefferson) Good25
10c Jersey City Note, 1862, Good50
25c Jersey City Note, 1862, Good75
10 Different Old State Bank Notes 1.00
10 Different Confederate Notes and State Issues50
20 Different Civil War Tokens 1.00
"Crystal Clear Coin Pockets"—2" x 2" 50c a 100
"Glassine Coin Pockets"—1½" x 1½" 25c a 100
"Crystal Clear Paper Money Pockets"—3¼" x 7¼" 3c each dp

D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pennsylvania

BRONZE HATCHETS

Made by the Incan Indians of South America of copper and silver. Ring like a bell. Were used for money by Incan tribes. A few of these have been sent by friends in South America with a shipment for our museum.

Museum pieces. Guaranteed authentic in every respect.

\$8 and \$10 each

Publisher, Hobbies Magazine
2810 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

TOKEN NOTES



*A Dictionary of the Satirical and Political Allusions
on the Tokens of the Jacksonian Era*

By JOHN A. MUSCALUS

"A Friend to the Constitution"

Probably refers to Webster. His activities in the Dartmouth College case, his reply to Hayne, and his defense of the United States Bank won for him the title of "Expounder of the Constitution."

"Am I Not a Woman and a Sister?"

This token was a form of anti-slavery propaganda. Slavery was by this time definitely in politics.

"Andrew Jackson, President"

Andrew Jackson was president from 1829 to 1837.

"A Plain System Void of Pomp"

Probably refers to Jackson's financial policy. Jackson was sometimes referred to as "King Andrew." There were fears that the liberties of the country might be threatened by the control of the purse and sword by the executive.

"Bentonian Currency"

With the decline of the U. S. Bank there arose many state banks with unreliable note issues. To counteract them and restore the soundness of the circulating medium, Jackson and Benton sponsored the issue of gold coins from 1834 and after. These coins were popularly known as "Benton Mint Drops," "Yellow Jackets," and "Jackson's Yellow Boys."

"Benton Experiment"

This alludes either to the "Bentonian Currency" or the proposed Independent Treasury system which Benton advocated. It was first proposed in 1837, but was not enacted until July 4, 1840. At the time of its signing, he proposed the toast: "The Fourth of July, 1776, and the Fourth of July, 1840. The former gave us a Declaration of Independence from European government; the latter gave us an Act of Independence from the government of moneyed corporations."

"Constitution"

Jackson was accused of assuming powers not granted him by the Constitution which served the Whigs as campaign material. The idea of inscribing the word on a ship came about as a result of the famous frigate "Constitution."

"E Pluribus Unum"

These words are taken from the Great Seal of the United States where they are found on a scroll held in the beak of the American eagle. The expression means "one

from many"; that is, one nation from many states. A good approximation of the seal can be found on many of the coins.

"Executive Experiment," Also

"Executive Financiering"

The sub-treasury system advocated by Van Buren.

"Experiment"

Can be interpreted to mean either the sub-treasury system or Jackson's financial policy. The term is in several instances inscribed on a wrecked vessel.

"Fiscal Agent"

A state bank used as a depository of government funds.

"Fellow Citizens, Save Your Constitution," Also "For the Constitution Hurra!"

Jackson was accused by the Whigs of exceeding his Constitutional powers. They used this accusation as part of their campaign material and symbolized it by the use of miniature frigates of the "Constitution."

"Flourish Credit, Flourish Industry"

Jackson's opponents felt that his financial policy was a menace to prosperity.

"Gulian C. Verplank—Our Next Governor"

G. C. Verplank was a Congressman from 1825 to 1833, and a member of the New York legislature a few years later. The token referring to him was issued in 1834 either by a small faction of the Whig party or else issued as a political prank. The tone of an article that appeared on May 2, 1835, in "The Times," New York, seems to add support to the latter opinion. Wm. H. Seward was the generally accepted Whig candidate for governor of New York in 1834 and 1838.

"I Follow in the Steps of My Illustrious Predecessor"

This statement is caricatured with a device showing a jackass going along leaving footsteps behind him. The jackass is to represent Jackson, while Van Buren is the one to follow in the footsteps. The source of the statement seems to be Van Buren's inaugural address from which I quote the following: "The practice of all my predecessors imposes on me an obligation I cheerfully fulfill—to accompany the first and solemn act of my public trust with an avowal of the principles that will guide me in performing it and an expression of my feeling on assuming a charge

so responsible and vast. In imitating their example I tread in the footsteps of illustrious men, whose superiors it is our happiness to believe are not found on the executive calendar of any country."

"I Take the Responsibility"

There was much opposition to the independent treasury which would be controlled by the president because, said Clay, "Public funds would be unsafe in the hands of public officers; the perilous union of the purse and the sword so justly dreaded by our British and Revolutionary ancestors would become absolute and complete; it might indeed be that the Senate of the United States would be obliged humbly to implore some future president to grant it money to pay the wages of its own doorkeeper."

"LL. D."

Refers to the degree of Doctorate of Laws conferred upon Jackson by Harvard College in 1833. His enemies made much ridicule of the title.

"Loco Focos"

Another name for the Equal Rights faction of the Democratic party in New York State. They were especially opposed to monopoly and special privilege. The name came about as the result of a meeting held in Tammany Hall in 1835 during which an attempt was made by the opponents to break up the meeting by putting out the gaslights. However, the members were prepared for such an emergency; for "in a moment the platform was lined with fifty sperm lights." Since the candles were lighted by means of loco foco matches, their opponents called them by that name.

"Martin Van Buren — The People's Choice"

Van Buren was the Democratic candidate for re-election in 1840. His opponent was Wm. H. Harrison, the Whig candidate.

"Millions for Defense, But Not One Cent for Tribute"

In 1797 John Marshall, Elbridge Gerry, and Charles Pinckney were sent to France to carry out certain negotiation. However, before the negotiations were begun, they were interviewed by three secret agents of Talleyrand, the foreign minister, who asked a bribe of \$250,000, as one of the preliminaries to the negotiations. Our envoys refused; and since they could make no headway, they returned home where the motto of "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute" characterized the response of the nation to the astounding news. In history the incident is referred to as the "X, Y, Z affair." The same motto was used during the Algerian War.

"Mint Drop"

(Continued on page 84)

CLASSIFIED COIN ADS

Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

GOLD COINS and minor rarities wanted. Perfect condition of the latter preferred. Send list for offer.—Hogan, Fayetteville, Tenn. ja12612

WANTED—Your accumulation or collection of Confederate currency. Give quantity and description. Will buy if priced right.—J. G. Johnson, Box 773, Nashville, Tenn. s361

WANTED—Old U. S. money. Fair prices paid. Send 10c for Buying and Selling List.—Norman Sprecher, Mount Joy, Pa. s3001

COINS WANTED—Any kind, any condition, any quantity.—Henry Lacks, 1936 Franklin, St. Louis. au6001

COINS WANTED—Spot cash or trade duplicates. I buy sell and exchange.—L. D. Gibson, B-122, Bandana, N. C. au367

WANTED—Commemorative coins of all nations (gold and silver). Highest prices paid.—L. H. Dickmann, Box 263, Covington, Ky. n12612

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN MEDAL, made from piece of captured German cannon.—C. R. Nagle, 1126 Monroe St., Topeka, Kansas. s327

WANTED—Uncirculated commemorative gold coins. State price in first letter.—A. Powelczak, 3627 Cecelia Ave., Toledo, Ohio. au143

\$3.00 GOLD PIECE and \$17.00 cash for \$20.00 gold. Want gold coins for my collection.—Karl Stecher, 312 Armory Place, Louisville, Ky. au388

WANTED—Old U. S. money.—Walter F. Allgeyer, Box 192, Newark, N. J. d1262

LINCOLN HEAD PENNIES with mint marks. Must be uncirculated, red. Also want commemorative half dollars in quantity. State quantity and price. Will also buy a limited number of circulated Lincoln head cents with mint marks before 1925 if in fine condition at \$1.75 per hundred, plus postage.—Grant and Lyon, 109 Empire St., Providence, R. I. my12276

CIRCULATED LINCOLN, Indian, Eagle and large copper cents wanted. Buying list, 5 cents.—Ambrose, 1603 E. 82 St., Cleveland, Ohio. ap12084

WANTED—Society of the Cincinnati medals, Eagle decorations.—E. Decker, 29 Union Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y. ap12081

WANTED TO BUY—Commemorative Half Dollars; Large Cents; 2c and 3c Pieces; Fractional Currency; Broken Bank Bills; C.S.A. Notes, etc. Circulated or uncirculated. Highest prevailing cash prices paid. Can use wholesale job lots.—Tatham Coin Co., Springfield 10, Mass. ja12344

WANTED TO BUY—All values broken bank bills and especially scrip of Virginia.—Deitrick, 322 Libble Ave., Richmond, Va. s12651

DEALERS' AND SELLERS' MART

Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times.

FOR SALE—Large Cent, 5 Foreign Coins, 5 Bills and Catalog, 25c.—Creamer & Sons, 1112 Somerset St., Baltimore, Md. au12063

UNITED STATES—Large cent, two-cent bronze, three-cent nickel and bargain list, 25c. Thirteen dates large cents, \$1.00.—George F. Coffin, Augusta, Maine. d12826

1922 LINCOLN CENTS, brand new and shiny, each 20c. For dealers, 10 postpaid, \$1.50.—Wholesale Coin Book, 140 Parkway, East Orange, N. J. au2002

COINS—The new 1935 Arkansas half dollar, \$1.35; the good old 1925 Stone Mountain, 85c; 1918 Illinois Centennial, \$1.25; S mint cents, 1929, 10c; 1930, 20c; 1931, 25c; 1935, 10c; all are uncirculated coins.—F. E. Beach, Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania. au1002

1926 SESQUICENTENNIAL half dollar, uncirculated, \$1.20 each. Buying and selling list. Send 5c.—Norman Sprecher, Mount Joy, Pa. o3822

DEALER IN EUROPEAN coins and military medals—Jules G. Koppel, 535 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. s3291

WHOLESALE COIN CO., Parkway, East Orange, is offering 10 2c pieces, 49c; 10 flying eagle cents, 39c; 10 white cents, 35c; 10 3c nickel, 53c; 10 3c silver, 60c. au1521

IF YOU COLLECT foreign coins, a stamp will bring my Price Lists.—LeRoy Fishburne, 1237 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. my12084

COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS. All dates and issues. In sets or single pieces. Get my price before buying.—W. E. Surface, R.R. 6, Decatur, Ill.

KENNETH W. LEE, Numismatist, 623 Security Bldg., Glendale, Calif. I handle numismatic material of all kinds: Coins, currency, books, medals, mediums of exchange, military decorations. A request places you on my mailing list. d12297

LARGE U. S. PENNY over 100 years old, U. S. Three Cent nickel, two cent piece and forty page Salt City Coin Book, priced and illustrated. All four items for fifty cents.—Grant & Lyon, 109 Empire Street, Providence, R. I. o12069

WILL BUY ENTIRE collections—coins, paper money or sell through my regular auctions at lowest cost. Can turn your collection into cash quickly if need money. Write before shipping.—W. Webb, Brighton Sta., Rochester, N. Y. tfc27

U. S. COINS, all different dates—15 large cents, \$1.00; 7 half cents, \$1.00; 5 2c pieces, 35c; 10 3c nickel, 80c; 20c pieces, 50c; 5 half dimes, 35c; 5 Liberty head dimes, \$1.00; 5 3c silver, 75c; Trade dollar, \$1.25; Liberty seated dollar, \$1.50; 10 Civil War tokens, 60c; post free.—Stephen K. Nagy, 8-H South 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa. au1562

SPECULATORS—Indian head pennies are rapidly disappearing from circulation. We offer assorted dates, 1864-1909, 100 for \$2.00; 1,000 for \$15.00. Will double in value in few months! Foreign paper money collections: 15 different, 25c; 100 different, 75c; 500 different, \$3.00. Approvals sent with each order.—Tatham Coinco, Springfield-10, Mass. o12

COLLECT ANCIENT Roman Copper Coins of the 67 Emperors that reigned from Augustus to Theodosius. An instructive fascinating hobby. Write for list.—M. P. Carey, 1218 Mullen Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. d12447

COIN AUCTIONS—My auctions are more popular every month. Send stamp for last copy. They are instructive. Held regularly all year. Catalogues mailed only to regular patrons.—W. Webb, Brighton Sta., Rochester, N. Y. tfc86

FREE—Foreign Coin, Banknote, and large illustrated coin catalogue to approval applicants, sending 3c postage.—Tatham Coinco, Springfield 10, Mass. ap12084

U.S. COINS, ALL DIFFERENT DATES—10 large cents, \$1.00; 4 ½ cents, \$1.00; 5 2-cent pieces, 45c; 10 3-cent nickel pieces, 90c; 5 ½ dimes, 75c; 6 dimes, Liberty seated, \$1.00; set of copper nickel cents, 1857-1864, (8 dates), 60c; 20 Indian heads, \$1.00; 3 3-cent silver pieces, 60c; 6 Hard Times Tokens, 90c; 20-cent piece, 60c; ¼ dollar, before 1830, 85c; before 1840, 60c; Liberty seated, 45c; ½ dollars, 1808 to 1814, \$1.00 each; before 1830, 75c; Trade dollar, obsolete and scarce, \$1.25; Liberty seated dollar, \$1.50; 1799 dollar, \$2.50; old style large dollar bill, crisp, new condition, \$1.50; Civil War tokens, 10 different, 75c; 20 different, \$2.00; 10 different Confederate notes, \$1.00; 3-5-10-15-25-50c Fractional notes, complete set of values, \$3.00; 1922 D cents, just like new, 35c; 1929 S, 1930 S-D, 1932 D, 1933 D, 1934 D, bright, uncirculated, 20c each; the 6 for \$1.00. A large stock of U. S. and foreign always on hand and glad to receive want lists of serious collectors. All coins, postage and insurance extra.—Wm. Rabin, 906 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa. tfc

GET - ACQUAINTED OFFER! \$1.00, Money-order or unused stamps, brings you over 5 pounds of old Boys' Novels, Foreign Coins, Stamps, War-Money, Merchandise, Lists, etc., postpaid.—Rae Weisberg, Roberts St., Pittsburg, Pa. s12p

NEW COLLECTORS! Write for Coin Lists, Many bargains.—Webb, Box 1727, San Francisco, Calif. s12213

KNOW THEIR VALUE? 33-page illustrated banker's coin book and a coin, 10c; 5 different foreign coins and 5 different bills, 15c; 10 different Confederate and broken bank bills, nice, 75c; 22-page coin catalogue, 5c.—Lemley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas. tfc

COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS Maryland, Texas, Kentucky, Stone Mountain, Maine, Lincoln, Patriot, California, Monroe, Grant, Pilgrim, Oregon trail, Vermont, Huguenot, Sesquicentennial, Arkansas and Connecticut Half Dollars, Unc., \$1.50 ea. Eighty page selling list 10c. Buying list U. S. Cents, 10c. tfc

NORMAN SHULTZ
Dept. H Salt Lake City, Utah

MEDALS

REGULATIONS WAR MEDALS—United States medals from Civil War to present date. Campaign medals, \$3.50 each. Numbered medals, \$3.50 each. Medals of the Allied Countries carried in stock. Military medals bought or exchanged. Illustrated list showing 38 medals, ten cents, coin or stamps.—George W. Studley, 159 Albemarle St., Rochester, N. Y. ja12348

WESTPORT CENTENARY MEDALS, 1835-1935, 50c and postage. Address—D. Sachs, Treasurer, Westport, Conn. o3041

One of the gold coins issued in 1834 or soon thereafter.

"My Policy"

The policy referred to is the use of gold coins or specie instead of paper money during the second administration of Jackson.

"Roman Firmness"

Jackson had a very determined character which was caricatured by his enemies by the device of the jackass. Other examples of his determined character are the Nullification Proclamation and the toast: "Our Federal Union—it must and shall be preserved."

"Specie Payments Suspended, May 10, 1837"

Due to a run on all the New York banks on May 8 and 9, the directors decided to suspend specie payments beginning on May 10.

"Substitute for Shinplasters"

Shinplasters was the term applied to state bank note issues and in some instances private note issues. Shinplasters became especially abundant with the suspension of specie payments on May 10, 1837. In fact, individuals advertised notes for sale that only required the signature and redemption place to be filled in.

"Sub-treasury"

The sub-treasury was an outgrowth of the unsatisfactory experiences of the government with the United States Bank and the pet banks. Although the sub-treasury was first proposed in 1837, it was not enacted until July 4, 1840. In accordance with this bill, the government stored its monetary reserves in vaults constructed in various cities; as, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, etc. The sub-treasury is also known as the independent treasury.

"The Bank Must Perish"

The recharter of the United States Bank was the issue in the campaign of 1832. The Democrats, headed by Andrew Jackson, were opposed to it; the National Republicans, headed by Henry Clay, were in favor of the recharter. Jackson was re-elected.

"The Gallant and Successful Defender of New Orleans, January 8, 1815"

In the War of 1812, Andrew Jackson defeated the British on January 8, 1815, in their attempt to seize New Orleans and thereby stop the Mississippi Valley commerce.

"The Constitution as I Understand It"

In reply to the arguments concerning the constitutionality of the United States Bank, Jackson expressed his attitude in the following words: "Each public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others."

"The Glorious Whig Victory of 1834"

The elections in New York City were held on April 8, 9 and 10, 1834.

The results showed that despite the election of Lawrence, the Democratic candidate for mayor, the Whigs won majorities of three in the board of alderman and one in the board of assistant alderman. Hence, the Whigs secured control of the appointments of officers and the expenditure of public funds.

"The Independent Treasury — The Choice of the People"

Van Buren who was responsible for the independent treasury was the Democratic candidate for re-election in 1840.

"The Sober Second Thoughts of the People are O.K."

Likewise referring to Van Buren's candidacy for re-election in 1840, The "O.K." which is said to have originated with Jackson may imply that the followers of Jackson were still in favor of Van Buren; for the latter was Jackson's choice for his successor.

"The Union Must and Small Be Preserved"

Just prior to Jackson's administration the tariff of 1828 and other sectional interests had raised fearful controversies over the right of a state to nullify an act of Congress. Vice-President Calhoun had expressed himself in favor of the theory of nullification, and the people were anxious to have Jackson express himself on the matter. This he did by proposing the following toast at a dinner in honor of Jefferson's birthday: "Our Federal Union—it must and shall be preserved!"

"Van Buren Metallic Currency"

Van Buren continued Jackson's hard-money policy; that is, the adoption of coins as the circulating medium rather than paper money.

"Veto"

On July 10, 1932, President Jackson vetoed the bill providing for the recharter of the United States Bank. This veto was the source of most of the controversies that arose in his and Van Buren's administrations.

"Webster Credit Currency"

Webster supported the United States Bank and accused Jackson of using unconstitutional powers in handling it. Webster went so far as to blame Jackson for the Panic of 1837. In regard to currency, Webster favored both paper and metallic currency.

"We Commemorate the Glorious Victories of Our Hero in War and in Peace"

Jackson became famous because of his defeat of the British at New Orleans and his invasion of Florida. The defeat of the bank was acclaimed by many as a great victory, and seemed to be approved by his re-election in 1832.

"Whigs of New York Victorious—Les Tres Jours—April 8, 9 and 10, 1834"

See "The Glorious Whig victory of 1834."

"William H. Seward—Our Next Governor"

Wm. H. Seward was the Whig candidate for governor of New York in 1834 and 1838. Although he failed in the first, he was successful in the second. In 1861 he became Secretary of State under President Lincoln, and is the character referred to on the Seward-Robinson Congressional medal awarded to Robinson for thwarting an attempt to assassinate Secretary Seward.

1909-V. D. B.-1935

By COIN D. TECTOR

Twenty years have passed and the most talked of Lincoln cent is still the timely topic among the numismatic circles, as it was back in the early years of its coinage (1909).

When we look back a few years, the protests which were prominent here and abroad regarding the removal of the designer's initials on the rear of the coin must have given the artist, Victor D. Brenner, a feeling of loss that only an artist may appreciate.

When the initials were removed, we never gave the matter a further thought, other than remembering the famous V. D. B.

While going through some of the pennies a few months back, a certain mark appeared, which aroused my curiosity. I wrote to the director of the mint, requesting him to inform me when the initials were restored to the cent, yet when the answer was received, I was informed "that the initials were used on the 1909 cent only and have never been restored".

Yet I find after checking back as far as 1918, the initials are on the cent, under the bust of Lincoln on the left side.

Benefit from the German adage, "The old see better behind than the young before." In other words, "hind sight is better than foresight." The old see their early endeavors from a hindsight view and can differentiate the right from the wrong. The young has to use foresight, which is often color blinded. Moral: The young should consult the old. The young coin collector should avoid the pitfalls of inexperience by seeking advice from the old fellows who know the ropes. "The warnings of age are the weapons of youth."

Money will buy anything except life, love, happiness, freedom, peace, contentment, satisfaction, respect, esteem, beauty, charm, good looks, physical perfection, good health, and a few other essential things.—*Los Angeles Times*.



Mostly about Books

COLLECTOMANIA

By ROBERT E. KINGERY

Oxford University Press

THE new catalog of the Oxford University Press is just out and this seems a good time for recapitulation of the publications of this organization of the past year particularly interesting to Collectomania followers. "For the Love of Books" by Paul Jordan-Smith is one of the outstanding contributions to the literature of book collecting. It deserves special laurels because it so wisely emphasizes enjoyment and study rather than monetary value as a collecting motive. Its price is \$2.50. The Shakespeare Head Press edition of "The Works of William Shakespeare", \$3, appeals to all book lovers because it is the best one volume edition of Shakespeare available at a modest price. "Cranford" by Elizabeth C. Gaskell is number two in the Hesperides Series of English classics. It is notable because it is designed by Bruce Rogers. The edition is limited to 500 copies, the price \$2.50. Another item of importance is "John Keat's Anatomical and Physiological Note Book". It was printed from the holograph in the Keats Museum, Hampstead and edited by Maurice Buxton-Forman. The edition was limited to 350 copies and published at \$4.75. "The Letters of Laurence Sterne," edited by Lewis Perry Curtis, a new edition of 240 letters together with the "Journal to Eliza" and "Memoirs of the Life and Family of the Late Rev. Laurence Sterne" is offered at \$10.50. "The Letters of Gerard Manley Hopkins to Robert Bridges," edited with notes and an introduction by Claude Collier Abbott and "The Correspondence of Gerard Manley Hopkins and Richard Watson Dixon, edited with notes and an introduction by Abbott are offered together for \$10. Outside of Hopkin's "Poems", nothing had, until the publication of these letters, been printed. The volumes are illustrated and fully annotated. Space does not permit the listing of all of the publications of this press of interest to book-men.

Tools of the Month

Appleton-Century has just published Fred Lewis Pattee's "The First Century of American Literature, 1770-1870". This volume completes the author's comprehensive history of American literature that began with "A History of American Literature Since 1870" and continued in "The New American Literature". It contains numerous bibliographies. The price is \$3.50.

"Proof-reading in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries" by Percy Simpson is the first in a series of books on bibliography under the general editorship of Graham Pollard, John Johnson, Stanley Morison, Strickland Gibson, and Theodore Besterman. It is the first book to be devoted to this subject. It is a publication of the Oxford University Press at \$15.

This same press has just announced "Shakespeare, 1700-1740; A Collation of the Editions and Separate Plays with some Account of T. Johnson and R. Walker." It is intended for the collector who wishes to collect Shakespeare but must do it on a small financial scale. Over 300 items have been carefully collated by the author, H. L. Ford, and the book is a marvel of accuracy and scholarship. At this time, I cannot say whether or not the American branch of the press will have it for sale. At present, it may be ordered from any bookseller or from H. L. Ford, Laverick, Mevagissey, Cornwall, England.

One general literary book that is sure to interest many readers of this is "Vachel Lindsay", by Edgar Lee Masters. This book will be published sometime in the fall by Scribner's. It will be worth watching for. All Lindsay or Masters collectors will want a first edition.

Lewis Carroll enthusiasts will welcome the "Supplement to the Handbook of the Literature of the Rev. C. L. Dodgson (Lewis Carroll)", by S. H. Williams and F. Madam. This is another publication of Oxford. The price is forty cents.

Newton Reduced!

This is really good news. Those classics of collecting literature: "The Amenities of Book Collecting," "A Magnificent Farce," "This Book Collecting Game," "The Greatest Book in the World" have been reduced in price by Little, Brown and company from \$5 to \$3.50. Mr. Newton's love of books needs no advertising here. It is sufficient to say that these books are dear to the heart of every bibliophile who collects for the joy of it!

Recent Catalogs

From the Old Curiosity Shop of Chicago comes "Book List Number One" consisting of first and illustrated editions, art books, Shakespeareana, Dickensiana and history. The items listed are not unusual but the quoted prices are reasonable.

Goodspeed's (Boston) catalog 245 is a highly interesting one of prints and paintings. It is well annotated and includes a section of engraved book plates and maps.

The Pelican Gallery of New Orleans sends a catalog listing 229 items in the fields of bibliography and first editions. Southern writers are well represented and Lafcadio Hearn's more rare items are included.

"Historical Americana," catalog 22, comes from Henry Stevens of London. Dr. Randolph G. Adams has written an introduction for it in which he points out some of the outstanding items listed.

Hatchards of London have recently issued a catalog of "Miscellaneous Secondhand Books" which includes extensive listings of material on military subjects and an important collection of works relating to Shakespeare and the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy.

The catalogs of William H. Robinson of London are gems in their way. Not only do they contain excellent notes, but they are generously illustrated with many facsimiles of title-pages and photographs. In short, they are more than just catalogs. Each item is carefully and lengthily described. True, most of the books listed are far out of our reach, yet something of the joy of owning them may be savoured by a mere reading of the catalog.

This month, two of them have come to me. Number 54 is titled "A Miscellany of Old Books" and lists 52 items having America for their subject. Among these is "A Natural and Civil History of California..." of Miguel Venegas. This book is one of the earliest and most important contributions to the historical literature of that region. The first edition of Captain Edward Cooke's "A Voyage to the South Sea and Round the World" is another worthy bit of Americana. It tells the story of the celebrated Selkirk a living counterpart of Robinson Crusoe.

The most recent catalog of Robinson is number 55, "One Hundred Precious Books Remarkable for their Fine Condition". The outstanding item from an American viewpoint is the complete set of the King Philip's War Tracts. These are in excellent condition being exactly as issued. The five separate tracts are each described in the catalog. The book, however, which I covet most is the early issue of the first edition of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass". It is the second issue and is in the original dark green cloth. Robinson describes it as "an absolutely immaculate copy!" The other items are of an equally high calibre.

We may not have a lot of money to spend on books. We may possibly have very little. Yet, a well prepared catalog can bring us something of the illusion of holding the desired volume in our hands. A bookseller who issues such a catalog deserves our unbounded gratitude.

Shelley & Lamb

R. J. Griffith, librarian of the University of Texas, is the author of two beautifully printed and written pamphlets on Charles Lamb and

Percy Bysshe Shelley. These brochures record the holdings of the university in the works of these two men.

"An Account of An Exhibition of Books and Manuscripts of Percy Bysshe Shelley, with Something of Their Literary History, Their Present Condition and Their Province." is the larger of the two. It is for the most part, a reprint of the explanatory descriptions used as labels for the exhibited volumes, and formal bibliographic details have been omitted with some exceptions. However, this publication assumes technical bibliographic importance because it discusses the order of issues of "Poetical Pieces", describes the four variant bindings of "The Masque of Anarchy" and of the first and remainder bindings of the "Essays and Letters from Abroad". The purpose in publishing this pamphlet was to provide a record for the use of students and collectors of Shelley and as a mark of gratitude to those benefactors who have made the formation of the University's collection possible.

"Charles Lamb (10 February 1775—27 December 1834)" is similar in purpose to the above. In addition, it commemorates the centenary of Lamb's death.

The Question Box

From Herbert W. Vanaman of Port Elizabeth, New Jersey, comes a request for information concerning the first edition of the "Gilded Age" of Samuel Clemens. The first issue is bound in black cloth, thick crown 8vo. The imprint is "Hartford and Chicago, 1873".

Mrs. Frances A. Smyack of East Haven, Connecticut, desires data on the Breeches Bible. It was printed in Geneva in 1560 and gets its name from the rendering of the seventh verse of the third chapter of Genesis which in this edition reads: "made themselves breeches" instead of "aprons". It is distinctive for several reasons. First, it is of convenient size. Its forerunners were not. Then too, it was the first Bible to be cut up into verses which could easily be committed to memory. It was edited by William Whittingham, Anthony Gilby and Thomas Sampson and the expenses of producing it were born by members of the congregation at Geneva, a group of refugees under the reaction, lead by Mary (1553-1558) which followed the Reformation in England.

Check-List

The recent death of Edwin Arlington Robinson has spurred the interest of collectors in his writings. He was noted for the absence of the lyrical note in his poetry. He was one of the few modern American poets

who seemed capable of producing more than slight verse. By common consent, he was the leader. This new interest is well warranted.

1896. *The Torrent and the Night Before*. Cambridge. Very rare. Edition of about 75 copies, wrappers. \$300.00
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Dedication: To those who can laugh through their tears, can smile in the midst of a sigh can mingle their youth with their years on the road to the sweet-by-and-by. This book is dedicated by the author. ("The First Mortgage," by E. U. Cook, 1891.)

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EARLY MEDICAL TREATISE

A PHOTOGRAPHIC copy of what is believed to be the first medical treatise written in the New World has been obtained by the Smithsonian Institution from the Vatican library.

Hitherto its existence has been known only to a few scholars. It was found by Dr. Charles U. Clark while in search of early American texts in European libraries for the Smithsonian through the generosity of Hon. Charles G. Dawes.

This treatise—an herbal describing the various plants and other materials used in Aztec medical prescriptions—was the work of two Aztecs who were educated at the college of Santa Cruz, founded by the Spanish in 1535. Composed originally in Aztec, it was immediately translated into Latin. The chief author appears to have been a certain Martin de la Cruz. The other was Juannes Badianus, the translator. The date was 1552.

The College of Santa Cruz was the first institution of higher learning established in Mexico by the Spanish for the education of "sons of gentlemen" of the principal towns and larger provinces. These two authors were probably students there and may afterward have been teachers.

A description of the manuscript with a brief resume of the material it contains, by Dr. Emily Walcott Emmart, of Johns Hopkins University, has just been issued by the Smithsonian Institution. The facsimile publication of the entire work, with introduction and translation, depends on obtaining additional funds.

The *materia medica* of the Aztecs was highly developed at the time of the conquest. It compared favorably with that of Europe. For the peculiar needs of a people living in a semi-tropical country at a high altitude, it probably was superior. This was recognized by the Franciscan friars of the College of Santa Cruz. In this college for the Indians native medicine was taught in preference to European medicine. The works of many of the great herbalists of the 16th century bear witness to the fact that Aztec medical teachings had considerable influence over the practice of healing in Europe.

Aztec medicine, as is shown by this herbal, was practical and relatively free from superstition. A few healing "charms" are described, but such were common to all medicine at the time. For the most part this "*materia medica*" is made up of time-tested remedies which were used be-

cause of their demonstrated efficacy. The demonstrations might not satisfy the modern practitioner, but this was the 16th century.

This medical science was not the property of the Aztecs alone. It was the distillation of the experience of centuries, and probably reaches far back into earlier civilizations. It was, above all, the medicine of the people uncontaminated with the rationalizations of the priest-doctors.

Centuries before the conquest the Aztecs had collected flowers and herbs from the lowlands and developed a true botanical garden. The early historian, Torquemada, wrote:

"Montezuma kept a garden of medicinal herbs and the court physicians experimented with them and attended the nobility. But the common people came rarely to these doctors for medical aid, not only because a fee was charged for their services, but also because the medicinal value of herbs was common knowledge and they could concoct remedies from their own gardens."

The first chapter deals with head ailments, such as colds, abscesses, falling hair, and fractured head. The second describes treatments for sore eyes, fever, blood-shot eyes, cataract, insomnia, and drowsiness. The third chapter is devoted to ear infections. The authors describe in detail treatments for headache and for nose bleeding.

Two of the most interesting plants described as cures for pain are the "*tolohuaxihuitl*" and the "*nexehuac*", both members of the *datura* family which are used the world over for their narcotic properties, the effect being due to the fact that they contain the drug atropine. Remedies are described for such varied ailments as dysentery, skin diseases, gout, pains in the joints, burns, wounds, cracks in the soles of the feet, etc.

Long before the days of modern psychiatry these Indians considered fear, fatigue, and feeble-mindedness as diseases and prescribed medical treatment for them.

Besides the use of plants, animals, stones, various kinds of earth, salts, and carbon were used in the concoction of the Aztec medical formulas. There are numerous references to the use of the bezoar stones, which were obtained from ten different species of birds. Salt, obtained in cakes from the salt lake of Texcoco, was one of the chief articles of trade during the Aztec empire period. Animal charcoal was used in the preparation of bitter principles for in-

fusions and tinctures. It is used for the same purpose today, although in purer form.

Were funds available, the full publication of this rare manuscript would be of extreme interest.

310 Kipling Books Bring \$1,150 in London Auction

Some 310 examples of Rudyard Kipling's early works, published in newspapers, were sold at auction in London recently for about \$1,150. The lots offered included 27 volumes of issues of the Allahabad newspaper Pioneer and 208 issues of the Week's news of Allahabad, in which stories like "Plain Tales from the Hills" first appeared.

Correction

In mentioning Lloyd Emerson Sibrell's new book, "Dard Hunter, The Mountain House and Chillicothe," in the July issue the address was erroneously given as Box 83, Chillicothe, Ohio. The correct address is Box 83, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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GUNPOWDER HISTORY

By CHARLES T. HAVEN

OLD fashioned gunpowder or "black powder" is a mixture of sulphur, charcoal, and saltpeter, usually about seventy five percent saltpeter, twelve and one half per cent charcoal, and twelve and one half percent sulphur by weight. The percentages vary slightly depending on the make of the powder and the use it is intended for.

Black powder was not a sudden invention but was the result of the gradual improvement of a number of incendiary mixtures used in warfare and also as fireworks for display purposes. Fireworks of sorts and inflammables as military offensives were in use well before the Christian era but European knowledge of them in their most deadly character really began with the return of the Crusaders from the Holy Land about the beginning of the 12th century.

The First Crusaders found the Byzantine Greeks and later the Saracens using various substances, some in powder form, some as thick liquids and some almost like water, that, when ignited, burned, fizzed, gave off choking thick smoke, and destroyed everything they came in contact with. From the people whom they first found using them, the Crusaders grouped these mixtures all under one head and termed them "Greek Fire", a name which has been applied to semi-explosive combustibles of this type ever since.

"Greek Fire" was compounded of wierd and wondrous ingredients, depending mostly on local raw materials in different regions where it was made. On one occasion a metal covered tower used by the Crusaders in an attack on a Saracen walled city was drenched by breakable pots of a lightweight colorless liquid thrown against it from the catapults of the defenders, and then instantly turned into a pillar of fire by the contact of a blazing log thrown from another hurling engine. The colorless liquid was naptha, obtainable in a

free state in the district. Another combination was one of unslaked lime, sulphur, charcoal, and water, with the water poured in last in a breakable pot which was thrown from a catapult as the water slaked the lime and generated heat enough to set the sulphur and charcoal to burning. This mixture was almost impossible to put out and gave off choking gasses as it burned. Any resinous pitch, tar, or inflammable oil, was a useful addition to these messes and in the localities where saltpeter occurred in a reasonably pure state it was found to add greatly to the effect of any mixture it was put into.

Greek Fire was first thrown on the enemy in pots or poured down from walls by means of ladles or troughs in the case of mixtures that were more or less liquid in nature. As the explosive qualities of the mixtures improved they were placed in hollow tubes and allowed to blow themselves out on the enemy by the force of their more explosive elements when they were ignited. Roman candle and rocket effects were also obtained by the use of layers of differently compounded ingredients in light tubes and were used in warfare, principally to shoot into advancing cavalry and stampede the horses.

These various combinations and uses of them gradually developed sometime shortly before the beginning of the 14th century into a fixed tube, called a "cannon", from the Latin "canna"—a hollow reed—or a "Bombard" from the Italian "Bombo et Ardore"—thunder and lightning, which propelled a stone or iron ball by the explosive action of a powder made from a mixture of Saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal in varying proportions. This powder made a loud and soul satisfying bang and produced a great flash and cloud of smoke when a hot coal or red hot iron rod was brought into contact with it.

This powder was merely a mixture

of its three elements ground fine and was called serpentine powder. At first it was mixed and carried ready for use in barrels by traveling armies but it was found that the materials, which were of different weights, separated during transportation. When the primitive artillerymen came to use it the charges from the top of the barrels were mostly charcoal and produced nothing much more than a pop and a fizz like a bottle of champagne. The contents of the bottom of the barrels on the other hand, were largely made up of the saltpeter that had originally been distributed through the whole mass, and as early gunpowder was usually too low in saltpeter to start with, the final charges were especially final in that they were so strong that they blew guns and gunners to bits. Misadventures of this sort tended to increase the suspicion and disapproval with which gunpowder was regarded by the average soldier and also led to the custom of carrying the components around separately and mixing them on the field of battle as they were needed. This practice was not entirely satisfactory because the cheap labor of the ordnance departments of the period consisted of casual peasants, picked up by the armies in passing, who served as assistants to a few master gunners because no one could be expected to use comparatively expensive soldiers for work that was not only dangerous far above the normal horrors of war but also at least bordering on the black arts. To keep these somewhat unwilling assistants from leaving the job in the middle of a battle it was necessary to maintain an armed guard around the guns and powder mixing operations. The proximity of match-lock guards, standing around with lighted slowmatches, to the clouds of inflammable dust from the powder did practically nothing to increase the margin of safety that was already somewhat closely shaved by unequal powder strength, metal flaws and poor construction of the guns, and general unfamiliarity with the underlying principals of anything that was going on.

About the middle of the 16th cen-

ture "corned" or "meal" powder came into use. Corned powder was made by wetting the sulphur, saltpeter, and charcoal after they had been finely ground together and letting the mixture dry in cakes. The cakes were then broken up into small grains and sifted for more or less uniform size. This method of manufacture produced the black powder which was the only explosive successfully used in firearms until considerably after the Civil War and is still made by more or less the same means. As methods improved the sifting for size was more accurately controlled and the grains were polished and to some extent waterproofed by revolving them in a wooden keg with a little dry graphite.

Black powder "explodes" when heat is applied to it because it is a combination of two fuels, charcoal and sulphur, that burn readily and give off a great deal of gas, with another element, saltpeter, that on being heated provides the oxygen necessary to burn the charcoal and the sulphur. This combination burns very rapidly and gives off a great deal of hot gas which takes up much more space than the original powder and consequently tends to push anything that confines it out of the way or to tear it apart. When powder is placed in a gun barrel the bullet offers it the least resistance and so is driven violently forward by the explosion. The speed with which black powder burns cannot be controlled except to a very slight extent and then only by varying the size of the grains. Small grained powder burns faster than that with a larger grain so pistol and target rifle powder was usually small grained powder as was the powder used for priming during the flint-lock period. Large grained powder was used in long barreled sporting rifles

and in army muskets using medium charges of powder.

The limit of variation however was very small and black powder had a number of other unsatisfactory characteristics. It left over fifty per cent of its original bulk behind it in the form of ash which fouled the barrel and caked hard in dry weather so that target riflemen usually cleaned their barrels after every few shots and sometimes after every shot. When the rules forbade cleaning they at least breathed through the barrels in an effort to soften the cake with the moisture of the breath so that following shots would drive it out. Black powder also gave off clouds of smoke in burning that exposed the position of a rifleman and obscured his vision for succeeding shots.

The discovery of the "high explosive", nitroglycerin, in 1846 paved the way for the improvements that have culminated in modern "smokeless" powders. Nitroglycerin is made by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerin. In appearance it is a thick oily liquid and in this form it is dangerous and hard to handle. Cellulose or cotton acted on by the same two acids forms another high explosive, known as "Guncotton" or nitrocellulose. These two explosives in their usual forms are too powerful and too quick burning for use in firearms, but they are actual chemical compounds and not merely mixtures of different dry substances held together by a little moisture in mixing. Guncotton and nitroglycerin can therefore be controlled as black powder never could be. They can be mixed with each other and made to assume forms and combinations suitable to all types of firearms use.

Nitrocellulose powder is usually made of guncotton dissolved in ether and alcohol and formed into grains of the desired shape for the use it is to be put to while in a plastic condition. Rifle powder is frequently made in tiny hollow tubes like macaroni, a form which causes progressive burning. This reduces the pressure in the chamber of the gun and also tends to push the bullet forward with increasing speed all the way along the barrel instead of striking it one sharp blow at the breech. Pistol powders, on the other hand, are formed in very small thin flat flakes and burn very fast so as to be entirely consumed in the short barrels of modern handguns. Du Pont's Pistol Powder No. 5 is a nitrocellulose powder of this type. The English powder Cordite is a very powerful combination powder made from both nitrocellulose and nitroglycerin. Both types of powder have their uses but straight Nitrocellulose powder is more commonly used in this country.

When modern smokeless powder explodes the chemical compounds

which go to make it up re-arrange themselves from solids into gasses, leave very little residue behind them, and produce practically no smoke during the process. To cause this reaction a primer must deliver to them both shock and heat and the powder must be confined so that pressure is generated by the explosion. If smokeless powder is merely brought into contact with heat in the open it will just burn at a relatively slow rate of speed, more or less like common celluloid.

Smokeless powder with its many advantages over black powder of safety of handling, non fouling of barrels, no smoke, and other improved features, has been experimented with since the last third of the 19th century. One of the early types was brown wood or cocoa powder made partly from nitrated wood. The United States army first worked with smokeless powder in connection with the early small bore bolt action rifles. The Spanish American war was the last military engagement in which black powder arms were used by United States troops. In this war the regular army carried Krag Jorgensen rifles using .30 caliber cartridges loaded with metal cased bullets and smokeless powder, but the National Guard Regiments were partly armed with 1873 type single shot Springfield rifles shooting the .45-70 black powder lead bullet cartridge. Today black powder cartridges are loaded by the ammunition companies only on account of the existence and continued use of old arms which are not strong enough to stand the modern high powered loads.

Eastern Association Meets

The Eastern Gun Collector's Association held a convention at the Cayuga Rifle Club at Ithaca, New York, June 29 and 30, which was well attended according to the association secretary. Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Dutcher of West Hartford, Conn., held the attendance record, having driven 300 miles to attend. They brought with them about 80 hand and long guns to include in the display of 1,000 or so pieces which other members of the association brought. The annual meeting of the club will be held about October 1.

Coincidences

Winslow, Ind.

Here is one of the coincidences I have run across. In 1807 there were 2180 martial pistols manufactured at Harpers Ferry, and in one town of 3,000 inhabitants I found five of these old pistols in five different hands, none of which were gun collectors.—Roscoe Faries.

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Z. Faunce

Atlanta, Ga.

I have been a subscriber to **HOBBIES** for two years now and always look forward with keen interest to the numerous articles which I know will appear in each issue. Of particular interest is the firearms department with its articles by L. D. Satterlee, Walter C. White, Charles Haven and "Smoothbore", as well as the others. I have read with particular interest the contributions by "Smoothbore" as apparently he is interested in the same field as myself, namely, Revolutionary firearms. These pieces are decidedly my weakness. His experiences with "Committee of Safety" guns, and those from the St. Etienne arsenal approximate some of my own. I have been collecting firearms for at least fifteen years, and during that period have built my collection up to about one hundred pieces, of which number about fifteen are flintlock muskets. Which leads up to the point. Some time ago I was advised a certain party had for sale a "British Brown Bess trade musket, in poor condition, with no marks except 'I.F.C.' on the lock plate". Among some of the other information given was that this gun was pin fastened. If the individual offering the gun for sale had neglected to mention this point, in all probability the gun would still be in his possession, at least, as far as I was concerned. The price asked was considerably less than a five dollar bill, so I lost no time in getting it. Curiosity was consuming me until I could get it home and examine it, because who had ever heard of a British musket with a French mark on it? Even before I had seen it, I had made up my mind that it was a Colonial American firearm, assembled this side of the water from French parts, and in all probability stocked here also. But when I examined it, these opinions gradually evaporated into thin air. I found that the gun was exceptionally well mounted, and not with brass, but iron. (My studies have convinced me that most, if not all of the "Committee of Safety" firearms were mounted with brass.) The butt plate is of exceptional beauty of design, and the tang is fully five inches long. The bottom thimble is also long and of the same artistic workmanship. The three front thimbles as well as the trigger guard which is of the accepted "Charleville" design are the only parts of brass, and may possibly have been replaced long after the arm was made, although the trigger

guard may be original, because there is no indication of a sling swivel ever having been used. Please bear this point in view. The lock not only had the monogram "I.F.C." but also a fleur-de-lis, a large "V" and what appears to be a four leaf clover at the rear end of the lock. The lock plate also has a vertical crease in back of the hammer. France seemed to meet my eye wherever I looked, so out came the old scrapbook, and turning to a certain page on which were illustrated the various French muskets, the Model 1717 jumped up and slapped me in the face. I am giving herewith the measurements of the 1717 Model:

Length about 5 feet 2½ inches.

Length of barrel 46¾ inches.

Caliber about .69.

Weight about 10½ pounds.

Iron mounted, with circular sling swivels on left side.

Pin fastened with four pins.

The description accompanying the specifications say, "in general one may expect to find on the lock of a Model 1717 either Tulle, Charleville, Maubierge or St. Etienne, with the fleur-de-lis stamp, the letter 'D' and possibly the monogram 'I.F.C.' On the wood of the butt on the right hand side was sometimes branded 'Au Roy' meaning literally, 'king's property'. Model 1717 is now so scarce there are only two known perfect specimens, one in this country, and one in the museum in Paris. The former is marked 'Tulle' but the latter is without marks of any kind."

My musket is as follows:

Length of barrel 46¾ inches.

Caliber .80.

Weight 10½ pounds.

Pin fastened with four pins.

Barrel also marked "I.F.C." with fleur-de-lis. The illustration given in my old scrapbook shows a long ferrule on the end of the stock. The ferrule on the gun in my possession

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OLD GUNS, pistols, swords, curios of all kinds, large collection. Send for list.—**James Ianni**, 329 Vine St., Camden, N. J. ap12217

U. S. ARMY SABER and scabbard complete, excellent condition, attractive wall decoration and war relic. Price, \$2.25, delivered. Send \$1.00 with order, balance on delivery.—**Adams Factors Co.**, 17-H West 38th St., New York. au1561

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OLD ARMS RESTORED, repaired, appraised and catalogued. Have done work for some of the best known collectors and dealers for the past 15 years.—**"The Gun Shop," L. E. Davis**, Owner, Hincley, Ill. d12063

is 1½ inches long, and the illustration fits my gun to a "T". I am satisfied in my own mind what it is, but don't dare come out and say. One of the few points I can't coincide is that the stock is stamped in small letters, and deeply into the wood, "Z. Faunce". Now who the dickens was he?

James L. Mitchell.

'Twould Be a Hard Task

Deerfield, Mass.

I note Walter C. White's request for the opinion of collectors, on a firearms catalogue with the current value of each arm in existence, according to its condition, period, and the number manufactured.

More than thirty years of collecting has very forcibly convinced me that this would be a physical impossibility.

I have heard it stated, on what authority I do not know, that there are more than 32,000 different types of firearms. To catalog such a vast amount of material would require, even if 500 items could be pictured and described in one volume, 60 volumes and take an army of writers and research men a life time to com-

plete. In fact, it never could be completed, as the new types of arms being manufactured in the meantime, never would be caught up with, and it would cost a fortune. Several attempts to catalog ancient arms have been made.

The elder Francis Bannerman started such a work and we now see parts of it in the Bannerman catalog, on Civil War carbines, flint lock and cap lock Springfield muskets, martial flint lock pistols, Colt and other types of revolvers.

Fuller's book on Springfield Arms and Dillon's Kentucky Rifles together with the two volumes of the Nunne-macher Collection, Milwaukee Public Museum, catalogs, are attempts, on certain lines but they, as meritorious as they are, are not complete.

As J. B. Kerfoot, so admirably phrases it, in his book on American Pewter, speaking of collectibility, "Any specimen of human handicraft that belongs to a closed series," and "Any series, to be collectible, must be closed at both ends."

Only in certain items of gun collecting, do we have a "series closed at both ends." Such series would be found in collecting flint lock martial

pistols, muskets, or cap and ball Colts. No series, embracing all arms manufactured, would ever be a "closed series".

As to putting a value on arms, as to condition and rarity, that is a subject of "price fixing" that even the New Deal has not been able to accomplish in over two years, and has finally been declared "unconstitutional".

In establishing "prices" on old arms who would be the one to "fix" values? Obviously it would have to be some one familiar with many types of old arms and immediately that would suggest a very large collector, which again suggests a wealthy man, who would not only be willing but very glad to pay a much higher price for rare pieces than the ordinary collector could afford to pay.

It seems to me that the enjoyment in collecting old arms, comes not only in acquiring them—if one is honest with themselves—but in getting "a bargain." If the seller is satisfied with the price that you can afford to pay, then everybody is happy—until you find you paid too much or the seller finds someone that would have paid more.

F. P. L. Mills.



These pieces were put up for sale a few years ago by the Walpole Galleries, New York City. It would be interesting to know to what collections they finally found their way.

LETTERS OF CORRELATION



THAT there is correlation between most all branches of collecting is now generally conceded. What firearms collector would not like to have the original letters which passed between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr preceding their historic duel? They have recently been purchased by a New York autograph dealer from descendants of William P. Van Ness, Burr's second, living in Baltimore.

The collection comprises about forty pieces, it is said, including four letters of Hamilton and ten of Burr.

The Burr Letter

Burr's letter which opened the correspondence follows:

N. York, 28 June, 1804.

Sir:

I send for your perusal a letter signed Ch. D. Cooper which, though apparently published some time ago, has but very recently come to my knowledge. Mr. Van Ness, who does me the favor to deliver this, will point out to you that clause of the letter to which I particularly request your attention.

You must perceive, Sir, the necessity of a prompt and unqualified acknowledgement or denial of the use of any expressions which could warrant the assertions of Dr. Cooper.

I have the honor to be,

Your Obed. Servt.,

A. BURR.

Genl. Hamilton.

The Hamilton Reply

Two days later General Hamilton sent the following reply:

New York, June 20, 1804.

Sir:

I have maturely reflected on the subject of your letter of the 18th instant, and the more I have reflected the more I have become convinced that I could not, without manifest impropriety, make the avowal or disavowal which you seem to think necessary.

The clause pointed out by Mr. Van Ness is in these terms: "I could detail to you a still more despicable opinion which General Hamilton has expressed to Mr. Burr." To endeavor to discover the meaning of this declaration, I was obliged to seek in the antecedent part of the letter for the opinion to which it referred, as having been already disclosed. I found it in these words: "General Hamilton and Judge Kent have declared in substance that they looked upon Mr. Burr to be a dangerous man, and one who ought not to be trusted with the reins of government." The language of Doctor Cooper

er plainly implies that he considered this opinion of you, which he attributes to me, as a despicable one; but he affirms that I have expressed some other still more despicable; without, however, mentioning to whom, when, or where. 'Tis evident that the phrase "still more despicable" admits of infinite shades, from very light to very dark. How am I to judge of the degree intended? Or how shall I annex any precise idea to language so indefinite?

Between Gentlemen despicable and more despicable are not worth the pains of a distinction. When, therefore, you do not interrogate me as to the opinion which is specifically ascribed to me, I must conclude that you view it as within the limits to which the animadversions of political opponents upon each other may justifiably extend and consequently as not warranting the idea of it which Dr. Cooper appears to entertain. If so, what precise inference could you draw as a guide for your future conduct were I to acknowledge that I had expressed an opinion of you still more despicable than the one which is particularized? How could you be sure that even this opinion had exceeded the bounds which you would yourself deem admissible between political opponents?

But I forbear further comment on the embarrassment to which the requisition you have made naturally leads. The occasion forbids a more ample illustration, though nothing would be more easy than to pursue it.

Repeating that I cannot reconcile it with propriety to make the acknowledgment or denial you desire, I would add that I deem it inadmissible, on principle, to consent to be interrogated as to the justness of the inferences which may be drawn by others from whatever I may have said of a political opponent in the course of a fifteen-year competition. If there were no other objections to it, this is sufficient, that it would tend to express my sincerity and delicacy to injurious imputations from every person who may at any time have conceived the import of my expressions differently from which I may then have intended or may afterward recollect.

I stand ready to avow or disavow promptly and explicitly any precise or definite opinion which I may be charged with having declared of any Gentleman. More than this cannot fitly be expected from me; and especially it cannot reasonably be expected that I shall enter into an explanation upon a basis so vague as

that which you have adopted. I trust, on more reflection, you will see the matter in the same light with me. If not, I can only regret the circumstance; and must abide the consequences.

The publication of Dr. Cooper was never seen by me 'till after the receipt of your letter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obed. Servt.,

A. HAMILTON.

Aaron Burr, Esqr.



Ever See One Like This?



Albert H. Rogers, Alabama collector, has an old revolver which he believes is a little out of the ordinary. He describes it as follows:

"On barrel, Made by Walch Firearms Co., New York, Pat'd. Feb. 8, 1859. 32 cal. percussion, 3 1/4 inch octagon barrel, brass frame, length of cylinder 2 1/2 inches. Length overall 9 1/2 inches. Weight 1 pound, 5 ounces. 5 holes in cylinder with 10 nipples or tubes, carrying two loads in each chamber (10 shot). The second charge being fired first through a small hole that runs half way through cylinder just above the first charge. Two hammers close together as well as two triggers (spur triggers). Both hammers being cocked at same time—pressure on triggers releases right hammer, fires front charge, release, and second pressure fires left hammer, rear charge. Through peculiar mechanism it is impossible to fire the first or rear charge first."



Old-Time Musket Springs Surprise



Thomas Hall, 85 years old, of Grand Rapids, Mich., took along his muzzle-loading musket just for effect when he stepped outside his house to remonstrate with some children who were roller skating in the street.

The musket exploded with a roar, sending a bullet into a house across the street, narrowly missing the skaters. The recoil almost knocked Hall off his feet. He told policemen that he did not know the gun could be fired.



A press report from Pontiac, Mich., states that a muzzle-loading musket bearing the date of 1834 has been retrieved from the Clinton River in the center of the city by one of the local townspeople.

It is further stated that boys playing with the gun recently withdrew the ramrod and found the sealed barrel so well preserved that, despite its years in the river, that except for a little oiling it would be in pretty good condition.



Tourists and the Indian

By JOHN HUNTER

THOSE from the city who travel vacation trails this season, in search of the unusual, and who go into Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Black Hills of Dakota, or to the Southwest, will find a number of scattered settlements and reservations inhabited by the remnants of our first Americans. Visits there may add interest to a vacation.

Travelers may also find strange old mounds, ruined pueblos or flint "quarries" where weapons and agricultural implements were once made by the early red man.

Many of the present day Indians have a strain of English, French and Spanish blood, from old time association with the trappers and traders of those days, who intermarried with the tribes. However, individuals will be found of the pure Indian blood; old people who treasure the traditions and preserve many of the modes of thought and living of their long departed ancestors. Some of these older people have a native dignity and pride of bearing, that is not to be considered lightly. They have their individual sense of humor and code of conduct and are not always responsive to sudden familiarity from the casual tourist.

Many of these old reservation people have many commendable traits and if the visitor convinces them of his friendly interest, he may overcome the native reserve, gain the shy Indian confidence, and learn from Indians of this class many things not before dreamed of in his philosophy.

In a way, acquaintance with the habits of these old reservation people may influence some visitors with a desire to imitate their free life, just as formerly the aboriginal urged the coureurs de bois to disappear into the forests for long intervals, and "turn Injun."

These same aboriginal longings might even stir the tourist blood to a wish for a cabin or camp in a secluded spot beside some remote lake or river or somewhere in the wilds, where the beaver built his dam and the Indian his lodge. There was

a time, in these spots, when the beaver warned his fellows of intruders in his wilderness, by slapping a broad tail upon the surface of a pond, and when the sentinel crow, jay and prairie dog scolded the stranger, and the Indian spread the news by signal smokes or moccasin telegraph.

There would be, for a time at least, a pleasing absence of city smoke and noises, and even of tax collectors and politicians. The wood dwellers smoke would be from pipe or camp fire and the "noises" would possibly be calls of the loon, whippoorwill or coyote; plaintive and primitive cries often mistakenly imitated in early morning hours in the city, by inebriated home goers from the night clubs.

The four winds that blow from far away places, the summer storms and winter snows, the gorgeous sunrises and settings, the million brilliant stars at night, all of the strange wonders of nature had their influence on the early Indian, who lived practically outdoors. His efforts to explain them produced many imaginative legends and ceremonial customs. He talked alone with his Great Spirit in cloud and waterfall and made his reverent obeisance to the sun. It is possible that his inherited ideas of creation and the hereafter were more plausible to him than were ever the laborious "explanations" of his white brother. He may even have been tempted to invoke the lawyers' principle, "deny everything and insist on proof." The old Indian's religion was personal and he was never insistent that others should adopt his views. Otherwise we might have had a church of white sun worshippers to add to our many creeds, each of which advocate a different "happy hunting grounds" and different modes and rates of transportation thereto.

Very many pieces once used in rituals of the medicine lodges or clan meetings have found permanent homes in museums and private collections, although many have been lost or destroyed that would have

brightened the eye and gladdened the heart of a collector. Many are still retained by the Indians and are very difficult to collect by ordinary methods.

The midwest cylindrical wampum, made of soft water clam shell is another interesting collector's item. It is said that a single cylinder took a day to make and the latest made is supposed to be well over a hundred years ago. It is prized by Indians, but not in the sense of money, as is commonly supposed.

The collecting instinct which devotes itself to acquiring articles of Indian handicraft, is pleased with the endless variety of things that claim his attention, and the skill used in making many of them.

Primitive weapons, so carefully made by the warrior, were surprisingly effective when used with native skill. They form an interesting feature of an Indian collection. The Indian made many practical applications of the crude materials he worked with. For instance, he glued the broad sinew from along the backbone of the buffalo, to the back of light wood such as ash, and doubled the strength and effectiveness of his bow. He twisted sinew bow strings for use on powerful bows that would snap the strongest cord. He made grooves along his arrow shaft so that drops of blood on the trail would allow him to follow the deer, bear or possibly his enemy. His moccasins had heel strings of buckskin to which were tied the bushy tails of coyote or fox, and which brushed leaves, moss or twigs across his revealing moccasin tracks. Each tribal moccasin, especially in the West, made a different shaped sole mark. Many of these things are known to readers of Indian lore, but to young collectors who bring a new and fresh enthusiasm to this hobby, they become as engrossing as the tales of Diamond Dick were to the old time boys.

Crude, but well made article of domestic use, include an endless number of pieces. Many give principal attention to pipes or tomahawks, and some to costume or ceremonial pieces, which show many examples of patient skill, where time was no object to the maker.

The Southwest yields many beauti-

fully made things in the line of blankets, pottery and basketry. Several who have specialized in certain lines, have found enough material for authoritative volumes on their particular hobbies in Indian workmanship.

Experienced collectors can identify tribal work almost invariably by individual design or workmanship. The white man can seldom imitate Indian

work so as to deceive this kind of collector. There is an acquired instinct which tells him when something is added or omitted.

One of the most humanly interesting of all rooms or "dens," is that which shelters an Indian collection, gathered on many pleasant tourist trips, or found unexpectedly in some shop or trading post in a city. It is a thrill worth cultivating.

She Fooled De Soto

STERN Hernando De Soto, discoverer of the Mississippi, once was "made a fool of" by an Indian maiden whose beauty aroused the enthusiasm of his followers.

The escape of the "lady of Cofitachequi" is one of the most celebrated incidents connected with the Spanish explorer's march into the interior of the North American continent. Dr. John R. Swanton, ethnologist of the Smithsonian Institution and an authority on the route followed by the party, has been able to determine with a high degree of probability the spot where the famous hoodwinking took place. It was, he has concluded after painstaking exploration of the surrounding country, near the town of Franklin, Tennessee, on the Little Tennessee River. The location fills all the requirements of the scene as described in the diaries of some of De Soto's followers.

Dr. Swanton was interested in tracing the trail of De Soto from northwestern South Carolina through the Appalachians to the Hiwassee River. He located the probable site of the old Indian town of Xualla, mentioned in the De Soto narrative, where numerous Indian remains are constantly being unearthed. On the west side of the hill upon which the town stood is a well-marked trail, and this is connected with an ancient trail whose course is still well known to old inhabitants. Portions of this trail are still discernible. It ran across steep mountain ridges to Franklin, where the army forded the Little Tennessee, and it was on the plain of Franklin, Dr. Swanton believes, that the escape actually took place. If so, this establishes an important landmark in the De Soto journey.

The incident was described in the diary of Rodrigo Ranjel, De Soto's secretary:

"The next day the Governor came to the crossing opposite the village," (of Cofitachequi) "and the chief Indians came with gifts and their woman chief, lady of that land whom Indians of rank bore on their shoulders with much respect, in a litter

covered with delicate white linen." (This, Dr. Swanton says, was probably a white fabric woven of fibers of the inner bark of the mulberry tree.) "And she crossed in the canoes and spoke to the Governor quite gracefully and at her ease. She was a young girl of fine bearing; and she took off a string of pearls which she wore on her neck, and put it on the Governor as a necklace to show her favour and to gain his good will. All the army crossed over in canoes and they received many presents of skins well tanned and blankets, all very good; and countless strips of venison and dry wafers. * * * All the Indians went clothed down to their feet with very fine skins well dressed, * * * and blankets of sable fur and others of the skin of wild cats which gave out a very strong smell. The people are very clean and polite and naturally well conditioned."

That same day, the diary continued, De Soto and his secretary entered "the mosque and oratory of this heathen people" and found a great supply of the fresh-water pearls, which they supposed to be of great value. Eagerly and covetously the two Spaniards ran their hands through this treasure. Ranjel found among the pearls a green stone which he believed to be an emerald of great value. He suggested that the matter be kept quiet, but De Soto proceeded to admonish him on the evils of stealing — hardly sincerely, one would judge from the rest of the narrative.

At any rate, the tender conscience of "the Governor" did not prevent the two from taking, the narrative continues, "some two hundred pounds of pearls; and when the woman chief saw that the Christians set much store by them she said: 'Go to Talmeco, my village, and you will find so many that your horses cannot carry them.' To which offer De Soto responded piously:

"Let them stay there; to whom God gives a gift, may Saint Peter bless it."

But already, it may be presumed, the fair lady of Cofitachequi was

growing suspicious of her strange guests. Her feelings must have been very uneasy indeed a week later, when De Soto, in the naive language of Ranjel, "carried (her) with them in return for the good treatment which they had received from her." She carried with her, borne on the shoulders of one of her woman attendants, a trunkful of the precious pearls.

Ranjel merely recounts that the lady "escaped". But an equally naive account of the final incident was written by a "knight of Elva", one of De Soto's party:

"One day while on this journey * * * she left the road, with an excuse of going into a thicket, where, deceiving them, she so concealed herself that for all their search she could not be found. She took with her her cane box, like a trunk, full of unobeyed pearls. * * * They were carried for her by one of the women; and the Governor, not to give offence, permitted it so, thinking that in Guaxule he would beg them of her when he should give her leave to depart."

Doubtless the begging would have been quite positive, perhaps with a sword at the lady's throat. She left behind her a company of highly indignant Spaniards, muttering curses as they hunted through the thick bushes for their fair "guest". The gloomy, dignified De Soto had been made a fool of by the queen of the heathen.

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- 19-6 fine bird points 1.00
- 20-10 fine flint knives 1.00
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Newspoints

LEE Hill, whom Indian relic collectors, will remember for his long association as buyer for Edward Payne, passed away recently in Alabama.

Among others who assisted Mr. Payne, was J. G. Braecklein, Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Braecklein spent about ten years gathering material for the collection.

Lois Lucylle Wilson of Sterling, Colorado, writes of the Second Annual Stone Age Fair, which was held recently in Cornish, Colo. George E. Bowman, rural school teacher, had charge of the Fair. Several school children participated in the exhibit, which was held in five tents. Cornish, a tiny community with a population of 46, sprung into prominence with the uncovering of many so-called "workshops" that have given up hundreds and hundreds of perfect arrowheads, and other relics. Several well-known archaeologists came to see the exhibit and participate in the program.

Among the speakers during the five day program were: Inez Johnson Lewis, Colorado State School Superintendent; Governor Ed. C. Johnson; R. B. Spenser, publisher and president of the State School Boards Association; Senator John G. Abbott of Yuma; Doctor Etienne B. Renand, noted archaeologist and member of the faculty of Denver University; Doctor J. D. Figgins, museum curator; Major Roy Coffin of Colorado College of Agriculture at Fort Collins; and his brother, Judge

Claude C. Coffin, original finders of the Folsom workshop; personal representatives and presidents of most of Colorado's institutions of higher learning; and others.

George Bowman has devoted the last two years to the study of aboriginal man in North America. He has made his rural school students at Cornish enthusiastic about the subject, and together, they have uncovered more than one hundred Indian workshops where artifacts are picked up every week in the year.

C. W. Cooperider and son, Clyde, of Indianapolis, Ind., spent several days in the Southwest recently. They sojourned for several days with G. E. Pilquist in Dardanelle, Ark., and Mr. Pilquist accompanied them to see several important collections in that sections including that of Harry J. Lemley, at Hope; they also went over several noted Indian relic sites in that part of the country.

John Hunter of Chicago announces the removal of his shop from Rush Street to State Street, where he has more adequate facilities for carrying on his Indian relic and modern Indian business.

A splendid collection of Southwestern Indian art, made by the late Fred Harvey, founder of the Harvey eating house system, has been loaned to the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery in Kansas City.

The springs of Marion County, Florida, are good hunting ground for the Indian relic collector, according to an article in the *Ocala, Florida, Weekly Star*, by reporter, Miss Hastings.

Here are located shell mounds. Representatives of the Smithsonian Institution have, in recent years, says Miss Hastings, excavated here for traces of a race that must have been old when Columbus made his historic voyage. Implements and cooking utensils uncovered at Silver Glen Springs indicate that this might have been one of the favorite camping grounds of a race of probably stone age antiquity.

The contention is that the aboriginal people who encamped at this spring subsisted chiefly upon the contents of the shell, throwing the outer casing down when it was emptied much as modern individuals might discard peanut shells.

Miss Hastings also mentions the use of the conch shell in aboriginal life. Conch shells of all sizes have been unearthed in this part of Florida.

Most of the shells contain holes, as large as a fifty-cent piece, at the base of the larger end. It is believed that these shells, having belonged to individuals, were used in a religious ceremony during the burial of the dead, after which they were broken and made useless as dippers.

One collector in this county, Henry Henderson, has a set of stone age spoons, fashioned for the most part from shell, and showing a great deal of use.

Bernie L. Goodrun, director of athletics of the Chanute, Kansas, public schools, has been cited to receive the silver beaver award by the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America. Mr. Goodrun is the first in Kansas to thus be honored. Director Goodrun is a student of Indian lore and bird life; and has made a creditable collection of Indian relics, also is the author of "Indian Lore in Camp and Club."

A Forgotten Indian War

It has escaped the war correspondents, but the Seminole Indians of Florida have considered themselves at war with the United States for more than a century, comments the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Now they are conquered they say, not by military force, but by the depression, and want to make peace. The Seminole War—described by historians as the fiercest of all conflicts by the United States against Indians—ended in 1843 for the greater part of the tribe. Those who surrendered, about 3800 in number, were removed to Indian Territory. The die-hard faction fled to the Florida swamps, where some 500 tribesmen still live, in abject poverty.

It is the Florida Seminoles' contention that they have not received government benefits that have been granted other tribes, despite numerous promises. They inform Secretary Ickes that they want land, schools, a hospital, cash allowances and the right to hunt game for food. It is a far cry from the Seminoles' heyday as masters of Florida to their present lowly estate, but their history closely parallels that of other tribes.

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AROUND THE MOUND

Among the Chosen

Union City, N. J.—I bought my first HOBBIES in April, and right then and there had to pick a hobby. So my wife and I picked Indian relics; since then we have worked along the Hudson River, digging into the various shell heaps, and we have made some very good finds. We have also made some very good surface finds. As soon as we find new relics we go to the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, and compare our relics with those there.—R. Bodenstein.

Indian Implements of Southwestern Penna

New Kensington, Pa. — I believe the district within a radius of fifty miles from Pittsburgh shows a greater variety of types and material in Indian implements than any other given area in the East. Particularly is this true in the valleys of the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio Rivers which converge at Pittsburgh. This variety of types may be explained by the many different Indian tribes who lived in or traveled through the district. Among the known tribes who settled here are the Mound Builders, Alligewi, Delaware, Akasea, Shawnee, Black Minqua, Erie, Wenro, and Seneca. Indians from the North and South often used these rivers during war and hunting expeditions.

Arrow points made from the following materials are found here: chert, jasper, chalcedony, flint, limestone, slate, quartz, and occasionally obsidian. Many of the points resemble the common types of the North, South, East and Midwest. An examination of a number of collections from this district shows approximately eighty percent of the points to be with stem contracting from

base, fifteen percent with stem expanding from base, and five percent having stem with sides parallel. Serrated points and those with bifurcated stems are occasionally found.

Most types of scrapers, knives and the so-called drills occur here. Grooved axes and effigy pipes, while not common, are sometimes located.

The pottery from this area is generally of a coarse to medium texture. Simple geometrical designs are often found on potsherds. A large part of this pottery was tempered with flint or quartz.

The most interesting and unusual pieces that I have examined from this region are beautifully chipped, flint fishhooks dug from an Indian burial about ten miles north of Pittsburgh. The position of the barb on these hooks is unique. Many specimens of flint fishhooks have been considered fakes by experts, but an examination of these objects coupled with a knowledge of the character of the finder convinces me of their authenticity.—W. C. Reeve.

Woman to Woman

Westerly, R. I. — I enjoyed very much the articles by Mrs. Simpson in the Indian relic department. Mrs. Simpson is a woman after my own heart. Her method of hunting for relics at the bottom of clear rivers and lakes is just what my husband and myself did last winter in Florida, and it certainly is a successful way

to find them, and it means a lot of fun, too.—Grace W. Farnsworth.

Archaeological Chatter of Connecticut

Bethel, Conn.—On a recent Saturday morning I motored to Hartford, Conn., in company with Judge S— and Judge B—, to attend the semi-annual business meeting of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut, held there in the afternoon. A luncheon was tendered us at the state capitol, and it certainly was a genial, friendly bunch that sat down to it. After lunch, a short time was spent looking over an archaeological exhibit that was housed in this same building, a very good display, but not even an entree to what we had an opportunity to see later in the afternoon. Our business meeting was



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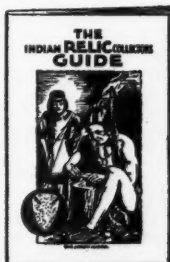
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held in an assembly room at the state library. Dr. Osgood, who is at the head of the Peabody Museum at Yale College, and who is also the president of the Archaeological Society, occupied the chair. A western collector recently told me that it was his observation that we eastern collectors did not take our collecting as seriously as did the western collectors. Well, with our lunch at the state capitol, our business meeting held in the state library, with a Yale professor presiding, I will tell the whole wide world that we have enthusiasm.

After the meeting members were invited to West Hartford to view the Bull collection. I had been counting heavily on this. For years I have heard of this collection, which is said to be the finest bunch of Connecticut stone relics in existence. After spending about two hours viewing it, I am quite willing to believe it. The collection is housed in a building built especially for the purpose, every detail of which has been carefully planned and carried out, no expense spared, infinite pains—all had been given to forming the collection, which probably represents the cream of what had been picked up about the state for the last hundred years. Some of it had been picked up and dug up by Mr. Bull himself, but the greater part of it was purchased here and there about Connecticut. Today it represents the last word in Connecticut archaeology.

Mr. Bull informed us that the state, in connection with a celebration we are having here this summer, will publish a booklet on his collection, and that each member would be given a copy. If so, we will see that *HOBBIES* is also furnished with one. My giving you a detailed description of this collection, after studying it for a short two hours, would be a good deal like what might be told to you of what was going on in a three-ring circus, by someone who passed it by on the tail of a comet. I might say that anything that was in the least common to Connecticut is there and in numbers—bird stones, banner stones, pendants, amulets, soapstone dishes, pottery (in all sizes), pipes, and tomahawks. The thing I found lingering in my mind longest, concerned a group of cache points, about sixty or so in number. They are made of a bluish gray flint of good quality, about three inches long and about an inch wide and about three sixteenths inch thick. I shall call them finished points, although not notched. The thing that I marveled at was their uniformity—pick out any one of them you may care to—shuffle them up, and you are in trouble, to pick out the one you selected. Wonderful to see how closely one man

carried out his individuality in his work.

Well, all things have an end, but that will be one pleasant day in my recollections.

I had a feeling that looking at the Bull collection would be an inspiration to some one of us, and so it proved out. The next day (Sunday) I had a call from Judge S—— "That he and Judge B—— were of the opinion that it was about time that the Indian grave, they had located in the fall, was dug up—reluctant as I am about desecrating the Sabbath, I did not want to break up their party, and we were soon on our way—Judge B—— was the guide. It seems he was the one who discovered the grave. It was really remarkable the way he picked his way through that forest to the banks of the Housatonic and directed us to the mound of flat stones that are

supposed to mark the Algonquian grove—he had not discovered it—but we did. His pile of stones was in line with a stone wall. Then he shifted to another pile of stones about seventy-five feet north. This time there could be no doubt about it. Yes, there was the heap of rocks all right and as the ground had never been cleared, I am puzzled to know just how these stones found their way into heaps. We took turns at digging (it was extremely hot). I found myself perspiring freely, while Judge B—— was just simply sweating, not only that, but the "flies" had opened up their attack and made life miserable for us. After we had dug down about four feet, we each looked at the other in disgust. In all probability we had removed another landmark and that it itself should make business for Judge S——. Better luck next time.—S. S. Sherwood.

Indian Games

By ERNEST E. HUBERT

MOST writers who have spent considerable time in intimate contact with the camp life of the Indian state that they are very human people given over to a quiet orderly existence, possessing a keen sense of humor, showing great kindness to their children and indulging in a variety of games, many of which allow a vent for the ever present gambling spirit.

It is surprising to find such a variety and so many different games once used by the Indians of North America. The Bureau of Ethnology in its 24th annual report lists and describes a very large number of these games many of which are tribal or group variations of a number of fundamental types. It is said that most of these games have a religious or semi-religious origin and that the instruments used in the games were formerly sacred or ceremonial objects used by the medicine men. Miniature game implements have frequently been found among the medicine men's possessions. Some of the games are adaptations of the games introduced by the white men and were not original with the Indians. Dice games, spinning tops, playing cards of bark, cat's cradle, tipcat, ball and hand games are among those more recently used. The games may be divided under two main heads; games of chance and games of dexterity. Under the games of chance

are to be found a large number in which dice are variously worked and valued, and a count is kept by means of stick, pebbles or other means. Here also are classed the games in which one or more players guess the location of odd or particularly marked implements which are concealed. Counters, usually a number of sticks, are used to indicate gain or loss.

The games of dexterity are varied and numerous, and include archery in various forms; the sliding of darts or spears along the ground, snow or ice; shooting arrows or throwing darts at a netted wheel or ring while it is in motion; various games of hand and foot ball; and a number of racing games, such as foot racing and horse racing. The cup and ball game, well known in Europe, has its imitations among the Indian tribes in the form of hollow bones, pieces of wood, rings, bundles of reeds, etc. fastened or strung on a buckskin thong with the other end attached to a wooden, bone, or metal pin. An interesting point regarding these Indian games is that they appear to be aboriginal development in North America and were not introduced either before or after the Conquest.

The following outline will give a better picture of the more important games and their relation to each other.

Games of Chance—Guessing Games, Dice Games, Stick Games, Hand Game, Four-stick Game, Hidden Ball or Moccasin Game.

Games of Dexterity—Archery, Snow Snake, Hoop and Pole, Ring and Pin, Rocket, Shinnay, Double Ball, Ball Race, Football, Hand and Foot Ball, Tossed Ball, Foot-Cast Ball, Ball Juggling, Hot Ball.

Minor Amusement. — Shuttlecock, Tipcat, Quoits, Stone-throwing, Shuffleboard, Jackstraws, Swing, Stilts, Tops, Bull-roarer (Paddle swinging by thong from end of stick), Buzz, Poppin, Bean Shooter, Cat's Cradle, Whirligigs.

Dice Games

The dice games were very widely used and appeared among many tribes in a great number of forms. Bones, ivory, wood, fruit pits, shells, claws, beaver and woodchuck teeth, corn grain, acorn cups, and even metals were used as materials from which were fashioned the individual dice. The number of dice varied considerably but each dice had two faces distinguished by colors or markings. Buffalo heads, eagles, lines, spots, pipes, turtles, crosses, half moons and a variety of design were used to mark each face. Some faces were left unmarked. The combinations turned up had a pre-determined value and the dice preparatory to casting were shaken in a shallow basket or wooden bowl. Counting sticks are often used to keep track of the score.

Another interesting variation of the dice game is one played by the Piegan Blackfeet women who used four bone staves about 6 to 8 inches in length and marked with incised lines into which colors were rubbed. The markings are in two pairs, one with chevrons in red, and the other with crosses between transverse lines. Sometimes one of these is tied in the middle with a leather band. The set I have from the Piegans has the second pair of dice marked with sets of three transverse lines except those at each end which are in sets of two. No leather band appears in this set which is enclosed in a beautifully beaded soft buckskin bag.

"Shooting the Buffalo" Game

A game once used by the Oglala Dakota and called "Painyankapi" (Shooting the Buffalo) is played by throwing two darts about 36 inches long and fastened together by an 8 or 10 inch length of rope or thong. At a large hoop, about 25 inches or more in diameter while it is rolling. The hoop, called "cangleska" (spotted wood), is marked or notched at regular intervals and these markings, when falling upon the darts which are thrown at the hoop, count so much toward a total in winning the game. The darts, both of which are thrown together, have two separate wrappings of cloth near the central part of each but separated by 12 to

14 inches of unwrapped wood. A piece of blue or red cloth is fastened to the thong connecting the two darts or javelins.

Two competing teams enter one man each at every throw of the hoop, the object being to see which side can score the highest tally.

Ethnologists say that when African medicine men arrange a trial by ordeal, the poison cup given a suspect to drink is concocted for good or bad effect, according to whether the medicine man believes the suspect innocent or guilty.

In the days that were, the Indians each season burned off the dead grass to make it possible for a quicker

crop of new grass, especially in the timbered sections for the deer, which they hunted.

According to "The American Indian," published at Tulsa, Okla., "the Cherokee Indian school in North Carolina was founded in the early eighties by the Quakers and later taken over by the government."

Yaaga ('little Willows').—A former large village that formed the center of the Klamath settlements on Williamson River, about a mile from Upper Klamath Lake, Oregon, where the Linkeville-Fort Klamath road crosses the stream.

Zaartar.—An unidentified band or division of the Upper Yanktonai Sioux.

The Hopi Snake Dance

By ALBERT B. REAGAN, *Brigham Young University*

THE Snake dance is a noteworthy ceremony of the Hopi Indians of Arizona, in which live snakes, even live rattlesnakes are carried. It is held the latter part of August each year and as the crowning, specular event of the entire Southwest it is of much interest to tourists. In five Hopi Indian villages located about ninety miles north of the Santa Fe railroad in eastern Arizona two fraternities every year cooperate in the presentation of a nine day ceremony. They are the Drab and the Blue Flute and the Antelope and Snake. In the even years the Antelope and Snake fraternities combine and enact their rites in the villages of Hotavilla, Oraibi, Shumopovi and Shipaulovi. In the villages of Mishongnovi and Walpi may be witnessed in the same year the combined ceremonies of the Blue and Drab Flute fraternities.

In odd numbered years at Oraibi, Shumopovi and Shipaulovi are held the Flute ceremonies, and in Mishongnovi and Walpi, the Snake-Antelope ceremonies.

Secret Rites Held

In each village there are two Flute organizations, one known as Gakawaketa or Blue Flute, the other as Macilyena, or Drab Flute. The sacred rites of these societies are held in a secret chamber of the leading member's house. Here the altar is erected, prayer offerings are made and sacred traditional songs sung. On the ninth day there is a public performance at a spring near the foot of the mesa. At sunrise on the ninth day occurs the spectacular foot race. But it is the Antelope-Snake ceremonies that

are the most interesting and which attract the tourists from many parts of the country each year.

These also last nine days while the snakes are being gathered from the world quarters, there being elaborate ceremonies for each day, all with much meaning. They lead up to the last day when the snakes are washed and the dance begins.

Travel Over Desert

We started from Blue Canyon on the west side of Black Mesa in the Navajo country, Arizona, in a blinding August sun and drove over the desert waste to Walpi where the final ceremonies were being held. Interminable sagebrush, sand and adobe, stretches of blazing, gorgeously painted rock, and the intolerable glare of the Arizona sun greeted us at every turn, as we journeyed.

The auto lumbered over the enchanted stretches. Inside the picture fiend fell asleep over his kodak, the professional tourist nodded, and the writer wiped the sweat and sand from his face and watched the panorama unfold itself before him; sand and adobe, sagebrush, adobe sagebrush and sand — interminable stretches of painted, blazing rock — intolerable glare of a scorching sun.

The landscape wavered and danced in transparent waves of mirage and heat. The dusty sand rose from beneath the car and followed after it, like a gray-brown veil, in the silent air.

Village Enchants

Suddenly the village hove in sight like a toy village, pictured on a waving canvass, but such a village. It is situated on the summit of East Mesa, and its south end, its name

signifying "place of the notch," in allusion to a gap in the mesa. It consists of three rows of adobe houses arranged in cell-like structure, crudely resembling a mud-wasp's nest, set on glaring red sand rock, and surrounded by gray, sun-parched sagebrush. The main plaza or court lies east of this row, and communication with the rear court of the village is by means of an alley, roofed by buildings. There is a similar covered entrance at the east end. The secret ceremonies of the Hopis are performed in rooms called *kivas* and *kihús*, the former isolated from the house groups and used by fraternities of priests composed of different clans, while the *kihús* are generally limited in use to certain clans.

Entered by Ladders

The *kivas* are rectangular subterranean rooms, oriented to the Hopi cardinal points, and are entered by ladders from the roofs. Each *kiva* has an elevated floor, for the use of spectators, at the north end, a fire hole in the middle of the floor, and a symbolic opening, called *sipapu*, in the floor, said to represent the Grand Canyon through which chasm the Hopis believe they came from the underworld to this earth-shelf, back through which they expect to return after death. There are five *kivas* at Walpi, four of which are built in recesses and walled up on the outside; the fifth is constructed in a depression in the mesa.

Town Crowded

As we approached the mesa and village walls showed vari-colored life. Against the dull background the sun blazed down upon a moving kaleidoscopic mass of red and yellow and green and blue. The town was alive with natives and strangers.

It was a motly crowd. There were visiting Navajos, whose gorgeous paint and gaudy blankets rivaled in brilliancy of color the costumes of the Hopis themselves. There were cowboys, "Mormons," prospectors, army officers, teachers, scientists, tourists and newspaper correspondents. There were Hopi priests, Hopi women with their shining black hair done up in great puff-rolls on either side of their heads, dressed in bright colored blankets, excited children, and hairless Mexican dogs. We got out of the auto, stretched ourselves and summoned an interpreter.

Preliminaries Over

The secret preliminary rites of the Snake dance, he told us, were all over. The snakes, which had been hunted in the west, south, east and north four days by swift runners with their plumed prayer sticks, had all been caught and placed in the *kiva* in the middle of the plaza. The Antelope priests had finished their

preliminary dance. The secret rites had all been performed.

We camped for the night and just as the first gray light of dawn began to spread over the breathless mesa we emerged from our tents and silently joined the other spectators. In the middle of the place where the dance was to be held we saw a bower of green cottonwood branches, which we were told, covered the "kisi," the hole or cellar where the snakes were kept during the dance, and from then on until the beginning of the ceremonies our gaze was held to the spot by a weird attraction.

Starts with Race

Just as the first level rays of the sun struck over the desert a slim, naked, brown figure appeared running swiftly over the mesa, closely pursued by another and another, and then more and more; the Snake dance had begun with the Snake race. Reaching the desired spot, all lined up abreast, facing the village. All waited the signal. "Hahng," shouted the chief priest of the day, and the Snake race was on. Instantly the competitors were running like deer over the sandy ground. For a few minutes all kept pace with each other. Then four or five began to lead out.

Then two of these made gains on their companions. For a considerable distance these ran side by side. Then one began to outstrip the other. Nearer and nearer they came. Across the public dancing area the leader dashed to the *kiva*. With one bound he leaped upon the roof, a tall, muscular, powerful Indian, with gleaming eyes and stood there, triumphant and panting, as a great shout arose from the breathless spectators.

Ceremony Follows

Immediately following the race a ceremony began in the snake *kiva* "kisi." There some of the priests, dressed in fantastic garments, stood a moment over the jars containing the slimy, wriggling, crawling snakes, sprinkled the yellow powder to the four winds that control the semi-cardinal positions of the earth, and muttered half audible incantations. Then, uttering a low, rattling noise, they took the reptiles from the jars and passed them to six other snake priests, as one would hand a bunch of shoestrings to another person. The latter squatted about a large bowl containing a dark red, medically prepared liquid in which the snakes were to be dipped.

Washed to Music

As soon as the passing of the snakes began, the musicians commenced a low, humming chant, the handled snakes hissed and rattled, the big drum measured out the time, and the squatting priests waved it with their writhing snakes. This humming, rattling, hissing, and drum-

beating, grew gradually louder and wilder, as the squatting priests thrust the snakes into the liquid, drew them out again, and dropped them upon a sanded, circular plot, called the snake home.

Around this snake area stood three other priests with whips to prevent the hissing, rattling, reptiles from coiling as they fell. This they succeeded in doing by a process of rolling the snakes about in the sand and bewildering them with the waved feathers. Thus as the bathing progressed, they dipped snake after snake till all the snakes had been washed. Then there was a lull in the proceedings. The din died away completely, and we heard no sound but a low, warning, hissing and rattling from the stupefied reptiles.

Then as the shadows were lengthening in the afternoon the priest who was to hand out the snakes to the dancers, entered the plaza, bearing the jars containing the reptiles on his head, and disappeared among the branches of the "kisi."

Solemn Affair

The expectation at once became intense. All the spectators gathered once more on the slopes and house tops and fixed their gaze on the distant *kiva*. "Here they come!" shouted one of our crowd, and the line of Antelope priests came slowly into the plaza. They advanced with measured and dignified steps and with tragic solemnity of manner. Their almost naked bodies were streaked with white paint; their faces were streaked with white paint from ear to ear across their mouths and chins. Rattles of antelope hoofs and tortoise shells were tied about their knees. Embroidered kilts of white cotton hung from their loins.

Necklaces of shell beads, rabbit paws, antelope hoofs, rattles of the snake, and tortoise shells encircled their necks and extended nearly to the waist line in front; fox skins and those of the coyote were suspended from the waist line at the back. At the head of the line walked the chief antelope priest, bearing the *ti-po-ni*, or scared snake symbol, across his left arm. Immediately following him came the bearer of the sacred medicine bowl.

All the representatives of the order carried rattles in their hands, with which they kept up a constant noise like that produced by the sacred snakes. With stately and measured steps, they danced and sprinkled the sacred dust (pollen) four times around the plaza. Then they lined up to await the coming of the snake men, whom they had passed on the way. Silently, and with long, swift and majestic steps the latter soon came and entered the inclosed space, facing the Antelope priests.

Bodies Painted

Thus lined up, the snake men presented a fantastic picture. Their bodies were nude, but painted in white splashes on both shoulders, down the back, down in front, and, in addition, were daubed here and there in red paint. Their chins were blackened and outlined with a broad white stripe. Their breech cloths and moccasins were dyed in red with blood. From their ankles, knees, waists and necks suspended shell beads, stone ornaments, pieces of sacred wood (wood of trees that had been struck by lightning), bird skins, snake skins, and rattles of various sorts. Also, from the waist behind was a coyote hide hung nearly to the ground. In their left hands they carried snake whips, each composed of two sticks to which large feathers were attached, on the ends of which smaller feathers were tied by means of a rawhide cord.

Chant Begins

After the lining up of the Snake men, for a moment there was silence. Then this group, now formed into two lines, began a low chant in a minor key, as the chief of ceremonies and a select group of virgins sprinkled them with sacred meal and prayed to the six world points: the straight-down-below, the straight-up-above, the southeast, the northeast, the northwest, and the southwest. Then the water propitiation was likewise sprinkled on them. At the same time a deep humming of the artificial rattles began, followed immediately by a vigorous chant.

The two lines of priests swayed slowly backwards and forwards toward each other like two lines of writhing snakes. The snake whips were constantly waved. All who were concerned in the ceremony spat toward the "kisi" and its pile of snakes, not as a sign of disgust, but in prayer.

The bearer of the sacred bowl, the master of ceremonies, strode back and forth and sprinkled the sacred meal toward the Hopi cardinal points, as the virgins sprinkled the sacred pollen over the priests. The Snake priest line then suddenly broke up into groups of three. One man in each of the groups of three dropped on one knee in front of the "kisi" and arose with a squirming snake in his mouth, which writhed and twisted and turned and wriggled and coiled its shiny folds about the Indian's cheek and chest.

Picked Up by Another

Around the leveled area four times he then danced with his snake, as another priest of the set of three to which he belonged waved eagle feathers before the reptile to prevent it from sinking its fangs into its

bearer. Reaching the starting place the fourth time, the snake was dropped to the ground, and was dexterously picked up by the third member of the trio. Thus were the reptiles gathered up and danced with again till every one in the collection had been danced four times around the circle in the mouth of a "carrier" of each group.

As the snakes were being danced with the fourth time in this weirdly fascinating ceremony, the chant rose higher and higher, accompanied by the sibilant rattles of the Antelope priests. At that moment the chief priest of the ceremonies scattered corn pollen in a circle on the ground. Instantly a profound silence fell over all. The Snake men advanced and threw down their snakes within the yellow ring. Then at a given signal, each Indian seized as many snakes as he could carry in as many ways as possible. Then they all made off with them in every direction as fast as they could go down the steep and precipitous trails from the mesa village into the valley below, there to set them at liberty to carry the prayers of the people to the divinities.

Antedote Administered

The Antelope men then marched gravely and solemnly about the plaza four times and then filed into the kiva. When the Snake men returned, off came the beads, the eagle feathers, the coyote hides, and the various other ornaments with which each dancer was covered except where he wanted the paint to show, and the women washed the dancers down and gave each a big bowl of the antidote, a sacred emetic which had been brewed in secrecy and mystery by the sacred medicine women. Each dancer gulped down his portion of the black mixture, then promptly stepped to the edge of the mesa and vomited enthusiastically and mightily out into the void, a scene which few would care to witness. This process was followed by a feast which had been prepared by the women, and the great Hopi Snake dance was over for another year.

What the Snake Dance Means

The Snake dance is a dramatization of an ancient half-mythic, half-historic legend dealing with the origin and migrations of the fraternities which celebrate it, a ceremony which has become more or less conventionalized by transmission through unnumbered generations of priests, and possibly the actors themselves could not now explain the significance of every detail of the ritual. It is also an elaborate prayer for rain, in which the reptiles are gathered from the fields, instructed in the prayers of the people, and then given their liberty to bear these petitions to the

deities who can bring the blessings of copious rains to the Hopi lands and crops.

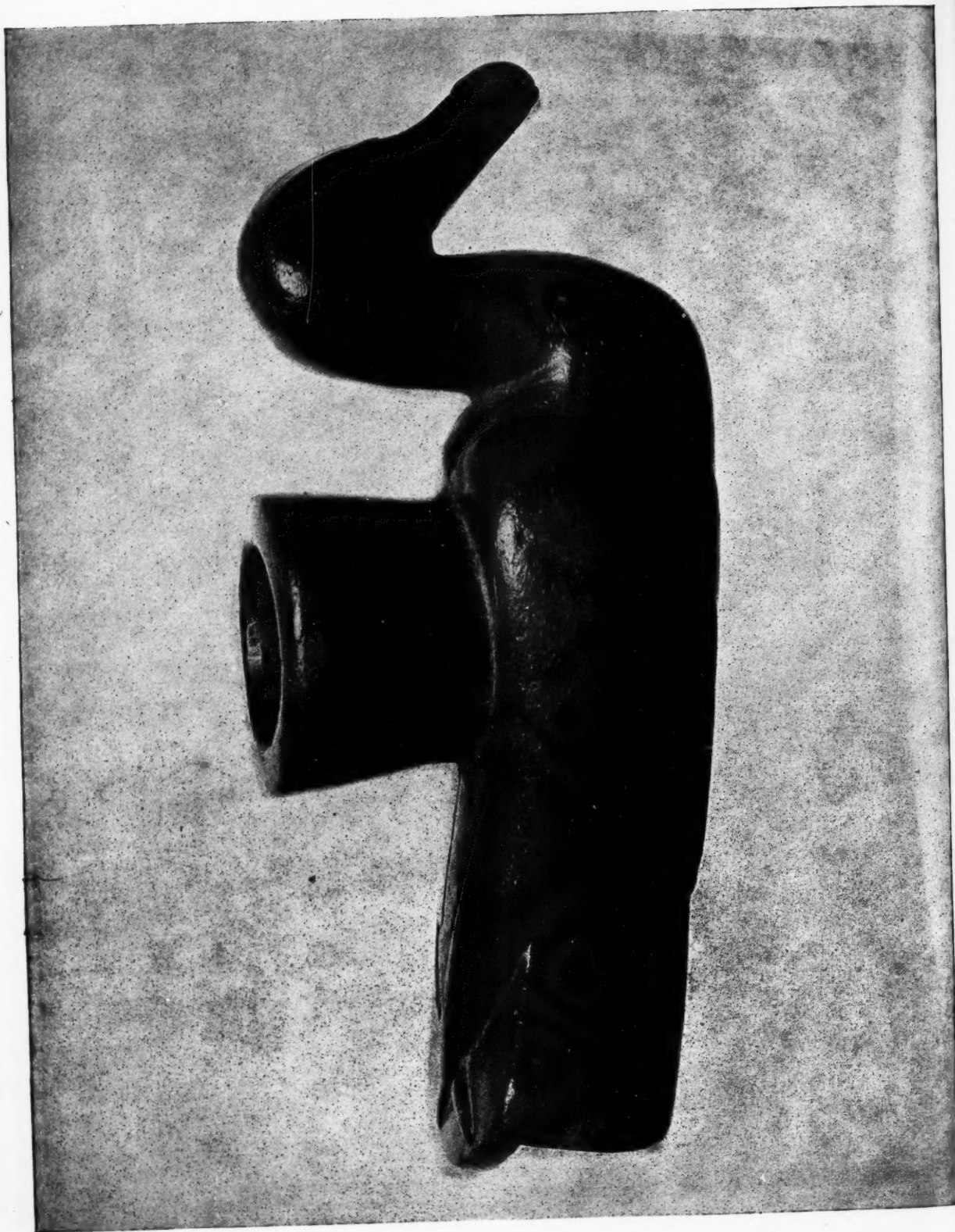
Many questions concerning this dance do not seem to be very easily answered, some of which, perhaps, even the wisest and most lore-learned Hopi cannot answer now after the lapse of centuries since the ceremonies began.

Do They Bite Performers?

"Are the snakes drugged or have they had their fangs removed?" everyone asks, "and if not, do they ever bite their captors?" In answer to these questions the writer has been reliably advised that the reptiles are not drugged, neither are their fangs removed, while he himself as well as others have seen them bite their performer, but injuring him no more than if a rat or a rabbit had bitten him. The secret seems to be, that the Hopis are extremely careful in handling poisonous snakes and that when handling them they make them uncoil before picking them up, for it is said that they cannot strike without coiling. Then, too, the snakes have been somewhat subjugated by their bewildering treatment, since they were dragged from their haunts by men armed with hoes and sticks, thrust with other snakes in a bag, and brought to kivas, and afterwards marched and uncivilly flung about. Furthermore, by their having been caused to strike at feather-ended wand sticks they have been caused to eject all their venom from their poison sacs, thus rendering them harmless so far as their striking one is concerned. Indeed, no snake is performed with whose striking an extended white feather will eject poison enough to color same.



An "Indian Village" may be erected at Tulare, Calif., as an attraction to tourists. Referring to the proposed enterprise, a local paper says: "The proposed site is on the Golden State Highway south of the city limits and just south of the county hospital property, on the east side of the highway. A family or two of the few remaining pure blood valley Indians would be brought there and would live in native style. The women are professional basket weavers and would sell their baskets to tourists. It is expected the village would be self-supporting after the first few months. Frank F. Latta of Shafter, formerly of Tulare, the valley's premiere historian, would move his collection of Indian curios to the village. Buildings will be erected of adobe, and the city will loan its mixer."



A pipe stone from the Payne collection.

Western Notes

By MAX A. AYER

Snaketown Ruins

SOUTHEAST of Phoenix, Arizona, under the burning sun of the desert, lie the remains of Snaketown ruins. The home construction of this site, is that of the circular Pima house type. There are four main post holes that form a square, while around them in a circle are other post holes that supported the structure. At the doorway, just inside the house was a fire-pit that was still its original shape and had the hardness of its former state.

The type construction found on this site is called the Vehki house, which was large structures, consisting of large rooms that extended into smaller rooms. The age of these houses are determined by the pottery found in them. The earliest pottery found at this site is a plain ware of very thin wall and had no decoration. Later pottery had color decoration and a red on buff ware is also found.

A trench was cut through a refuse heap to discover the different phases of culture. There are many layers of strata found in this cut that give forth different pottery cultures. Some of the layers of strata are on a slant which causes difficulties in determining the age of the culture found in the layer of strata.

At Snaketown there is a peculiar area of ground that has been called a "Ball Court." This area is 150 x 75 feet enclosed by a bank ten feet high. The ground is packed hard by long usage by the players. The game played on this court is unknown but there is still in the exact locations, markers or bases used by the players. In the center of the court there is a large stone, and exactly seventy-five feet from the center, and at each end of the court lies a small black stone. The similarity of this court with that of a ball court found in Mexico caused archaeologists to name this area ball court.

Gila Pueblo

The southwest needed a place where research could be carried on. A laboratory for anthropology in the southwest was erected in 1927-28 over the site of an ancient habitation called Gila Pueblo. This institution is under the guidance of Dr. Haury.

It is impossible to tell all of the things that were seen at Gila Pueblo, yet I will try to state some of the things that were seen and talked about as we traveled from room to room.

Canyon Creek ruins were occupied from 1326 to 1348 A.D. There were

sixty rooms in this habitation which was two stories high. Many of the artifacts of this ruin can be seen in the cases of Gila Pueblo. The inhabitants of Canyon Creek were expert weavers as can be seen in the specimens of weaves such as: gauze, openwork, tie-dyeing, plain weave and articles woven from cotton. Needles were made from the leaves of the agave plant. The pottery found on this site are of Little Colorado type. Some yarn was made from abast fiber while the burials were wrapped in yucca leaves with coverings of a twilled weave of apocynum.

Rye Creek ruins were at the foot of Oxbow Creek, near the present Roosevelt dam. Pottery used by the inhabitants of this site were black on white, Little Colorado, Polychrome and Hopi, or last phase of Pueblo culture.

The stone room is devoted to stone artifacts taken from both European and American Paleolithic sites. Stone chipped points and flaking tools predominated.

The Texas room was worked out by comparison of stone artifacts. The atlatl was used in the southwest and also the throwing stick. The artifacts of the people of Pecos whose remains of habitations are found in the Texas room, give proof that these people were somewhat of a fishing people and knew the use of nets and fishing materials. Replacing fishing on the Pecos we find the raising of corn to be the main occupation of the people.

The pottery rooms contained all the types known to archaeologists in the southwest and from this pottery which is an indisputable evidence of a culture of a particular era, a chart has been made showing the diffusion of ceramic art in the southwest area. The large chart is sectioned into areas which are in turn covered by circles of colored paper, which are the designation of certain basic cultural characteristics. As the culture diffuses the smaller circles diminish or increase in size. The research in ceramic art has by no means been completed and until that time it is not possible to state that any certain site of excavation is a certain phase of culture.

The culture of the Mimbres area was that of life and animal forms on pottery. This culture is classified as after the Classic period. Red ware, we are told, is difficult to date but designed pottery can be fairly accurately dated. Northern Mexico pottery shows us several forms of pot-

tery in the portrait figures, polychrome ware, and the hood effigy work which projects upward with the mouth of the figure placed horizontally on the figure that is raised on the pottery.

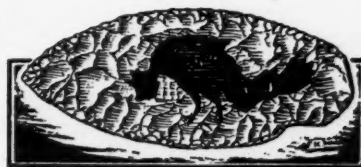
The council room at Gila Pueblo, where discourse on the various archaeological questions are carried on, contains several rugs made by the Navajo Indians duplicating sand paintings, ancient and recent vessels of southwestern ruins, and rugs of buffalo skins, and a large jar taken from a prehistoric room with a capacity of holding sixty gallons. The vessel was found within a room whose doorway was too small to permit the vessel's entrance. The only possibility for the jar's entrance is that the former owners built the room around the vessel after it had been made and fired.

Snaketown room contains some of the many artifacts taken from the site previously mentioned in these notes. The date given us for occupation of Snaketown is 1345 to 1385, as it is based on tree-ring computations. Some of the pottery that was displayed here was of the Salado type polychrome ware, Torquoise inlay, stone hoes, ear hoes, grooved axes and copper bells used by the occupants of Snaketown.

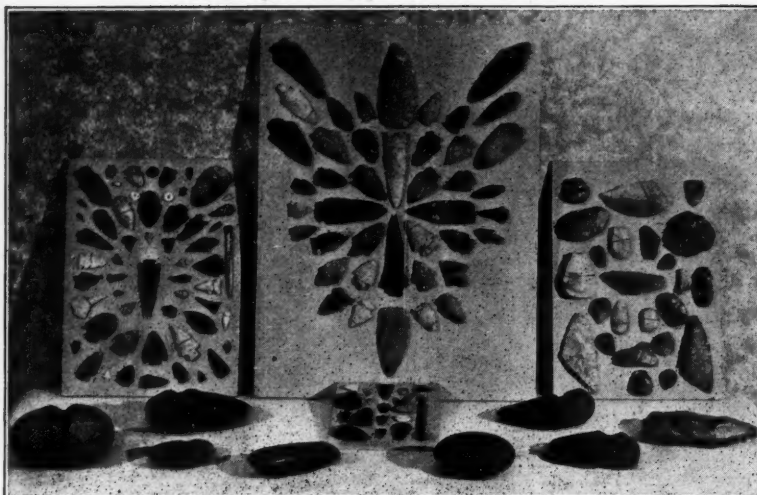
Outside of Gila Pueblo Dr. Haury and I visited a replica of the "pit house." This replica was constructed exactly as the original pit houses, but the sides were left open so that one might peer into the interior. The original stones, that have a V-shaped top were taken from prehistoric sites and set up at Gila Pueblo. These stones supported logs on which cross poles were laid for the floor. The sides and roof are of poles covered with brush that is fastened to these poles with fiber.

There are two dates or periods given for the Snaketown period of occupancy which are: Classical, 1300 to 1400 A.D., and Sedentary, 1150 to 1300 A.D. Back of these dates the culture periods are for the following listed eras: Vahki, earliest, then Estalla, then Queen Creek, and then Snaketown.

Unusual Formation



Flints often show fossil sponge images. In this case the drawing of one submitted by Frank King, Jr., is most likely a form caused by the iron ore against which it lay. However, it gives the appearance of being a prehistoric entomological specimen.



From the collection of A. B. Garman, Farnam, Nebr. Collected from Medicine Creek, Frontier County, Nebr., and adjoining territory.

Indian Lore; Ancient and Otherwise

By WILSON STRALEY

EAST HIGH SCHOOL, Kansas City, Mo., according to the *Kansas City Star*, has received its first painting, starting its art collection with Walter A. Bailey's composition in which Taos mountain towers above Taos pueblo. In the foreground are white-robed ceremonial dancers. At the left is a tree, its autumn colors showing above the pueblo roof. Not until the painting was completed did Mr. Bailey discover he had introduced the spirit of the vanished buffalo in a tree shape. He allowed it to remain as a symbol of a vanishing people.

Hopi pottery is a soft, glowing cream color, with reddish-brown decorations, and is not coarse and brittle like so much of the pottery of the southwest. The clay is worked into a smooth, tough mixture before being shaped, then tempered in the sun, and baked for hours in a slow, sheep manure fire. The designs are

conventional clouds and mountains, water and snakes, and almost all of them carry a suggestion of the Thunder bird. "Indian Tribes of the Southwest," page 50.

Judge Gabriel Gray Eagle, Sioux chief, died early in June at Bullhead, S. D., age 84 years. Deceased was a brother-in-law of Sitting Bull, a survivor of Custer Massacre, and a former judge of the Indian court.

Milo M. Quaife in "Checagon," called attention to the supposed source of the name for Chicago, and the meaning of the word. He said some contend that the name signified "skunk" or "wild onion"—strong or odorous. Nevertheless one can never judge a place by the root or meaning of the name by which it is called or known. Take for instance "Hico," a little city in big Texas, the name is derived from the Siouan, and, according to the Smithsonian

Institution, means Turkey Buzzard, but the town belies the name, for one never saw a place more void of filth or carrion both physically and morally than is found in this little city on the banks of the placid Bosquil. We know, because the writer of these lines spent ten of the best years of his life as a resident therein.

The French traders from the earliest times preferred to use water highways; never did they use to a great extent the overland highways and the pack horses as the English did. The English converted the buffalo and Indian trails into trade trails. The French used the Indian's canoe, in the north it was made of bark and in the west of hides; and in the south of cane, to carry on his trade. The Indian pioneered the way for European civilization. When the French came into the Mississippi they found the Indians carrying on trade by means of barter, and through the entire French period trade with the Indians was carried on this way. ("Along the Arkansas," by Anna Lewis, pages 21-22.)

One of the most absurd notions held by the white men was that the plains Indians were nomads. The Indian, as a matter of fact, was no more a nomad than a New Yorker who spends his summer in the Adirondacks and the winter in Florida, or than a traveling man who makes certain cities in the course of conducting his business. For the Indian made his camp regularly upon the same streams, very often upon the same spots, and unless conditions forced him to vary his routine, generally hunted in the same regions at the same seasons. History is full of incidents showing the Indian's love for his home country, proving the great sacrifices he was ready to make rather than leave his fatherland and the graves of his ancestors. War to the death was usually his answer to any attempt to move him. ("New Sources of Indian History — 1850-1891," by Stanley Vestal, page 164.)

Indian Relics as an Investment

By LEROY A. CRUMLEY

COLLECTORS of Indian relics are beginning to realize that when they make a purchase that they have made a sound long term investment, even though they buy a relic because they like it, because it stimulates their imagination. It is true that a relic will not pay them monetary interest. The interest received by the

collector is the joy of possessing something made hundreds of years ago by human hands and miraculously preserved. There is hardly an American who can inspect a relic of the dim past ages of our country without becoming extremely interested. The commonest sort of relic will provoke a stream of thought and speculation that cannot be produced by any other article. Show the aver-

age man an arrowhead and he will want to handle it. He will ask questions without end. The owner of a fine collection of Indian relics receives real interest that he and other collectors can value and can be comprehended by every man be he collector or not.

Let us give thought to the actual or monetary value of a collection, the real value of it, should it be necessary to sell. A few years ago some of us were told about certain stocks and bonds that were called gilt edge securities. We were told that certain mortgage bonds were

guaranteed as to principle and interest. Some of us invested our hard earned dollars and received a beautiful piece of engraved paper. In many cases that piece of paper that cost perhaps a thousand dollars is now worthless or if we have been lucky it may be worth ten or twenty percent of the original cost. There is hardly a stock that has not decreased in value to a small fraction of its original cost. Real estate has depreciated in value and even the interest rate paid by banks has dropped to about half of the rate paid in 1929 and bank deposits will decrease in actual purchasing value if inflation comes as some economists tell us it must. The value of collections of Indian relics has not decreased to the large extent that almost all other investments have. As times become more normal Indian relics will increase in value. There is a limited number of genuine relics and though the supply of the more common pieces seems unlimited at present, the time is fast approaching when there will be no more sites to excavate. Even now it is difficult to obtain certain items, and as collectors increase and more pieces find their way into the museums it will become increasingly difficult for the dealers to obtain relics for collectors. The old law of supply and demand will begin to work and prices will climb.

Forms for the September issue will start to press about August 15.

Last forms close about August 20.

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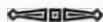
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The SHIPMODELER

Steel Shipbuilding in the United States



By JOHN LYMAN

IN the July HOBBIES, mention was made of the three four-mast barks built by Arthur Sewall & Co., at Bath, Maine, between 1890 and 1892. Their Roanoke was followed in 1893 by the bark Holliswood, built at Boston by J. M. Brooks, and the ship Aryan, built at Bath by C. V. Minott, and with the Aryan, the building of wooden square-riggers ceased in America. Only one shipyard turned to steel building in the brave effort to keep the American flag on the high seas, and this was the yard of A. Sewall & Co., which in the next eight years turned out nine steel square-riggers, the only vessels of their class ever built outside of Europe, as well as two schooners.

Kaiulani was built for Williams, Dimond & Co., San Francisco, who sold her in 1910 to the Alaska Packers Association. Renamed Star of Finland, she is laid up in San Francisco Bay, at Alameda. Astral, Acme, and Atlas were built for the Standard Oil Company of New York, to carry kerosene in tins to the Far East. All three were sold to the Alaska Packers about 1910, being renamed Stars of Zealand, Poland and Lapland, respectively. Star of Poland was wrecked on Katsumra Island, Japan, September 15, 1918, while under charter to the United States Government; the other two are still afloat, having been sold to Japanese ship-breakers early this year, but not yet delivered.

The S. O. Co. No. 93 was also built for the Standard Oil, for a bulk-oil

tow-barge, working out of the Richmond Refinery at San Francisco. The others were all built by the Sewalls for themselves.

The Dirigo and William P. Frye were war casualties, the former torpedoed off the Eddystone on May 31, 1917; the latter was blown up by the German raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich on January 28, 1915, bound from Seattle to Liverpool with wheat. The Erskine M. Phelps was sold about 1912 to the Union Oil Company and cut down to an oil barge; she is still in use in Los Angeles Harbor. The Arthur Sewall went missing off the Horn in 1908, bound from Philadelphia to Seattle. The Edward Sewall was sold to the Texas Oil Company of Pt. Arthur in 1915, and to the Alaska Packers in 1922, being renamed Star of Shetland. She, too, is destined to be broken up in Japan this year. Kineo was also sold to the Texas Company and is now the auxiliary tanker Maryland.

The Sewalls started shipbuilding at Bath in 1823, when William Dunning Sewall, together with his neighbor, Clark, built the brig Diana with timber from the Sewall farm on the Kennebec. By 1854, Clark and Sewall had produced some thirty ships; in that year, Williams' two sons, Arthur and Edward, formed E. & A. Sewall, and took over their father's business, their first ship being the Holyhead, 1,099 tons. In 1879, on the death of Edward, the firm became Arthur Sewall & Co., including the cousins Samuel S. and William D. Sewall, who took over the firm on the death of Arthur in 1900. The Roanoke, their last wooden ship, was their 94th vessel, all built for themselves.

The Sewall ships were noted the world over for the sturdiness of their construction, and the high quality of the materials used in their building. The average age their last 25 wooden ships survived to was 24 years; one, the Indiana, built in 1876, is still afloat at the age of 59 years; surely no other shipbuilding firm in the world can present such a record. Their eleven steel vessels average 28 years, and eight are still afloat.

The Sewalls believed the best way to get a big ship along was to give her plenty of sail, and their steel

four-masters were no exceptions to this rule. The Dirigo and Erskine M. Phelps were three-skysail-yarders, with single topgallants, with about the same spar dimensions the Sewalls used on Shenandoah; the Phelps was the last three-skysail yarder ever launched, anywhere. The others all had double topgallant yards and nothing about the royals, but their sail plan, if not so lofty, was squarer.

It should be noted that the lowers and topmasts were in one piece, the mainmast 134' in length, so there was no doubling at the lower-mast-head. As was remarked in the case of the Frederick Billings, something of the tradition of the three-master was preserved in making the foremast less lofty than the mainmast, and the mizzen in turn less than the foremast.

Arthur Sewall had foreseen a great expansion of American foreign trade following the annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines, and had planned to build a fleet of 25 steel sailing vessels to engage in it. With his death at Smallpoint, Maine, on September 5, 1900, the project was abandoned, and America's overseas trade was left to be carried on by foreigners. Eight fine vessels remain to commemorate his courage and foresight as builder of the only steel square-rigged sailing vessels ever produced on the American continent.



The New York Public Library has acquired three early nineteenth century manuscripts, two of them logs kept aboard United States Navy ships and the other a record of a tour through New England, New York and the North Atlantic States.

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The Custer Massacre as Viewed in 1886

By FREDERICK W. POLLITT

IN an old copy of the Evening Bulletin of Providence, Rhode Island, dated Saturday, June 26, 1886, the following item appears which may be interesting to HOBBIES readers, especially to those who are interested in early day events in the United States.

It is entitled "The Custer Massacre. Survivors visit the historic battlefields. Graphic story of the fight by Sioux Chief Gall."

"Custer Battlefield, Mont., June 26. —The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Custer massacre by a few of its survivors took place yesterday. The great Sioux chief, Gall, went over the field and described the manner in which Custer's command was destroyed. Gall is a fine-looking Indian, 46 years old, weighing over 200 pounds. He was reticent at first, but finally told his story with dignity and emotion. He said: We saw soldiers early in the morning crossing the divide. When Reno and Custer separated we watched them until they came down into the valley. The cry was raised that the white soldiers were coming and orders were given for the village to move. Reno swept down so rapidly upon the upper end that the Indians were forced to fight. Sitting Bull and I were at the point where Reno attacked. Sitting Bull was the Big Medicine Man. The women and children were hastily moved down the stream where the Cheyennes were encamped. The Sioux attacked Reno and the Cheyennes Custer, and then all became mixed up. The women and children caught horses for the bucks to mount, and the bucks mounted and charged back on Reno, checked him and drove him into the timber. The soldiers tied their horses to trees, came out and fought on foot. As soon as Reno was beaten and driven back across the river, the whole force turned on Custer and fought him until they destroyed him. Custer did not reach the river, but was met about a half a mile up the ravine, now called Reno creek. They fought the soldiers and beat them back step by step until all were killed.

One of Reno's officers confirms this, saying, "It was probably during the interval of quiet on Reno's part that the Indians massed on Custer and annihilated him."

Gall continued: "The Indians ran out of ammunition and then used arrows. They fired from behind their horses; the soldiers got their shells stuck in the guns and had to throw them away. Then they fought with little guns (pistols). The Indians were in couples behind and in front of Custer, as he moved up the ridge and were as many as the grass on the plains. First, two companies (Keoghs and Calhouns) dismounted and fought on foot. They never broke, but retired step by step until faced back to the ridge, upon which all finally died. They were shot down in line where they stood. Keogh's company rallied and were all killed in a bunch."

This statement seems borne out by facts, as thirty-eight bodies of Keogh's troops were found piled in a heap.

"The warriors directed a special fire against the troopers who held the horses and as soon as a holder was killed, by waving blankets and great shouting, the horses were stampeded, which made it impossible for the soldiers to escape. The soldiers fought desperately and hard, and never surrendered. They fought standing along in line on the right. As fast as the men fell the horses were herded and driven toward the squaws and the old men tethered them up. When Reno attempted to find Custer by throwing out a skirmish line, Custer and all who were with him were dead. When the skirmishers reached a high point overlooking Custer's field, the Indians were galloping around and over the wounded, dying and dead, popping bullets and arrows into them. When Reno made his attack at the upper end, he killed my two squaws and three children, which made my heart bad. I fought with a hatchet. The soldiers ran out of ammunition early in the day. Their supplies of cartridges were in the saddle pockets of their stampeded horses. When their

ammunition was gone the Indians killed the soldiers with hatchets. A lot of horses ran away and jumped into the river, but were caught by squaws. Only forty-three Indians were killed all together, but a great many wounded ones came across the river and died in the bushes. We had Ogallalas, Mineconjons, Brule, Telon, Uncapana, Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahees and Gros Ventres. When the big dust came in the air down the river (meaning Terry and Gibbon), we struck our lodges and went up a creek toward the White Mountains. The Big Horn ranges were covered with snow. We waited there four days, and then went over to the Wolf Mountains.

"It has been popularly supposed that Custer entered the river, but such was not the case. No ceremonies or exercises were gone through with yesterday.

"It will be noted in the foregoing that the members of the United States Cavalry had considerable trouble when the empty cartridge cases, or shells, stuck in their carbines after firing. It is generally supposed that they were armed with either Sharpe's carbines or single shot .45 caliber Springfield carbines. The Indians were armed even better for they had .44 caliber repeating Winchesters."

When Fire Fighting Was a Problem

How was fire fighting carried on in the early day? The Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, Pa., is prepared to answer that now for it has assembled a large collection of many curious examples of Colonial fire-fighting implements—leather hose, wooden rattles used by the volunteer firemen to sound alarms through the streets, leather buckets, helmets, capes, parade torches, axes and gaudy parade hats. One of the interesting pieces is a hand-made model of an early hand pump fire engine, one of the rarest models of its kind now in existence. It is a real antique, having been fashioned back in 1796. The collection of fire marks, including some issued in the early part of 1800, is also unique.

The Insurance Company of North America recently held its annual display of these relics.

Letters of Yesteryear



John Proctor Mills of Montgomery, Ala., has copied the following quaint letter of April 28, 1787, from the files of James T. Buck, Crosbyton, Texas, who is compiling a family history, and whose hobby is gathering leaves from the family tree.

Charleston, S. C.
April 28, 1787.

Dear Bro. and Sister:—

Being sensible I have neglected my duty in not writing to you before; shall not attempt to make any excuses, but sincerely ask your forgiveness, which, I doubt not your goodness of heart, will lend you freely to grant. Although I have neglected writing, yet I do assure you that my heart is filled with the same affectionate love for you as ever. I feel extremely anxious for your prosperity and happiness. I wish, I long for that happy period to arrive when I may return to my native country in peace and safety, but the old chain of misfortune with which I am bound at present, will not suffer it. Yet I do propose to be at home sometime in the summer after next, if my circumstances will allow it. But how they will be then is beyond the reach of my ideas. Since I have been in this country my emoluments have been but trifling, yet I think I have done better than I could in New England. As I have written my brother Moses more fully respecting my * * * refer you to his letter. When I call together my wandering and scattering thoughts and seriously contemplate a few moments on the complicated scene of things that take place among mankind, I am struck with astonishment, and were it not for the nicest rules of reasoning that I am led and bound to believe that the whole system of nature is moving on in the proper channel (however mysterious to us) which is the parent first organized, and that it might fully terminate to His eternal Glory. Were it not for this I should suppose the eternal laws of nature and justice were perverted. When I cast my eyes around and see on the right hand vice and villainy clothed in all the shining pomp of State, with fortune at their sides heaping on them her largest favors; while virtue and honesty are on the left, laboring under the pressure of misfortune, naked and despised and but seldom make their appearance among the crowd, but it is so ordained by the wise decrees of Heaven that we may the more sensibly see the folly of pursuing vanity. Among the censurable part of mankind, where I am

known, I suppose my character is branded with dishonor, but I stand acquitted to myself, being conscious that I have never had it in my heart to wrong any one of my creditors, but by unforeseen accidents and real misfortunes, together with too great confidence reposed in me by those that credited me, I became reduced to my present disagreeable situation, from which by the great revolution in trade I see no prospect for these several years in which to release myself. Yet I am not discouraged but am determined to bear up my spirits as long as I can, and use my best endeavors and industry that none but myself shall suffer by my misfortune. Knowing that by daily observation that fortune frowns and smiles alternately, therefore she may in some unthought of way, hour and instance, cast a smiling look on my wretched fate and lay something in my way by which I may be enabled to pay my debts, which is the greatest object I have on earth, and can only be effected by success in trade. Justice to my creditors and even to my wounded feelings will permit me to relinquish the thoughts of striving to acquire a sufficient to discharge the demands against me, and were I to return home immediately I should have no prospect of doing it there, as I am informed from undoubted authority that the trade of the New England States is almost on the eve of dissolution. All thoughts of making what is called a fortune are quite eradicated from my mind, and I sincerely pray that I may have fortitude sufficient not to murmur or repine at what Providence has allotted for me. I have a soul that ought to rise above it and look down with contempt on many little worthless fellows who, by mere luck or chance, and not from any good judgment or penetration of their own, accidentally step into the road to success. But I shall stop here and leave your ideas to paint the rest. Shall therefore only add that I left my brother Benjamin about three weeks since in the country in good health and spirits, where he will tarry this summer coming, after which we shall endeavor to be together again. I enjoyed my health better since I came to this country than I had for ten years before. I wish you to give my sincere and affectionate love to your children, to your brother N. West Perry and family and to all my relations; with my regards to all my friends; that I shall esteem it a particular favor if you will write me a line when your opportunity (I have never

received one from you since I came here), informing me of your health, the situation of your affairs, and that you and all your family enjoy health, prosperity and happiness is the sincere wish of your affectionate brother,
NATHANIEL PERRY.



They Dis-Haunt Houses



Those Britishers may be slow, but they seem to chase pounds, shillings and pence with a speed and agility matching any American sprint after dollars. The latest British enterprise is the capitalization of the ghost, the "ha'nt" of elder America, which has degenerated into the "spook" of current slang.

An advertisement in the London Times makes this interesting offer of service:

"No ghosts abide where we reside! Lady and gentleman ('new poor') will occupy any property, however lonely, at 200 pounds p. a. for three-year contract; keep it and any gardens, etc., in order and dis-haunt it forever; so rendering it habitable for the average human. Write box A, 1458, The Times, E. C. 4."

There is a racket no smart American ever thought up. We must admit that haunted houses are rare in the American scene, but there ought to be work for good degosters in the magazines.—*Chicago News.*



Historic Litchfield



Litchfield, Conn., held a celebration during July as a part of the Connecticut Tercentenary celebration. This city is rich in history, having been founded in 1719. It was here that Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, was born in 1737. The first law school in the United States was created here in 1775 by Tapping Reeve, whose first student was Aaron Burr. Miss Pierce's "Female Academy," one of the pioneer schools for the higher education of women, was established in Litchfield in 1792. It was here also behind the home of Governor Oliver Wolcott, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, that the statue of George III., brought from Bowling Green, was melted into bullets for the Continental Army by the ladies of Litchfield.



A student of Civil War history reports that maize in one form or another formed the staple food of the Confederate soldiers during the Civil War.



Under the floor of the old court house at this historic town of Mariposa, Calif., workmen found a copy of the first newspaper printed in the community, The Mariposa Mail of August 10, 1867.



Reviews in Brief

THE Chilian Government has declared that Easter Island, lying 200 miles off the coast of Chile, and Juan Fernandez about 500 miles off the coast, shall be made into national parks. Easter Island is particularly interesting. Here are the monolithic stone images, unique to that island. Here also are evidences of ancient Polynesian writing.

The Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences have recently purchased the collection of American birds, nests, and eggs collected by Edwin H. Reiber. Passenger pigeons and eggs are included in the 400 species represented in the collection.

The Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences is sponsoring an Indian arts project on two Indian reservations in New York State.

Canton, Ohio, has made a good start in its Museum of Natural History, which was recently opened to the public in a room in the public library. Plans have been prepared for arranging two other rooms for exhibition purposes.

The Southwest Museum at Los Angeles has received a gift of \$5,000 from Gen. Charles McC. Reeve, the income of which is to be used for acquiring objects illustrating the culture of the Indians of the Southwest.

The Museum Training Course of the Buffalo, N. Y., Museum of Science, is scheduled to open on October 1, and will continue through February 4, 1936. The course is comprised of museum administration, school and junior service, adult education and organized group service, research library, library and reading room, exhibition technique, visual education, photography, publicity and publications.

Since April 1, 1933, about half a million acres, in 115 new state parks and extensions of 43 old parks, have been added in thirty-one States.

The National Park Service has reproduced at Morristown one of the

huts used by the troops of Washington during the winter of 1779-80.

An international exposition is to be held at Tsukishima, Tokyo, Japan, in 1940. Twenty-four buildings are planned, including history, science, fine arts, industry, and a special building in commemoration of the founding of the Japanese Empire.

The Greater St. Louis Museum of Natural History, Inc., which was organized in 1930 has dissolved, and its backers will support the Academy of Science of St. Louis in its effort to establish a museum of natural history in the city.

The Museum of Modern Art, Tulsa, Okla., has made a photographic record of its exhibition of African Negro art. About 500 objects will be photographed and classified with a catalog of labels and indices. The museum has given six sets of the collection to Negro colleges and a few sets to libraries for reference work.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, has a collection of articles brought to the museum for expert opinion that were left there when the owners found that they were not valuable. Often on hearing the adverse verdict of the curators, the owners either left the articles without comment or instructed the museum to make any use of them that they could. Naturally the objects could not enter into the museum displays but were housed in the basement of the museum where they have been accumulating dust, some of them over a period of several years.

The State of New Mexico has designated as state monuments five historic sites of missions and Indian pueblos: Pecos State Monument, Quarai State Monument, Gran Quivira State Monument (pueblo near the Gran Quivira National Monument, with which it is not to be confused), Coronado State Monument, and Jemez State Monument. At the same time the Science Commission of New Mex-

ico, composed of heads of state educational and scientific institutions, and organized to secure special attention and protection for the sites, was created.

Plans for a new building of the Brooklyn Children's Museum call for a roof deck where the children can study stars at night and engage in science projects in summer. The hobby of studying astronomy is gaining many followers these days.

Richmond, Va., claims the oldest Masonic Hall in the United States is located there and still in use 145 years after it was built.

Mrs. Ada Greenwood, a teacher in the Westport High School, Kansas City, Mo., died May 30. She had been teaching some thirty-one years, and indulged the hobbies of genealogy and collecting of etchings. She was an ardent student of American history and on her vacations visited many of the historic spots and shrines throughout the United States, thus enabling her to impart firsthand knowledge to her classes.

The American Legion of Atchison, Kan., has established a museum in Memorial Hall at that place.

Monument for Early Surgeon

John H. Bowman, a reader of Lexington, Kentucky, helps us keep the achievements of his state in mind with another bit of news. Says he:

Recently in the little city of Danville, Ky., a monument was unveiled to the pioneer heroine of surgery, Mrs. Jane Todd Crawford, who made medical history in 1809 by submitting without anesthetic to the world's first ovariectomy. A monument to the noted surgeon who performed the operation, Dr. Ephraim McDowell, now stands in McDowell Park, Danville, also, near the shaft dedicated to his brave patient, Mrs. Crawford. This is the first time in history that the patient of a surgical operation has been so honored. It is said that a threatening mob waited outside Dr. McDowell's office to take his life in event of a failure, but as a result of the operation Mrs. Crawford recovered her health and lived 32 additional years.

Sells His Own Bones to Museum

AFTER twenty-one years Balint Hajnik, abnormally built "ape-man," now sixty-five years old, still is drawing a pension of \$5 a month from the London Anthropological Institute of Belgrade, to whom he sold his skeleton in 1914, according to a release from the International News Service from Belgrade.

"It looks as if I'll live another twenty years and cost that institute a lot more money before they can take my skeleton," Hajnik told International News Service.

Balint Hajnik, formerly a seaman and now a locksmith, is about 170 centimeters high but his arms are 140 centimeters long and reach to the knees. He has an enormous head measuring 78 centimeters in circumference.

"Doctors showed a bit of interest in me when I was lying sick at a London hospital a few weeks before the outbreak of the World War," Hajnik explained.

"I suffered from a very bad inflammation of my kidneys and had to be operated on. As a matter of fact, I was so hopelessly ill that one evening a gentleman with spectacles and a long beard came to my bedside and persuaded me to sell my skeleton to him. 'I am sorry, Balint,

but you won't live very long,' the gentleman said.

"I agreed to sell my skeleton then and there, which was to be turned over to the Anthropological Institute after my demise, but, quite unexpectedly, I pulled through and my health was restored later.

"I had a lot of fun spending \$7 in London, which the gentleman gave me in advance and later I signed a real contract for the sale of my bones.

"I often considered canceling that funny contract, but a lawyer advised against doing so.

"I have been drawing one English pound a month ever since I left London and came back to my country. There is only one little inconvenience connected with the payment. I have to report to the police station once a month in order to show them that I am still alive. The police informs the British legation at Belgrade and after some time the pound is paid out to me by the bank here.

"Sometimes I wonder whether it was the proper thing for a good Christian like me to sell his own bones and cheat the devil or heaven, but when I think of what a lot of good I could do with the money and still hope of doing, I am quite satisfied with that deal."

New Carnegie Grants for Great Britain

The Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees have allocated ten thousand pounds for museum purposes during the period 1936-40, says the Museum News. Of this, five thousand pounds is for grants in aid or reorganization and development of municipal museums, in continuation of a policy adopted five years ago. For circulating museum material in rural districts three thousand five hundred pounds have been allocated. Two hundred pounds a year for five years is to be used for assisting curators to visit museums; and seven hundred pounds for expenses in connection with the Museums Association diploma courses. The Museums Association has been granted four hundred and fifty pounds a year for administration. Unexpended balances from former grants will be used to meet the excess over the total of ten thousand pounds in the present grant.

Not Measured in Dollars and Cents

A descriptive leaflet of the library and museum of the McLean County Historical Society, Bloomington, Ill., reprinted from a local paper, the Pantagraph, drops a thought that gives a good angle on the value of one's local museum. It says in part:

"What building in Bloomington—or part of a building—encloses the most priceless and valuable contents?

"An offhand answer to that question would probably lead one to mention some of the banks, whose vaults contain thousands upon thousands of dollars in cash or securities.

"But there are things more valuable than money. If a bank's vaults were obliterated by fire or earthquake, its contents could be replaced by more dollars and other securities of equal value—there would be no permanent loss.

"But there is one building in Bloomington whose contents, once destroyed, could never be entirely replaced.

"The loss to the community, in historic and human values, would be irreparable.

"Such a building—such a room—is the museum of the McLean County Historical Society, which occupies one-half of the first floor of the Mc-Barnes Memorial Building."

The museum has complete newspaper files, county histories, Lincoln material, war relics, hundreds of portraits, and many local pioneer relics.

Milwaukee Project for Art Museum

A special committee of the Common Council of Milwaukee has voted to recommend a project for a new building for the Milwaukee Art Institute to be financed in whole or part by public works funds, according to the Museum News. The proposed structure would be located on West Kilbourn Avenue, between N. Sixth and N. Seventh Streets, and would cost \$500,000. Under an existing contract the city would have to increase its contribution to the institute from \$20,000 a year to the full operating cost of \$37,000 in 1937. The new building would make additional operating costs necessary but would increase the institution's services to the community four-fold.

At a sale in New York recently a silver tablet on the back of two chairs contained the engraved information that the chair belonged to William Penn of Pennsylvania and came from Pennsylvania Castle, which was built on Portland Island, Dorsetshire, England, by John Penn of Stoke, grandson of the founder of Pennsylvania.

At the same sale a pair of Chippendale carved mahogany and needlepoint side chairs was sold to S. A. Frank for \$1,000. Taylor & Klock paid \$1,500 for a Chippendale mahogany and needlepoint settee.

The United States National Museum announces that it will make from August 1 to 31 an exhibition of American lithographic sheet music from the collection of Josephine Me-Devitt and Edith A. Wright. It will be held in division of graphic arts, Smithsonian Building, Washington, District of Columbia.

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The Lure of the Post Card

By RAYMOND J. WALKER

ONE of the writer's many hobbies, and the one which he finds the least expensive, is the collecting of post card views. Post card collecting has not been reduced to an exact science like the collecting of postage stamps. There are no catalogs to tell the collector the value of his cards. Post cards are collected for the amusement and diversion they give the collector and not for future profit. There are several large collections of post cards now well known in this country. A California collector has amassed so great a collection that it takes a large moving van to carry it to the place of exhibition when it is loaned for that purpose. A retired paint manufacturer in Wisconsin has specialized in United States views for years and probably has the largest collection of that type in the world. There are many collectors who specialize and this is the only sensible way to build up a collection, of course there are many interesting cards that do not come under the collector's specialty but they can always be kept in a miscellaneous album. The beginner is advised to specialize in certain types of views.

The writer specializes in views of churches, monuments, libraries historic buildings, and naval vessels. Under churches are included cathedrals, chapels, ministers, meeting houses, temples, synagogues, mosques, pagodas, monasteries, priories, abbeys, and convents. Under monuments are views of arches, memorial and triumphal, obelisks, cenotaphs, shrines, curious tombstones, pillars, columns, and statues. The historic buildings vary from the birthplace of Shakespeare to Nathan Hale's little, old, red school house.

The one great drawback found in post card collecting is the fact that there are few suitable albums in which to mount the cards. Many that have been manufactured in the past are poor and even these are difficult to obtain. The paper used in the present type of album is very soft and is similar to that found in the photo albums. The new collector who uses the only available type of post card album finds, after he has arranged his cards a few times to classify them properly, that the perforated slots become torn when cards are removed, and sometimes the same thing happens when the album is handled by a person not familiar with the way a card on one page will hook and tear its opposite page when the album is opened without great care. Some collectors mount their

cards in ordinary photo albums using art corners, but there are many cards that have interesting notes of description on the reverse side, and sometimes an odd stamp or cancellation. For this last type of card the art corner method of mounting is not satisfactory. What the card collector needs is a new type of album with heavy but pliable pages. A heavy grade of manila is suggested.

The writer has indexed his albums in his leisure hours. For each completed album he has an index or catalog of the views contained in it. This index lists each card as noted below. The title of the card is given, then the publisher's name, the serial number of the publisher, descriptive note if any, and the postmark.

Catalog of Naval Album

- No. 1 U. S. Battleship "Louisiana," Souvenir Post Card Co., New York. (Made in Germany), No. 101827. Postmarked "U.S.S. Constellation, Feb. 14, 1912."
- No. 2 U. S. Battleship "Vermont," Louis Kaufman & Sons, Baltimore, Md. (Made in U. S. A.), No. 18581. Postmarked "U.S.S. Vermont, May 29, A.M., 1913."
- No. 3 U.S.S. "Oregon," Enrique Muller, New York. Battleship Series No. 2. Description of vessel: speed, 16.79 knots; displacement, 10,288 tons; length, 348 ft.; horsepower, 11,037; armament, 4-13 inch, 8-8 inch under 4 inch 16 guns; complement, 34 officers, 671 men. Cost \$3,222,810.

Catalog of English Miscellaneous Album

- No. 15 The Hop Pole Hotel, Tewkesbury, sepia, Mallet, Tewkesbury No number. Quotation from "Pickwick Papers," by Dickens, on face. Postmarked "Worcester, Oct. 23, 1914."
- No. 16 King Charles I Tower, Chester, sepia, F. Frith & Co., Ltd. Reigate, No. 20619. Postmarked "Chester, Jan. 16, 1921."

The majority of present day post card collectors do not notice the names of the publishers or the serial numbers on their cards. In a way this is a good thing for the hobby unless one hopes for scientific collecting, with a view, to profit, to set in, in which case we may find cards described like this: "Valentine Series No. 13377," which will mean a view of "White Tower, Tower of Lon-

don," colored, or "Tuck's 'Oilette' No. 7954," will list "Teignmouth, colored, Raphael Tuck & Sons, after the original painting, by H. B. Wim-bush." The "Oilette" series issued by Tuck are among the finest post cards ever issued and many are made from original paintings as in the specimen given above. Surely these cards will have some value to the print collector of the future.

Some of the writer's albums are pictorial records of his own travels and often an earlier album is raided to complete this personal record. These personal albums are made up of actual photographs, post card size, whenever possible. If this type of card is not obtainable any kind or color of post card view is used, and at times pictorial representations of the object visited are taken from magazines. Of all the albums we have made, the church collections are the most pleasing to the eye because of the variety of architectural styles revealed in their pages. In the Spanish album, for example, we find specimens of Roman, Byzantine, Arabic, Mudejar, Gothic, and the Renaissance styles of architecture; in fact, all the styles of the East and of Europe.

European colored cards of present day issues, especially those of Germany, are superior to the majority of colored American views sold in the five- and ten-cent stores. These cards lack finish and have poor and unnatural coloring. The actual uncolored photograph is the best American made card for the collector. The view cards of France have interesting pictures but the ink from them will dirty a collector's hands like a fresh copy of a newspaper and will damage other cards placed opposite them in an album. Colored views from France are sold in some cities of that country but they are scarce.

Anyone who wishes to make a collection of cards can easily become a collector, without traveling or knowing people who travel, by joining a post card exchange club. There are a number of reliable card exchange clubs and the best of them charge a dollar a year for membership. A list of members in all parts of the world is issued at regular intervals, some times in the form of a bulletin. After the member's name are code signs to show his or her preference as to types of cards and the number to be exchanged at a time. These code signs break down the barrier found in corresponding with persons writing in a foreign language. To start collecting the novice gets a supply of local view cards and a notebook and then chooses a correspondent on the exchange list who requires the type of card the new member has available and who resides in a city or country from which certain types of views are desired.

NATURAL HISTORY

Family Life Among Birds

Bird society probably started with a formless gregariousness. From orderless conglomerations of individuals, social evolution has moved by diverse paths to various forms of group organization, of which birds furnish some of the most striking instances among animals, or to solitary living and the self-sufficient family.

Such are the deductions of Dr. Herbert Friedmann, Smithsonian Institution curator of birds, from a survey of different forms of avian societies reported by ornithologists in the professional literature from all over the world.

The highest of all birds—in the sense that they are structurally farthest removed from the common ancestral forms of bird life—tend to be solitary. These are the so-called passerines, or song birds. There are sixty-seven families of these, each of which is made up of several species. Fifty-eight of these families are entirely solitary nesters. They apparently have no "society" whatever, beyond the immediate family group. Although the other nine families afford some striking exceptions—notably the crows and ravens—the bulk of the species that compose them live in self-sufficient families. Some of the most remarkable of bird societies are found in the more primitive orders. Such, for example, are the remarkable group organizations of the penguins, or the sky-darkening flights of millions of the extinct passenger pigeons reported by early American observers.

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Only general trends can be discerned by surveying the whole bird world, Dr. Friedmann finds. Various mechanisms are at work leading either to solitude or to "societies" adapted to serve various purposes—mutual defense, care of young, shelter, etc. Seldom does one society serve more than one end.

The evidence indicates, Dr. Friedmann holds, that birds originally tended to flock together. This tendency appears basic in bird nature. The majority of all living families of birds shows it, to some extent.

Says Dr. Friedmann in the section on bird societies contributed to the 1935 Handbook of Social Psychology issued by Clark University:

"The fact that the great majority of birds are more or less gregarious in the non-breeding season suggests very strongly that birds are essentially gregarious in their tendencies. It seems that solitary nesting, rather than colonial nesting, is the more recent development and on the whole this is borne out by the fact that the great majority of the 'higher' groups of birds are solitary nesters, while the bulk of gregarious breeding species belong to the 'lower,' ostensibly more primitive, groups."

A vital factor in the development of self-sufficiency as opposed to group living, he points out, has been the curious phenomenon of "territorialism," in which each breeding pair of birds tends to lay claim to a sufficient area around the nest to supply food for themselves and their young. With such a contingent territory the parents never are obliged to go so far from the nest as to leave the nestlings unprotected.

In many species the males will separate from the flock in the spring and each will isolate himself on an exclusive breeding territory, strenuously resisting the encroachment of any other males. There also he makes himself conspicuous by display and song, so as to attract a mate. Apparently this kind of behavior started early in bird evolution and represents a great step away from gregariousness and toward solitude. After the breeding season the tendency was to return to the flock once more for the annual migration.

A great deal has depended on the food habits of the species. For those types which must cover large distances in search of food—such, for example, as those that feed on fish, or that capture the majority of their

sustenance on the wing—territorialism could have no object. Generally speaking, among such groups there has been the least development of individualism.

It is difficult, Dr. Friedmann points out, to establish any widely applicable statements on bird society to which there are not outstanding exceptions. Such societies range from merely formless aggregations of many individuals and pairs to groups in which can be discerned the vestiges of cooperative endeavor. The nature of this apparent cooperation differs with the bird family. In some cases it is cooperation for mutual defense. In others, as among the penguins, it is cooperation in food getting. The bird colony, he concludes, is an institution that has arisen independently a number of times in widely divergent groups.

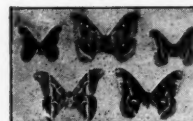
Fish With Tails

The nature lover collector who likes the study of fish may like to include a visit to the Smithsonian Institution while on one of his future vacations. Here may be found more than 100 species of a curious family of fish with tails. It is the largest collection of its kind in the world. The "rat fish," or Macruridae, named because of the resemblance of their tails to those of rodents, is found in the deep seas all over the world. One prominent species of the rat-tailed fishes inhabits tropical waters, and is distributed over the world.

Cricket Musicians of China

A widely syndicated press item called attention to numerous grasshoppers and crickets that recently invaded a Western city. This recalls many interesting stories from visitors to China about the cricket singers and cricket champions of that country. In fact, some of our larger mu-

(Continued on page 114)



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The Amenities of a Shell Collector

By WALTER F. WEBB

PART II



ONE day Felipe Hernando received a letter in which he took deep interest. When he went home from his work he read it to his wife, and the little daughter listened also. A man over in the great U. S. A.

would buy land snails. He had sent him a letter about it and enclosed a circular showing some pictures and full instructions how to go about it.

He said there were snails in this region that are worth real money and he would buy some of them. This was a surprise to Felipe as he had never considered they were worth anything, any more than the pretty beetles and butterflies. The Philippino housewife is the boss in all money matters and her word usually decides any important engagements.

Some months later I sent Felipe a camera and films and he forwarded many pictures showing just where he found the fine land shells. I can just imagine their animated conversation that evening, in the little thatched cottage about twelve-foot square, the wife with a plain wrapper and no shoes, and the little girl climbing over both of them.

They decided to go into it if possible, and some months later at my request, he wrote me how they went about it. It took some time for him to collect the samples, mail them to me, and get them back, properly arranged for business. Then it seems he went into the market place on Sunday, when the people come from far and near to dispose of their produce, mounting a box he made a speech.

He said the rich "Americano" wanted these shells. Showed the samples. Explained how they had to be as near perfect as possible. They had to be collected alive and full grown. No young shells wanted and showed them the difference between a young shell and an adult. Also explained how to remove the soft parts after the shells were collected, wash them in water and dry in the shade. Then he said, you send the children out into the forests and mountains, you go yourself when you

do not have other work. Get me what this Americano wants and I will pay money for them. Bring them every Sunday for a while.

His speech did the trick. The people came with woven baskets full of all shapes and he shipped the wonderful specimens to me. There were rare snails of which the shell was about five inches in diameter, and all sizes and shapes and colors. This territory had never been collected over before and the dozens of boxes he sent me contained many wonderful specimens, the rival of any shells in the world.

This all happened down in Cotoabato province of the great island of Mindanao, which is the second largest of the group. The area is over 36,000 square miles. Along the eastern edge is a range of mountains over 200 miles long with an average of 4,000 feet. This is a wonderful territory for fine shells as they have ample rainfall. West of this lies the broad Agusan Valley where I had fine collectors.

The western half of the island is traversed by several fine mountain ranges. A collector could spend years here and always find new forms never before seen by man.

One chap down in the central part of Agusan province had a wonderful experience. It seems they had had two years with almost no rainfall and everything in the great Agusan valley was about dried up. Then when it started to rain it seemed as if it would never stop. The river rose and gradually flooded everything. It was five miles wide and my man and his family had to flee to the hills and make a hut on higher ground. All the time he was wondering if the snails I wanted would all be drowned.

Naturally the people had to take to boats to get around. One day he discovered as he was going through vast inundated forests that the snails had all climbed up in the trees, so he could just pick them off the branches. Never before had I heard that strictly terrestrial land mollusks would, under any condition, climb trees but over there they have some sense. Our snails in this country always drown under such conditions. He sent me several thousand fine perfect specimens, covering a number of good species all collected in this manner.

Land shells are air breathers and will quickly drown in water if immersed. Try it some time and you will learn what happens. When they are dormant, during our winter season here, their internal organs all about cease to function, and they can rest a hundred years under proper conditions. I have one in a glass top box which has been there now over thirty years and still alive. They seal up the aperture of the shell with a whitish diaphragm which makes the shell air tight. The spring rains soften this "door," the snail eats itself out and starts its normal summer life.

We have thousands of shell collectors in this country who have yet to enjoy the pleasure of collecting land and fresh water mollusks and studying them. It is a vast field and new forms are being discovered everywhere. Within the borders of the U. S. A. we have over 3,000 known forms; they make a fine collection.

Around Mindanao there were many small islands up to several miles across on which there is fair sized resident population. I found some very fine species on these islands, often not found elsewhere. Most of my collectors ordinarily only earned \$20 to \$30 a month in our money, hence I was offering them a real opportunity to cash in on what seemed to them perfectly worthless material. There are so many races of people in the Philippines that what worked in one island fell flat in another. The people of Mindanao were Moros, the fiercest race of head-hunters to be found anywhere, but under civilizing influences they have proven to be exceptionally able, in many ways. They have real initiative and promptly exercise it when they have a real chance. For generations they never had a chance but the improvement of the last thirty years is beyond belief. I did not have much success trying to get them to collect minute shells, about size of pinhead of which there is an immense variety. They thought it utterly silly.

In my next article I will have something to say of the great island of Luzon, where Manila, on the beautiful Manila Bay, is located.



Cricket Musicians of China

(Continued from page 112)

seums of natural history show scenes from Chinese paintings in which children are depicted playing with these small insects. One in the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, is entitled, "Boys Playing with Crickets," and it is attributed to the twelfth century.

The late Dr. Berthold Laufer, who until the time of his death was curator of anthropology at the Field Museum, prepared an excellent treatise on this subject which is published as a bulletin of the museum.

According to Mr. Laufer the relation of the Chinese to crickets and other insects presents one of their most striking characteristics and one of the most cultural—historical of their development. In the primitive stage of life man took an almost universal interest in the life and history of mammals, and next to these fish and birds. However, the Chinese is one exception. His particular interest ran to insects. Their love of insects led them to observations and discoveries which are the admiration of all students. The curious life-history of the cicada was known to them in early times, and it is said that this interest and sympathy in insects led them into the mysterious habits of the silkworm, the outgrowth of which was the discovery of silk.

They developed a special literature on the subject of crickets. The first of these works is the *Tsu chi king* "Book of Crickets" written by a minister of state, who lived in the first part of the thirteenth century, under the Sung dynasty. The author was a passionate cricket fancier.

The Chinese book *T'ien pao i shi* "Affairs of the Period T'ien-pao," A.D. 742-756, contains the following notice:

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SHELL NOVELTIES for lady or gentleman. 25c. Redwood novelties, 25c. Exchange post cards, match books also.—Margaret Halliday, 52 Hall St., Santa Cruz, Calif. d6003

SUPPLIES—Taxidermists, entomologists, museums. Mounted specimens, glass eyes, etc., mounting, tanning.—M. J. Hofmann, 989-H Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. mh9423

"Whenever the autumnal season arrives, the ladies of the palace catch crickets in small golden cages. These with the cricket enclosed in them they place near their pillows, and during the night hearken to the voices of the insects. This custom was imitated by all people."

The fighting cricket is held in as great esteem as the singing cricket. Their food consists of a bit of rice mixed with fresh cucumbers, boiled chestnuts, lotus seeds, and mosquitoes. When the time for the fight draws near, they get a tonic in the form of a bouillon made from the root of a certain flower. Some fanciers allow themselves, it is said, to be stung by mosquitoes, and when these are full of blood, they are given their favorite pupils. In order to stir their ferocity prior to a bout, they are sometimes compelled to fast.

The Laufer treatise states further:

"Crickets are imbued with the natural instinct to fight. The Chinese offer the following explanation for this fact: the crickets live in holes, and each hole is inhabited by a single individual; this manner of living gives rise to frictions and frequent combats, for the insects always prefer their old places of refuge, and when they encounter in them another inmate, they will not cede their rights voluntarily, but will at once start to fight over the housing problem. The two rivals will jump at each other's heads with furious bites, and the combat will usually end in the death of one of the fighters. It frequently happens that the victor devours the body of his adversary, just as primitive man did away with the body of his enemy

whom he had slain in mortal strife. When driven by hunger, crickets will feed upon other insects and even devour their own relations. When several are confined in a cage, they do not hesitate to eat one another. War and death is a law of nature.

"In the course of many generations, the Chinese through long experience and practice, have accomplished what we may call a natural selection of fighting crickets. The good fighters are believed to be incarnations of great heroes of the past, and are treated in every respect like soldiers. Kia Se-tao, the first author who wrote on the subject, says that "rearing crickets is like rearing soldiers." The strongest and bravest of these who are most appreciated at Peking and Tientsin come from the southern province of Kwang-tung. These fighters are dubbed 'generals' or 'marshals,' and seven varieties of them are distinguished, each with a special name.

"Those with black heads and gray hair in their bodies are considered best. Next in appreciation come those with yellow heads and gray hair, then those with white heads and gray hair, then those with golden wings covered with red hair, those of yellow color with blood-red hair who are said to have two tails in form of sheep's horns, finally those yellow in color with pointed head and long abdomen and those supposed to be dressed in embroidered silk, gray in color and covered with red spots like fish-scales. The good fighters, according to Chinese experts, are recognized by their loud chirping, their big heads and necks, long legs, and broad bodies and backs.

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ROCKS AND MINERALS

Minerals in the Home

By MRS. E. A. STILLWELL

MINERALS in the home may seem a rather simple and uninteresting subject, but after giving some thought and investigation to the matter, I began to see that it was far from being simple. Minerals play a very important part in our home life and without them we would lack many necessities and practically all the luxuries which go to make life livable.

I shall not go into too much detail for without minerals in some simple form we would not even have this old earth to live on. But for comparison we will consider what it would mean to the home if no minerals were present, so I shall just mention the bare necessities and some of the luxuries. Even primitive man would have found it hard to exist without minerals, using them for tools, weapons and many other purposes.

In the building of our homes we can start with the foundation, there we use cement made from silica, alumina and lime, or there is another method of making cement from blast furnace slag and limestone, either of these cements when mixed with sand and water form a binder for bricks or stone, with which we build the foundation, chimney or the complete house. Cement is also used in the form of concrete for foundations or whole buildings. The bricks are made of clay. The plaster for the walls is made from limestone. So you see with the aid of minerals our home has advanced much further than the log cabin.

Without iron, one of the most common minerals, much of our home equipment would be lacking, such as stoves, furnaces, piping, and much of the hardware, and the foundation of some tubs and sinks. Also iron in the more refined form (steel) as tools, cutlery, etc. This metal is used extensively in the making of bed frames and many types of furniture, we all appreciate the comfort of having the steel springs under the bed mattresses. Steel and iron also form the principal materials used in the construction of the automobile and household appliances, vacuum cleaner, ironer, washer and sewing machine.

Then we have copper—from this we get many of our plumbing fixtures, some cooking utensils, electrical wire and appliances, hardware and ornamental work. From the copper alloy (brass) we also have plumbing and electrical fixtures. Bronze—another alloy of copper—is used mostly for ornamental work.

Aluminum has become very popular for cooking utensils and is employed in the manufacture of many other articles where extreme weight might be objectionable.

Lead, zinc, chromium, silver, nickel and tin both in the pure form and as alloys such as piping, sink coverings, cutlery and dishes of silver. The ice box is usually zinc lined, the iceless refrigerator employs brass, nickel, chromium and steel in its construction. Even ice is a mineral. Many cooking utensils are made with a heavy coating of tin.

Asbestos is used for electrical work, table mats and many heat resisting insulations.

Mica is one of the best insulators of heat and electricity and is used extensively as a heat resistant. In this connection it is used as a heat resistant in electrical appliances such as the electric iron, toaster, etc. Although mica is one of the most common of minerals and is found widely distributed over the earth's surface, yet there are comparatively few locations where sheets of any considerable size can be obtained. By this I mean of transparent quality and rarely over six inches by six inches in size.

Clay is used for a variety of home equipment such as crockery, laundry and bath tubs, lavatories and drain pipes. We use fire clay for the lining of coal stoves and furnaces, this is a specially prepared product with common clay as its base.

Quartz plays a very important part in our home furnishings—glassware, windows, light shades and some baking dishes. Then, as before mentioned (sand), for making cement and plaster.

From Feldspar we get some of our finest porcelain for dishes and ornaments, scouring and polishing preparations and other products.

Talc is the principal ingredient in talcum and face powders. The fair sex owes much to this lowly mineral for their comfort and beauty.

Borax has been used for many years as a useful cleanser and is gaining in popularity. There are very few who have not heard the interesting history of the discovery and mining of this most useful mineral.

Salt which is chemically known as sodium chloride is very common in nature but of greatest importance in the home and its loss would be keenly felt as it is our main food seasoning.

Coal and mineral oil or petroleum are of such great importance in our homes that they should receive more than passing mention. This mineral oil, produced in nature's laboratory, supplies countless necessities and luxuries for use in and about the home. Starting with the more refined products there are paraffin, vaseline, glycerine, antiseptic preparations, various dyes, fuel oils, lubricating oils, greases and that most useful gasoline, naphtha, benzine and kerosene. Of course, you all know the comfort obtained from coal in the form of heat. In late years oil and gas have replaced much of the coal as a heat producing medium. Gas, however, is derived from coal. These minerals, coal and oil, will in all probability continue to enjoy their popularity for some time to come unless science produces some excellent substitute.

Last but not least there are the painting and decorative materials which depend largely upon minerals. The base for all good paint is white lead or carbonate of lead—this is its most extensive use. Barite or heavy spar, although not a lead ore, is often pulverized and used to adulterate paint.

Many of the colors used in paints and glazes are made from minerals and metals.

In my desire to list the more necessary minerals and metals, I almost forgot gold, silver and platinum, these much prized metals, although not an absolute necessity in the home are prized and sought after for ornamental purposes. The ancients employed gold and silver in more practical ways than we do, in fact, these metals seem to have been more plentiful during those remote times and was therefore used in the manufacture of dishes, goblets, and more lowly purposes. This was due to the fact that iron and other baser metals were then practically unheard of or

the extracting of them from ores was a difficult process with the crude methods then in use.

You can appreciate the importance of minerals from the foregoing. It seems strange that some teachers and higher educators do not give more thought to this matter and include this in the school work. However, there is a growing interest in some sections among the children to

know more about the common minerals and if this interest be encouraged it will be seed well sown.

I have probably omitted some of the lesser minerals from the list here given but for general purposes they will serve to illustrate how dependent we are for our comfort and luxuries, in fact, our very existence. What would we do without minerals?

The Crown Jewels of England

By THEODORE RHINEAR

CROWNS were originally garlands of leaves; and in this form they have probably been used as an ornament for the head by almost every people. Among the Greeks the crown (stephanos) was sometimes used as an emblem of office, as in the case of the archons; sometimes as an ornament for the heads of the victors in the public games; and sometimes as a mark of distinction to those who had served their country in an unusual capacity. At first these crowns were of twigs of laurel, but in later times they were made of gold. The Romans also awarded crowns for deeds of valor. The most highly prized was the "corona obsidionalis," which was bestowed by a beleaguered garrison or army who rescued them. It was made of grass or wild flowers, gathered from the place which had been enclosed by the enemy. The "civic corona," a garland of oak leaves and acorns, was awarded to any soldier who had saved the life of a Roman citizen in battle. At public ceremonies the soldier who wore it was entitled to have the senate and assemblage arise at his entry. There were other crowns bestowed by the Romans, but space does not permit a complete account at this time.

The royal crown as worn by sovereigns of states originated in the

diadem used by the princes of the orient. The unique distinction about the crown jewels of Great Britain is that they are the only royal jewels which can be inspected by the humblest subject provided he has the modest fee required for admission to the Jewel House in the Tower of London. For this small sum anybody can feast their eyes on what is not only the most beautiful but the most valuable crown in the world.

This crown was originally made for the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1838, and although of no great historical interest—save for individual stones—it has a great intrinsic value. The diamonds alone are 2,783 in number. It was made by Rundell and Bridge with jewels taken from old crowns and others furnished by command of her majesty. In addition to the diamonds there are pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, set in silver and gold. It has a crimson velvet cap, with ermine border, and is lined with white silk. Its gross weight was originally 39 ounces, 5 dwts. troy. The lower part of the band above the ermine border consists of a row of 129 pearls, and the upper part of the band of a row of 112 pearls, between which in front of the crown is a large sapphire (partly drilled), purchased for the crown by his majesty George IV. At the back is a sapphire of smaller size, and six other sapphires (three on each side), between which are eight emeralds. Above and below the seven sapphires are fourteen diamonds, and around the eight emeralds 128 diamonds. Between the emeralds and sapphires are sixteen trefoil ornaments, containing 160 diamonds. Above the band are eight sapphires surmounted by eight diamonds, between which are eight festoons consisting of 148 diamonds.

In front of the crown, and in the center of a diamond Maltese cross, is the famous ruby said to have been given to Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Edward III., called the Black Prince, by Don Pedro, after the bat-

tle of Najera, near Vittoria, A. D. 1367. This ruby was worn in the helmet of Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, A. D. 1415. It is pierced quite through after the eastern custom, the upper part of the piercing being filled in with a small ruby. Around this ruby, to form the cross, are seventy-five brilliant diamonds. Three other Maltese crosses, forming the two sides and back of the crown, have emerald centers, and contain respectively 132, 124 and 130 brilliant diamonds. Between the four Maltese crosses are four ornaments in the form of the French fleur-de-lis, with four rubies in the centers, and surrounded by rose diamonds, containing respectively 85, 86, 86 and 87 rose diamonds. From the Maltese crosses issue four imperial arches, composed of oak leaves and acorns, the leaves containing 728 rose, table and brilliant diamonds, 32 pearls forming the acorns set in cups containing 54 rose diamonds and one table diamond. The total number of diamonds in the arches and acorns is 108 brilliants, 116 table and 559 rose diamonds. From the upper part of the arches are suspended four large pendant pear-shaped pearls, with rose diamond caps, containing 12 rose diamonds, and stems containing 24 very small rose diamonds. Above the arch stands the mound, containing in the lower hemisphere 304 brilliants, and in the upper 244 brilliants; the zone and arc being composed of 33 rose diamonds. The cross on the summit has a rose-cut sapphire in the center, surrounded by four large brilliants, and 108 smaller brilliants.

A summary of jewels comprised in the crown: 1 large ruby irregularly polished, 1 large broad spread sapphire, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 4 drop-shaped pearls, 273 pearls.

The crown was refitted and made lighter when Edward VII. was crowned at Westminster Abbey. Many of the diamonds are small cut but they include the larger portion of the Star of Africa diamond presented by the Transvaal. This was added when the crown was refashioned for King Edward.

The magnificent sapphire in the cross at the top is known as Edward the Confessor's sapphire. It is supposed to have come out of a ring worn by this saintly monarch and

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buried with him in his Abbey shrine.

The ruby supposed to have belonged to the Black Prince has been valued at 110,000 pounds sterling.

The crown of India cost 60,000 pounds sterling, and had to be made for the Durbar at Delhi, because the crown of England may not be taken out of the country. It is modeled after the older crown, and is composed of diamonds, intermingled with many fine sapphires, rubies and emeralds. The queen has three crowns. The state crown of the queen is lighter than that of the king and glitters with diamonds, among them the famous Koh-i-Noor, or "Sea of Light." This great stone is of 103 carats. It ought to weigh more having been 900 carats uncut, but misdirected cutting brought it down to its present weight. The smaller portion of the Star of Africa sparkles in the cross at the top of the crown.

The state crown of Mary of Modena is ornamented with diamonds and pearls, some of the diamonds be-

ing very large. The third queenly crown is known as the diadem of Mary of Modena and has a row of very fine pearls, beneath which are rosettes of diamonds. It is said to have cost over 100,000 pounds sterling in times when money was worth much more than it is now.

There is also a kingly crown made for the coronation of Charles II., though it is called the crown of St. Edward. The gold rim is ornamented with rosettes of rubies, sapphires and emeralds, beautifully set in diamonds, and has rows of pearls at the upper and lower edges. From the rim rise crosses and fleur-de-lis alternately, covered with gems. The cross at the top is of gold, set with diamonds and adorned at the sides with large pearls.

King George V. has three sceptres. At his coronation he was presented with the one known as "the sceptre with the cross." It is of gold and the shaft is adorned with rubies, emeralds and small diamonds. In the

cross that surmounts it is a very large diamond introduced into it by King Edward VII.

The Sceptre with "the dove," which was placed at King George's left hand at the coronation, is so-called because it supports a dove with outspread wings in white enamel. It is the symbol of peace.

The third sceptre, known as St. Edward's Staff, is carried before the monarch at the coronation. It has a globe surmounted by a cross.

The queen has two sceptres, one of gold, not so large as that with "the cross," and another of ivory, with a gold cross and a dove with closed wings which is supposed to have been made for Mary of Modena.

There are also two orbs, emblems of sovereignty. Originally there was but one, but a second was especially made for Mary II., the wife of William III., to show that she reigned in her own right and not as a queen consort. These orbs are made of gold, with a filet around the center. They are studded with rubies, sap-

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phires and emeralds.

The crown jewels described here are the outward and visible signs of royalty that exist at the present time in the Jewel House in London's historic Tower. In another article we shall give some anecdotes of the early history of some of these jewels of English monarchs.

A Jade Pagoda

The patience of the Chinese craftsman is often referred to by those studying jade. For instance a miniature pagoda of jade shown a few months ago in New York City, aroused the admiration of artists who saw it. It took more than one million hours of work—fourteen years—for the Chinese craftsman who made it to bring it to completion. It is carved from one piece of Burmese jade, and weighs several thousand pounds. It is four feet high and contains seven stories, representing in design the Lungwa Pagoda, near Shanghai.

Finely wrought bells and chains hang from the eaves, and other little forms of ornament that show the skill and tedious hours that the craftsman put in on it.

It was, no doubt, a labor of love, for to the Chinese, jade is a stone preferred to all others. It typifies all the virtues. When the Chinese want to pay a compliment to a per-

son such expressions as "You have a jade hand," or "Your face is of jade," or "Your mind is of jade," or "Your figure is of jade," are used.

The story of jade in China goes back to unrecorded time, and occasionally the collector runs across fine pieces that have felt the touch of the hands of several generations.

The tourist to Peiping is told to look for Jade Street there if he is interested in the subject. This street is lined with shops where the present day sculptor works over new figures, while in cases or on shelves nearby stand pieces representative of the craftsman of bygone days.

Jewelry of the Tombs

The work of the archaeologist as well as the geologist is closely allied with gems, rocks and minerals. From the precious stones found in tombs the archaeologist is often able to determine the extent of the civilization or the culture of past potentates and their subjects.

A year or so ago when archaeologists were delving a little more extensively into the Valley of the Nile than they are today, at Ballana, south of Abu Simbel, in one royal burial place the excavators were rewarded with the largest collection of jewelry yet discovered at Ballana. The body found there was that of a

queen. It had been partly destroyed by water, but the objects were in fairly good state of preservation. On the queen's head was a massive silver crown studded with precious stones. Around her neck was a series of necklaces of every variety of design, made of agate, carnelian, jasper, amethyst, faience, and silver.

She wore, also, a heavy silver torque and a silver chain with ball pendants. Her arms were decorated with many silver bracelets one pair of which was studded with precious stones. Four pairs of silver earrings were found on each side of her head, and her fingers were covered with silver rings, some of which were set with precious stones. Her legs bore anklets of silver decorated with lions' heads, and even her toes were ornamented with silver rings decorated with fly amulets. The workmanship of the jewelry indicated a high degree of culture.

Lapis Lazuli

Lapis lazuli has been used from time immemorial as an ornamental stone. It was the sapphire of the Greeks and Romans and of the Hebrew scriptures. Large quantities have been found in early Egyptian tombs, and the Chinese have long held it in esteem. Marco Polo in A. D. visited mines where it was found.

ROCKS and MINERALS

WANTED TO BUY

Wanted to Buy: Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

WANTED TO BUY—Rough turquoise, callaita, odontolite and variscite, by the pound. Submit samples.—J. M. Carman, Jr., Gallup, New Mexico, U. S. A. jsl2691

FOR SALE

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

BEAUTIFUL POLISHED PIECES — Washington petrified Wood. Wide range of colors and types. Will add beauty and interest to any collection. Price range 50 cents up to \$50. Satisfaction always or your money back. — Chas. Simpson, Quincy, Wash. sl2463

DINOSAUR GIZZARD STONES—Naturally polished, from Montana's famous cretaceous fields, \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. Or will trade for fossils, minerals or Indian relics of equal value.—Mrs. Tone, Junction City, Oregon. n12084

THIRTY DIFFERENT fine classified minerals, \$1.00; 5 different genuine polished gem stones, 55c; polished pretty opal set, 20c; Australian gem opal in rough, fine colors, 35c; gem rock crystal, beauty, 10c. Large illustrated catalogue, 5c. — Vernon Lemley, Northbranch, Kansas. tfe

BEAUTIFUL AGATES, fossil limbs, hematite, 25 different gem stones, postpaid, \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. 26th year.—Jake Eaton, 921 Marion, Centalla, Wash. jel2406

SPECIMENS OF THE JOPLIN, MO.—Ficher, Okla., area. Send for free catalog with picture of various formations.—Boodles Mineral Specimens, Galena, Kans. f12825

YOUR LUCKY NUMBER in polkadot agate, polished. Send full name and 50c.—E. A. Southwick, 528 S.E. Washington, Portland, Ore. au2621

COLLECTORS ATTENTION—Have the beauty and value of your cabinet specimens increased by polishing. We also have polished granites and marbles for sale. Send for information.—Flach and Eby, Goodrich Hse., Evanston, Ill. au3693

ASK FOR MY APPROVAL SELECTION of inexpensive but attractive gem stones of various kinds without obligation to buy. 15, 85c each, include: Madagascar tourmalines, Ceylon moonstones, Russian lapislazuli, Persian antique stones, olive peridot, Brazilian yellow topaz, green African jasper, Thomsonites, tigereye, bloodstones, epidote, Amazon stones, large hematite, etc., all nicely cut. Watch for my future importations of rare gems, both rough and cut, from the famous mines in east India, opaque emeralds from Australia (rough), lowest prices in blue zircons, emerald testers, diamond scales. Prices extremely low. Write me your wants.—Ernest Meier, Room 57, 116 Broad St., New York City. jly202

ASK FOR MY approval selection of inexpensive but attractive cut gems at 15 to 85c each, including Madagascar tourmalines; Ceylon moon stones, Persian antique stones; Brazilian topazes; African jasper; large hematite; blood stone; tiger eye, thomsonite; peridot; etc.; zircons, rough and cut, very reasonable; large amethyst; topazes; scenic moss agates; rough green epidote crystals; beryl emerald; etc.; antique hand wrought tourmaline and peridot jewelry, set with zircons, very unusual, reasonable. Those in want of Oriental emeralds (green sapphire), green and red zircons, rubies, etc., for fall trade at low prices, please consult. Genuine cultured pearls and necklaces; cameos; intaglios; emerald testers; diamond scales. Prices low. Direct importer. — Ernest Meier, Room 57, 116 Broad St., New York City. au1822

ATTRACTIVE COLLECTION of Fossils from the Yorktown formation Miocene Epoch, gathered at historic Yorktown, Virginia. Nicely boxed and described \$1.00, add 15c for postage.—Barclay & Sons, Newport News, Va. mh12027

FERN LEAF FOSSILS from Illinois, that grew more than 250 million years ago. The ferns are imbedded in stone formed like pebbles, and are from two to five inches long. The stone is broken into two parts exposing a perfect fern on one half, and the impression of the fern on the lower half. The Field Museum places the time when these ferns grew as more than 250 million years ago, and Prof. White, geologist, of Washington, D. C., places the age, over 400 million years. Complete specimens in two parts, \$1.00. One-half specimen, perfect fern, or impression of fern, 50c. Postpaid in U. S.—Edward J. Goldblatt, 1330 Hyde Park Blvd., Chicago, Ill. au1

Books Received

"Along the Hill"

Rock and mineral collectors will be interested in the new book, "Along the Hill," by Carroll Lane Fenton. This book describes, illustrates, and gives the geological history of natural stones, fossils, mosses and glacial curios. It is a book we can recommend for the average collector. Published by Reynal and Hitchcock, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York. \$1.25.

"How to Ride Your Hobbies"

"How to Ride Your Hobby," by A. Frederick Collins, published by D. Appleton-Century Company, containing 298 pages, illustrated, is one of the best library reference books that has come to our attention on the subject of hobbies. It also serves a useful purpose in interesting those who might be looking for a hobby and are open to suggestions. Of course it covers not only the collecting hobbies but homecraft and avocational subjects. It will be a pleasure to refer numerous inquiries that come to this office to look to this book as a source of inspiration.

Miniature Photography

"Profitable Photography with the Miniature Camera," by Edwin C. Buxbaum. Publisher, Box Tree Press, 1811 E. Wood Pl., Milwaukee, Wis., \$1. Part one covers "Equipment and Technique." Part two—"Fifty Profitable Ideas for the Miniature Camera." Part three—"Photographic Journalism with the Miniature Camera." In concentrating on the miniature camera, the author covers a field that has few reference books; this being true the book should find a receptive market.

Locomotivia

Los Angeles, Calif.—In the June issue on Page 111 I note under heading "Old Locomotive for Ford" the statement, "It is one of the oldest locomotives in the world, and at one time ran on the New York Central Lines."

This statement like similar ones appearing occasionally in print is rather interesting when one considers that in this present exhibition, there is no part of the original train which was scrapped many years ago.

The present train was built in 1891-92 at the New York Central Railroad Shops at West Albany, N. Y., from such sketches of the original train as were available, and

from memory of persons who recalled seeing the train prior to its being dismantled. The locomotive, as I recall, was in evidence many years after the coaches were scrapped.

The original train ran on a narrow rail of iron, spiked with heavy timbers running lengthwise and resting on stone piers. This type of track was later replaced by the present type known as the "T" rail resting on ties bedded in rubble-stone and having a wider gauge between rails.

At the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, 1893, for which the present train was built, one of the driving wheels from the original locomotive, the only part known to be in existence, was placed by the side of the exhibit train without any sign to indicate its history.—G. E. Van Guysling.

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Wood Enamels
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NO THEORY—ALL PRACTICAL

"Practical Everyday Chemistry," edited by H. Bennett, editor-in-chief of the Chemical Formulary, has more than 300 pages (6½x8½). It is a book to which you will constantly refer. It is a gold mine of information never before made public. Opportunity knocks but once. Get your copy before you forget about it.

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Jot These Down on Your Calendar !

September—The vacation season will be over and collectors will be ready to add new stamps to their albums, buy a few more dishes for the old china closet, add an antique to that vacant space in the living or bedroom, and buy many other things for their collections.

Dealers—Take advantage of this renewed interest and start your advertising in the September "season-opener" issue of HOBBIES.

Collectors—Make your buying wants known with an advertisement in HOBBIES.

November 5th to 10th

The Chicago Hobby Show. Plan now to attend. Collectors from all over the United States will be there.

Advertisements which reach HOBBIES' office by August 20 will be in time for the September issue



The Publisher's Page

IN a previous editorial I expressed surprise at the amount of sympathy that was extended toward Dillinger, at the same time remarking that every known criminal caught at large ought to be shot on sight.

The amount of protest that came from that statement was a revelation. The sympathy expressed for Dillinger was not a sympathy for crime but widespread feeling against the police, many perfectly good citizens feeling that the police are just as bad. Some mighty convincing arguments have been put to me along this line.

I don't mind saying that I have known policemen who ought to be shot. I agree with many that there is a healthy minority of them who are habitual bribe-takers. There is even a strong undercurrent of blackmailers among them. Every person who has had experience in police court work or in contact with rackets will unhesitatingly agree with this statement. Another argument that was put to me is that the police create more communists in this country than any other factor. The country is filled with people who are against the government, who are ready at the drop of the hat to join any revolutionary movement that might spring up, and these are not foreign agitators. The government has cleaned the country of foreign agitators in recent years. There are very few of them left here. I attended a police show-up not long ago where they brought in a bunch of communists who had been arrested for a disturbance. Every one of them was apparently of American antecedents for several generations back.

Why are there so many people thinking along these lines in a country with the fullest liberty of speech and action, a country full of opportunities even in the worst of times? Social workers bring forcibly to my attention the fact that neither unemployment nor hunger itself will make communists. They say what makes communists is bitterness born of injustice. There are ordinary things transpiring every day which instill these ideas in the minds of an increasing number of people.

Probably the old-time, flat-footed might-makes-right policeman is out of step. Perhaps the argument of

many is right—that policemen should be college graduates, that they should have a schooling for their work. Isn't it admittedly true that a large majority who have been engaged in police work are unskilled and ignorant? A different type policeman might accomplish more good and make less mistakes if they had a training in social psychology.

I always thought it was entirely uncalled for that our loud-mouthed Chicago policemen were permitted to curse and "bawl out" citizens on the public streets. In many cities that practice has been entirely eliminated. There is hardly a day that I drive down Michigan Avenue that I do not hear policemen cursing even visitors for some slight traffic infraction. It should be a policeman's duty to explain in the most polite language the traffic rules. He has no right to berate or curse anyone. If the driver has committed a flagrant violation and the policeman thinks it is in the line of duty, the driver should be handed a ticket or even arrested, but he shouldn't be abused.

Reports come that this summer, more than ever before, traps are being laid for motorists throughout the country. Hardly anyone can take much of a trip without falling into the net of these police racketeers. In some of the western suburbs of Chicago a few years ago several of these traffic policemen and their judicial accomplices were sent to the penitentiary. The motorists clubs and civic organizations proved their activities were entirely beyond the intent of the law. Just now most of these rackets are run because some of the towns are out of money or politicians want to support henchmen under the guise of motorcycle policemen and get their salaries out of fines. In Chicago now every motorist warns his friends to stay out of Niles Center, a suburb where they are running a racket. If you have friends and influence, you can call up and get out of it, but a poor fellow is haled into court and fined ten dollars and costs for going thirty-six miles an hour, or six dollars for parking without lights. Probably the judge, who is a part of the racket, never once had his own parking lights on. Often these victims are poor people who feel the sting of the

injustice because they can ill afford to donate to this graft. There are thousands of cases of this kind going on throughout the country where the seed of communism is planted in families who are deprived because the family wage-earner was waylaid by police racketeers who abuse authority. Can a poor fellow be blamed for a feeling of resentment when he is fined for a violation that he sees taxi drivers commit every hour of the day because the taxi companies bribe the police through large donations to their pension fund, if not direct? Why should donations of this kind be permitted when they cannot mean anything but bribery? And isn't it another form of communist-baiting when newspapers, using the power of the press to gain special privilege, bribe the police with rewards in order that their trucks can violate every traffic rule in the category?

Wasn't the unfortunate Czar of Russia the goat for the unspeakable police system that fastened itself upon that country?

If police brutality and police injustice against the friendless and helpless is going to breed hatred of our form of government it ought to be stopped.

Some whose opinions I am bound to respect contend that crime will be greatly curtailed if the police departments of the country are reformed and its alliance with crime broken up. Nor am I one of those softies who advocate police going unarmed. I believe the hand of every honest policeman ought to be upheld, and that no quarter should be given crime.

I am fully able to see both sides and yet I insist that every criminal, repeatedly convicted and still found at large, ought to be shot on sight.

We have been repeatedly asked why we did not "do" Father Coughlin. As long as the Constitution stands, Father Coughlin has the same right to talk as anybody else. His talks have done some good, possibly some harm. Along differently directed channels they would do more to bring about a better understanding between Protestants and Catholics than anything that has yet been done in this country. We have always said the radio would eventually destroy creedal religion. The radio will gradually impregnate the people as a whole with a broader and more tolerant understanding of the various religious bodies.

We do not think that Father Coughlin has had proper background to advise on scientific economics. Many of his talks, to a practical ear, sound like a high-school graduate's commencement address.

Father Coughlin in his addresses on banking reform insists the gov-

ernment take over the Federal Reserve banks. That is a most reactionary proposal! What is the Government? It is a bunch of politicians, and when you turn the Federal Reserve banks over to the government you have turned them over to a group of politicians. Just now Mr. Farley would dominate the system. The Federal Reserve System is not operated perfectly but the solution is to correct its defects and strengthen it, not to discard it. It should remain in the hands of men experienced and practiced in the science of banking.

If you are going to turn it over to politicians you are going to give them power to curtail or halt the credit of anyone who opposes them. If a large borrower had influence with politicians, he could get credit. If he did not, regardless of his merits, he would be refused. Politicians could use the credit system of the country to injure or even ruin business men who belonged to the opposite party or who might see fit to contribute campaign funds to the opposition. One section of the country could use the credit system of the country to develop itself to the exclusion of states or sections which might not be in the good graces of the politicians in power.

We will always find more honest and capable men among private bankers who have risen through their own efforts than we will among politicians who get into power through hook or crook, or mere accident. If Father Coughlin's ideas should ever prevail and we would be foolish enough to turn the control of our banking and credit over to any political group it would take a thousand agitators like him to undo that fatal mistake. Any political party could use the enormous power to perpetuate itself in office. It wouldn't be long before a ruling class, using the money power of the country, tied up with a political organization, could browbeat the great masses of people while the favored class waxed rich. Imagine the necessity of getting the endorsement of a ward heeler in order to obtain a bank loan!

Of course, Father Coughlin changes his plan every time someone gets his ear to explain where he is wrong. He says now that we do not want to destroy the country banker. But suppose the Federal Reserve is in the hands of the politicians and depositors start a run on the independent bank? Where would the independent banks look for help but to the Federal Reserve? And perhaps the Federal Reserve, being in the hands of one group of politicians, might want to punish the independent banker and refuse to grant him

the privilege of rediscount. No bank can serve its community without making loans and when its money is loaned out, what's to prevent the people from taking a mass notion that they want their money out? The run puts the banker at the mercy of a politically-controlled Federal Reserve or he faces liquidation.

We have built up the greatest and wealthiest country in the world with a politically-free banking system. Why then all the agitation to destroy it? The bankers may have been at some fault during the recent unpleasantness. They are willing to admit it, but they certainly see their error and will no doubt profit by it. Even at that they probably took more blame than was due them. When they loaned their money out they were doing it to help the community and lots of them were closed up which did not deserve to fail. Thousands of banks closed their doors which were perfectly solvent.

Our whole trouble at the time was that we had the wrong man in the presidential chair. Mr. Hoover was bewildered, afraid to act. Had he taken the bull by the horns and spent one billion dollars at the right time he could have kept the banks open, maintained values and saved millions of jobs. What it would have cost then was nothing to what it has cost since.

A card from a reader vacationing in New Brunswick, Canada, reminded us of a vacation we spent in eastern Canada a few years ago. Nova Scotia, the land of the Acadians, scene of Longfellow's Evangeline, was particularly interesting. The Bay of Fundy lying between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick has the highest normal tide in the world, 29 feet. I remember, crossing the Strait of Northumberland to Prince Edward Island, some natives on the boat could not believe that I was traveling all the way from Chicago just to see Prince Edward Island. Charlottetown is quaint and interesting. Sailing again from Cape Breton where the airplanes used to take off for Europe I went to Port Aux Bas, New Foundland. From Port Aux Bas you go on a narrow gage railroad through the wildest and most desolate country to St. John's. I returned from St. John's to Halifax on the boat; then took a train to Quebec and journeyed on up to Labrador on a boat. On this trip I had an adjoining stateroom to a doctor and his son from Providence, Rhode Island. Two years later when I attended the Olympic games in Los Angeles, this chap approached me in the Union depot reminding me that we had met previously in the other corner of the continent.

In 1930 I was leaving Paris for Oberammergau to witness the Passion Play. The travel agents sold me the idea that all the accommodations and tickets were sold out, and that I should make arrangements to go up to Brussels and go with a group from there. I did so and the next morning joined a group of Americans who were going down the Rhine. I was the last to be seated and in the meanwhile the group had been comparing notes. It was a coincidence that, outside of two married couples, none had met before but all of them were either born in Kansas or were from Kansas. Naturally, it was almost unbelievable to them that I also was born in Kansas. One fellow, now a fruit shipper in San Benito, Texas, asked me if I knew Dr. Mc Ilheney at Norwich.

"Yes," I answered, "he was present when I was born."

"Well," he said, "he was also present when I was born."

He came from Conway Springs, 14 miles from my native town.

Since publishing *HOBBIES* I visited the Mayan ruins in Yucatan. To save a week's time and a boat trip by way of Vera Cruz I flew across the Caribbean Sea from Merida, Yucatan, to Havana, Cuba. The former Cuban Consul in Chicago took me to the home of some friends introducing me to the members of the household. One lady I noticed appeared to be American. I mentioned this to her in English.

"Oh," said my consular friend, "she is from Chicago".

"Where did you live in Chicago," I asked.

"Well," she said, "I really came from Decatur, Illinois."

"I know people in Decatur," I followed up.

"Well," she said, "I am originally from Cerro Gordo."

I told her I had relatives who once lived in Cerro Gordo, whose name was Hoover. She said she taught school there under Will Hoover who was Superintendent of Schools. He happened to be my uncle. Also in her class there was a Chester Hoover, now a dentist in New Mexico, who was my cousin.

A man approached me in a hotel in Liverpool, England, inquiring where we had met before. It was several minutes before we both recalled that we had met at a convention in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

D. C. Rightner



A Traveling Encyclopedia

Meredosia, Ill. — Enclosed find \$1 for one year's renewal to the "Encyclopedia" of the hobby world.—Dr. F. C. Yeck.

Quite So!

Long Beach, Calif.—Too good a magazine to do without.—Mrs. George Lightburn.

That Covers a Lot

Jacksonville, Fla.—With no fear of contradiction, I say that since this good old world began, no human eye ever gazed upon (for its kind) so complete, so interesting, so perfect in detail, so instructive, or so wonderful a book as the July HOBBIES. Best wishes for its continued success. THANK YOU for the great pleasure I derive from it.—John H. Mackey, State Labor Inspector.

Maybe That Was Relatively Speaking

Meredith, N. H.—Speaking relative to the enclosed notice of expiration of subscription, I am sending you \$1 (fifty-nine cents Roosevelt) to show you my heart is in the right place. While I am not in strict accord with all that Mr. Lightner has to say, I get the dollar's worth in "The Publisher's Page" alone. And as for Mr. Lightner's life, for him to say he expects to drop dead in the street any day bespeaks a colossal ignorance of the most important aspect of living.—Clarence Lyle.

No Mistake Made

Boothwyn, Pa. — Enclosed find money order for three more years. How in the world I ever got on without HOBBIES, is a mystery to me. Because I have prided myself in always buying the best, but I have found the rest of the magazines are cheap imitations compared to HOBBIES. I see I have made a number of errors in typing you this letter but I have not made an error renewing my subscription.

—Richard C. Todd

Has Magnetism

Tacoma, Wash.—A stitch in time will save you a post card. Enclosed please find one "\$" for my renewal, which expires in August. The magnetic effect of your wonder magazine, with each issue gets a firmer hold on one's whole thoughts. It's a thrill. "Nuf said. Next move is yours.—C. A. Kernahan.

Keep in Good Standing

Asbury Park, N. J.—Please inscribe my name upon the roster of those lucky mortals who have one dollar, in the lawful money of the United States of America, with which to remain in good standing for another year on the paid up register of HOBBIES.—Frank H. Rowland, Jr.

It Gets 'Em Started

Milwaukee, Wis.—Anybody without a hobby, after reading HOBBIES Magazine, cannot help but start one.—Edwin H. Thurov.

Has the Right Idea

Marengo, Iowa—Your July number received this noon, and I turned first to the editorial page. Like you, I know of many dealers who have gone broke trying to get big prices instead of taking reasonable profits. Your article on this was all very true, and it is too bad that so many dealers overlook the value of goodwill.—B. Leib.

Delights In It

O'Fallon, Mo. — I am delighted with your magazine and it is of great value to me.—Augusta Barthelmes.

He Likes It, Too

Zanesville, Ohio—I have only been a subscriber for the past two years but wish now to tell you I heartily appreciate HOBBIES and compliment you upon your fine editorials.—Perry Brees.

From Down Under

Melbourne, Australia — We very much appreciate your paper which we find most interesting, especially the historical side.—Orlo-Smith & Co.

We haven't Done It Yet

Pullman, Wash.—I see you hint at a raise in subscription price. I have been afraid that with a few saying, "I don't see how you can put it out for a dollar, etc." that you would decide since they asked for it you might as well give it to them. Some people are so foolish; they never know when they are well off.—W. H. Latta.

From Stamps to Pitchers

Detroit, Mich.—I collect pitchers and stamps, so you see why I enjoy it so much. Hoping that the field of HOBBIES continues to expand.—Eula P. Matheson.

For Inspirational Use

Longmont, Colo.—Enclosed is my check for \$1 for which please send me HOBBIES for one year. I am a director of music in the Longmont public schools and am interested in a number of subjects discussed in your magazine. The subject matter is more than valuable, it seems to me, and if for no other reason than that of familiarizing myself with the multitude of subjects discussed I feel that I must have HOBBIES. — D. E. Haley.

Never Overlooks It

Loxley, Ala.—Find enclosed my renewal. Am hoping to save you a stamp to notify me of expiration. I sometimes overlook my birthday, but I never forget when my subscription expires, and if I have the funds you will never need to notify me.—Harry Byerly.

Enjoyment!

Fresno, Ohio—Find enclosed renewal for another year's enjoyment with HOBBIES.—Charles E. Voltz.

It Pulls

Duluth, Minn.—I advertised in HOBBIES and will say I am getting good results from the Ad.—E. M. Vaux.

Five Years Coming

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Enclosed find five year subscription to HOBBIES. It is such a wonderful magazine I cannot be without it.—Astor H. Blauvelt.

From First to Last

Grafton, Mass.—HOBBIES is so good, I just can't get along without it. I have all issues that you have published, and I still like the magazine and always will. Me for HOBBIES every time.—Ralph F. Cummings.

Indispensible

Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.—Allow me to congratulate you on your excellent publication. After one year's acquaintance with it, it has become absolutely indispensable to me.—Ferd H. Strobel.

As Wonderful as Your Climate?

Alameda, Calif.—This is one magazine that I cannot do without. It is wonderful and I enjoy it so much.—Mrs. Nettie Souza.

That's What We Want

Crescent City, Ill.—In my opinion your magazine is the best collectors' magazine on the market. Let's have a larger section on mineralogy!—John Lester.

A Home Magazine

Tidioute, Pa.—One can judge a home to be all right when your miracle magazine is found in it. The saying is true, "Your home is judged by the books you own."—D. William Levine.

Quite a Few in England

London, England—I sent for a specimen copy of HOBBIES as a matter of interest, and found so much of interest that I had to place a regular order. Anyone who is genuinely interested would certainly send a subscription after seeing a specimen.—William G. Gummer.

All Stamp Collectors Like to Read About Others' Hobbies

Somerset, Ohio—My hobby is United States stamps but since I began reading HOBBIES I have learned so much about other hobbies that I am just as interested in reading about them as I am about stamps.—Andrew J. Kyle.

From Civer to Civer

New Enterprise, Pa.—I am almost a cover to cover reader of HOBBIES. It is so informative.—Calvin Hetrick.

Thinks It Best

Kansas City, Kan.—I am sending \$1 to renew my subscription to HOBBIES, the finest magazine of its kind in existence.—Howard L. Mitchener.

That's Saying a Lot

San Francisco, Calif.—Dr. Elliot's five foot shelf of Harvard Classics which were designed to give a liberal education in history and the arts has a competitor in HOBBIES. HOBBIES is supplying the whole family with a liberal education at an insignificant cost.—H. B. Martin.

A Family Fight

Indianapolis, Ind.—We are a peace loving family until the day that the new issue of HOBBIES arrives. Then a fight ensues to see who will get to read it first.—John C. Kerman.

Friends On the Road

Boston, Mass.—We have just returned from a vacation motor trip. We stopped at a number of antique shops and HOBBIES greeted us at almost every turn from old writing desks, tilttops, and comfortable rockers. It was like running across old friends in new places.—Evelyn B. Harper.

Looking Forward

Decatur, Ill. — Enclosed is a money order for \$5 for five years' subscription to HOBBIES. Looking forward to five years' enjoyment of your magazine.—Russell H. Sawyer.

Acknowledgements

Clippings Acknowledged

Mrs. Ethel F. Verrill (1)
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 M. Joe Murphy (1)
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 Anthony Kigas (50)
 Henry Mueller (50)

Honorary Mention

Five Year Subscriptions
 Edwin Fancher, Middletown, N. Y.
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 C. T. Church, New York, N. Y.
 Russell H. Sawyer, Decatur, Ill.

Visitors

Among the out-of-town visitors who called at HOBBIES office during the past month were: Miss Bernice English, of Edmond, Okla., who is a strong supporter of the children's museum movement; Rudolph Mendelin, stamp and mineral collector of Calumet, Mich.; Virgil Y. Russell, head of the history department of the Casper, Wyo., schools, and an autograph fan by hobby; M. P. Ganey, playing card collector of Gillespie, Ill.; and G. R. Funke, artist of Milwaukee.

With Thanks

Merritt L. Beeson, owner of the Corral Museum, Dodge City, Kansas, has sent us a quart jar of dust gathered from his museum following the dust storms in that part of the country.

A wooden nickel celebrating the historical pageant of Charlevoix County, Mich. From Mrs. E. L. Dawson.

A letter of the 1860's from Mary McNeil of St. Joseph, Mo.

Shell novelties from Mrs. D. M. Curtis of St. Petersburg, Fla., which she asks us to put with the shell collection when the new Museum of HOBBIES is completed.

Fragments of glass colored by the desert sun from H. B. Grover of Los Angeles, Calif.

A fine specimen of moss agate from C. M. Woods, St. Paul, Minn.

A group of fern fossils from L. B. Reel, Duluth, Minn.

A monkey carved from wood from T. M. Woodworth, Milwaukee, Wis.

Cachets, First Flights, First Days, Etc.

J. G. Grimes of Shiprock, N. M., has sent us a cachet issued in Denver, Colo., on July 3 to celebrate the meeting there of the National Education Association. An Independence Day naval cover cachet mailed aboard the U.S.S. Grant from William Schlechter, Allentown, Pa.

Hobby Shows AND OTHER HOBBY EVENTS

Hobbies for Nurses. The Committee on Eight Hours for Nurses, which includes District 13 of New York City and takes in 14,000 nurses, has scheduled a hobby show for November 14 and 15. It will be held at the Biltmore Hotel.

Mary T. Dermott, chairman of the show, says that the plan is to show the hobbies of the nurses primarily. Booths of the nurses association will be manned by nurses. There will be lectures, a fashion show and music on the program. It is planned to wind up with a formal dance. Other plans at this writing are tentative.

Flags. Among the features of a hobby show sponsored by the Glen Ellyn, Ill., garden club was a collection of flags and a room fitted up by the D. A. R.

They Took Their Hobbies. When the eighty-second meeting of the Minnesota State Medical Association convened in Minneapolis recently, a hobby show featuring the hobbies of the doctors was held. Included among the exhibitors were Dr. Arthur N. Collins of Duluth, original paintings; Dr. L. Kerschbaumer, St. Peter, paintings and portrait sculpture; Dr. C. G. Sutherland, Rochester, collection of anecdotes and epigrams; Dr. D. L. Tilderquist, Duluth, charcoal sketches; Dr. Gordon New, Rochester, pipes, and Dr. J. T. Schlesselman, Mankato, game heads and oil paintings.

The three-day session of the Massachusetts Medical Society held in Boston last month, also included a hobby showing of members of the society. Several of the doctors showed paintings and sculpture work.

Many Participants. Employees and executives in sixty-five Toledo, Ohio, industrial plants entered various hobbies in a hobby show held at the Toledo Museum of Art in June.

Twelve Acres. Member groups of the Hobby Club of Rye, N. Y., now have a twelve-acre estate in which to indulge their various hobbies.

Canadian Group. A group of Manitoba arts and handicraft lovers discussed hobbies at a recent meeting. Travel talks augmented the occasion.

Fowl Prints. At a hobby showing held in Savanna, Ill., recently, T. S. Cleworth, chicken fancier, displayed a collection of prints of rare fowls.

Good Combination. Hobby Clubs and musical organizations form a major part of the extra curricular activities at Edison Junior High School, Harrisburg, Pa. These groups meet during the activity periods every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

afternoons and their work is directed by members of the faculty.

Popular. A hobby show sponsored by the Parent-Teacher Association of Youngstown, Ohio, brought out many parents and students for an inspection of the various things shown. Among the features was a collection of reptile and wild animal skins from South America lent by D. C. Fuhr, who formerly made his home there. Scrapbooks of Shirley Temple and the Dionne quintuplets added an interesting though inexpensive touch.

Hobby School. A Hobby School has been organized in Parsons, Kans. Mrs. Sallie Shaffer and Tom Mason are the directors. About forty-five children from 7 to 15 years of age are enrolled at this writing. The children keep busy throughout the class sessions with various activities.

Getting Ready. Hobbyists of Blair, Neb., who have enlarged their hobbies during vacation will be given an opportunity to show them off at the second hobby show to be held in that town this fall. Prizes are to be awarded to student exhibitors.

Open House. Railroad Week, celebrated nationally from June 10 to 15, gave collectors of railroad pictures and model engines an opportunity to show off their pets. Among these Harold Lehman of Naperville, Ill., held open house at his home, so that those interested could view his collection of 2,000 pictures of railroad engines from more than 380 different steam roads over the country.

Infectious. One of the interesting things about a hobby show is the number of hobbies and hobbyists it turns up. Recently when a two-day hobby show opened at Monroe, Wis., early visitors hurried home to get their own hobbies and place them on display, and displays came in all day long on the first day.

Hobby Show Calendar of Past Events

The following have recently participated in hobby showings:

Senior High School Exhibit, Muskegon, Mich.

Hobby Fair, Belvidere, Ill., sponsored by the Epworth League.

Franklin, N. H., Pollyanna Class, Baptist Church.

Kiwanis Club, Burlington, Iowa.

Springfield, Mass.

St. Peters Evangelical Lutheran Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Y. W. C. A., Pottsville, Pa.



Off the Newsstand

Early American Newspapers

WHEN you pick up your finely illustrated Sunday paper with its splendid rotogravure sections, its colored advertisements and its interesting accounts of the day's news, you are a far way from the early American newspaper with its small format, its poor type, but often extremely important historical news. Collecting newspapers is a hobby and interest which in the past has not been well supported. And for that very reason there are still many fine opportunities to make fine collections. The newspaper is a most ephemeral publication. It was never intended to be preserved although the *New York Times* today does print a special edition on rag paper that is printed mainly for posterity. Thanks to the lack of scientific knowledge necessary for the manufacture of wood pulp, our ancestors printed their paper upon stock made from rags. And for this reason, those newspapers which have not been destroyed are usually in a pretty good state of preservation.

There are many reasons why the newspaper is an interesting subject for collectors. First of all, the early examples of journalism are rare and the obtaining of volume 1, number 1 can be likened to the capture of a rare first edition which, of course, the first issue of a newspaper really is. Again, they are early records of typography and journalism. Again, they are source materials for the historian who reads in them the records of the times, peaceful or troublous. The collector of American antiques will find the collection of early newspapers not only interesting for their own sake but also of value because of the advertisements of craftsmen in these papers. It often occurs that the only authentic records of many minor craftsmen can be obtained from the records of the newspapers. And the better known artisans also advertised. So important has this research on antiques become that we now have quite a few volumes which are filled with the notices of artisans in all trades. For the student of antiques, the early

American newspapers furnish a mine of valuable data. And, there is plenty of research work to be done. There are hundreds of artists in wood, in miniatures, in silver and in metal about whom we know little. Add to this the fact that there were many ephemeral publications about which we know still less and you have a mixture that makes the antique hunter eager for the chase.

Early American newspapers can be roughly divided into two periods: that of the colonial newspaper from the beginning of the eighteenth century up to the revolution, and those after the revolution up to the time of the Civil War. The colonial newspapers, of which the "New England Courant" is a good example and an early one, were poorly printed and their actual news as we know it today was pathetic. The means of transportation were few and slow and the news items from Europe in the winter were simply nil! However, usually the newspapers of this early time managed to engage in a form of literary activity which embodied the use of such forms as the essay which made them definite contributions to the life of the times. Most of these early papers were modeled after the English "Spectator" and once in a while an issue might consist of a Spectator "lifted" bodily into its American surroundings. In this "Courant" you will find contributions by Benjamin Franklin. In the year 1730 there were only two poor newspapers in Philadelphia, which are both scarce now, Bradford's "American Mercury," and a magazine called the "Pennsylvania Gazette." Benjamin Franklin took over the "Pennsylvania Gazette" and soon changed it to suit his ideas of journalism. The "South Carolina Gazette" is another early paper that merits collecting. This was a paper similar to Franklin's being printed by Thomas Whitmarsh, who was Franklin's partner. Another southern paper was "The Virginia Gazette," edited in Williamsburg, the old capital of Virginia. Coming toward the time of the revolution, we find the newspaper acquir-

ing more of news and less of literary attempts. Political arguments begin to take the front page instead of essay in literary subjects. The "Massachusetts Spy" of Isaiah Thomas was noted for its long political arguments in the form of letters signed by gentlemen who preferred to clothe their anonymity in classical names. These are interesting papers for the student and the collector. One other magazine or newspaper of this time which is of interest because of its prophetic vision of our new country was the "Royal American Magazine." This also contains Paul Revere's engravings.

The prices which these newspapers bring depend of course on many factors, among which are supply and demand, condition and the date of the paper. In general, a run of the issues in good condition is worth more than separate issues. And, the very first issue of any paper is usually quite valuable. Separate important issues may bring as high as \$100 or more but there are many scarce issues that can be bought for around \$5 to \$10, to say nothing of hundreds which can be bought for \$1 or less!

It is rather unfortunate that many of these early newspapers have been copied or reprinted so that numerous facsimiles are extant. Many famous newspapers have been facsimiled. There is the "Boston News-Letter" of 1704, "The New England Courant" of 1723 and many others which have been reproduced. The sad part is that many of the reproductions are old also as they have been put out twenty-five or fifty years after the original issue, and so they are old, too—but not valuable!

The classic example of a newspaper of value which has been copied and reproduced again and again is the "Ulster County Gazette" of January 4, 1800. This particular issue derives its importance from the fact that it contains the record of George Washington's death. Until the year 1930 no single genuine issue of this newspaper had ever been uncovered, although there were thousands of facsimiles of various kinds which had been examined. A genuine copy did finally turn up and this paper and its imitators have been described in a publication of the New York Public Library in 1930. This publication describes various tests by which you may know whether you have an original or an imitation, although it is a pretty slim chance that your copy is an original. Many of the facsimiles of this issue are in themselves old although they are probably not worth more than a dollar.

Another important paper which is copied in its rare issue is the "Boston Gazette" of March 12, 1770,

which describes the State Street massacre. This has been copied many times and the facsimiles are only worth a small fraction of the original which is valued around \$70. There are many old papers of this date and a few years later which can be purchased for small sums. They are also worth while collecting and no true collector with the keen nose of a book scout will pass them by because they contain records of historically important events. In general, those printed in small towns have more value than those printed in the larger cities, although there are many exceptions to this general rule.

Newspapers during the time of the revolution were not large in size when compared with our present day papers. The usual size was folio, which makes them about 10 by 15 inches in size. This is a convenient size paper to collect.

Collections of newspapers during the revolutionary years following 1775 are especially interesting. During these trying times very few papers managed to continue regular publication, and many of them had to make quick changes to the smaller cities where they could publish uninterrupted. This lends bibliographical zest to the collector and makes the game more interesting. It is interesting to note that the Declaration of Independence was published July 6, 1776, in the Philadelphia "Evening Post." A few of the papers which managed to survive in these times were the Boston "Independent Chronicle," the Newport "Mercury," the "Maryland Gazette" of Annapolis and about a half dozen others. The first newspaper west of the Alleghenies appeared in Pittsburgh in

1786. With the year 1800 there was a rapid spread in the number of papers issued. In 1810 there were 366 papers in the country. However, of this number only about 27 were daily papers! From that time on, the spread of the papers was only a matter of time. With the invention of the telegraph and other means of transportation and communication, the newspaper made rapid strides. The collector will find hundreds of different fields in which he can specialize.

Papers relating to Lincoln alone occupy some collectors' time. One of the commonest of what is believed to be a rare paper is the one containing an account of Lincoln's death. These have a nominal value of around \$4 and are not as rare as many people believe. Some of these were printed containing advertisements of Beecham's Pills on the inside and these are of course worth only very little. On the other hand, there are scarce western papers like the "Californian" of 1864-65 which may be worth \$100 or more for a run of two years' duration. It all depends on the paper, the circumstances under which it was issued and the news involved.

The collecting of early newspapers is an unexploited field that should appeal to every collector of American antiques. As usual, collectors have been neglecting American things and when they come to the realization that it is in the American newspaper where historians must search for their records as well as antiquarians, there will be a decided increase in value and interest. It is a fertile field in which finds can still be made at a reasonable outlay of time and money.

Versatile

Capt. Rene Pugnet, ex-captain of the Paris, who took the Normandie out to New York, is quite a remarkable fellow. He's a great-grand-nephew of the sculptor Bartholdi who made the Statue of Liberty; is himself a painter; plays the violin and the piano, and built one of each to play on; has experimented scientifically in color photography; is a licensed aviator, an excellent fencer, a fine shot in the field, a boxer, a linguist, and an optimist.—The New Yorker.

MAGAZINES

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—National Geographic Magazines. Send dates and what's wanted, first letter. — Chas. Rike, Farmersville, Texas. au806

FOR SALE

FOR SALE — FIRST NEWSPAPER printed by Wireless Telegraph in world, 31 years ago. Make me offer. For further information write to — Peter Lubetich, Avalon, Calif. f12255

FOR SALE — National Geographic, Field and Stream, Bird Lore.—Charles J. Beaver, Box 163, Derby, Conn. s3291

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 1852-1876, except two years. Year's copies to volume. Volume New York Illustrated News, first six months, 1853. Copy Graham's Magazine, 1844. — The Trading Post, Ithaca, Mich. aup

The Horseshoe World

A national magazine devoted exclusively to Horseshoe and Quoit pitching. Score sheets and other printing. aux
London, Ohio

A NEW BOOK

"Collecting National Geographic Magazines"

By Edwin C. Buxbaum

The only book on the subject and indispensable to all collectors and subscribers of the National Geographic Magazine, antique and curio dealers and collectors, book collectors, magazine collectors, libraries and others interested in collecting. The only book of its kind. Full of bibliographical information. Tells why National Geographics are good investments—Gives the Value of Every Single Issue from 1888 to 1935—tells why some issues are worth \$50 while others are worth 5c and how to tell the valuable ones — how to distinguish between the Originals and the Reprints — gives a complete list of Map Supplements from 1888 to 1935—lists all the Special Numbers such as the dog, fish, flag, and other color plate issues—shows the value of the magazines depending on Condition — how to Bind and Preserve the National Geographic Magazine—gives a Census of Complete Sets which shows where complete sets may be inspected for reference—Special Recording Chart included which gives the collector an easy way of keeping a

record of his collection with spaces for every single issue from 1888 to 1940 with supplements also. Complete description of All Six Formats and Covers—and fine illustrations of the Various Types of Geographics as well as the Rare Volume 1, number 1.

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If you are at all interested in Geographics, you must have this book—it is a necessity for all collectors of National Geographic magazines—will repay its cost at once in increased values—you may have valuable Geographics and not know it—or, you may have reprints which you think are originals—find out where Geographics can be found. aux

Printed in Garamond on Warren's Old Style Laid Antique Paper. 72 pages with 4 pages of illustrations. A fine piece of bookmaking.

Price \$1.00

THE BOX TREE PRESS

1811 E. Wood Place, Milwaukee, Wis.

MATCH BOX LABELS

Hobbies is the official organ of THE BLUE MOON CLUB an International organization of collectors of this hobby. M. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary, Box 732, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Pres.—W. G. Fountaine; Vice-president—Howard J. Young; Manager Cover Division—John C. Schulz.

Blue Moon Club News

By M. A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary

IT IS interesting to note that while R. M. S. "Made in Russia" can yet be found in use, the new type "Made in Soviet Union" is being found with the word "Impregnated" in two very different sizes of type.

Get your "Criterion" "Made in Russia" now. It will soon disappear as the "Made in Soviet Union" is already on sale in this country.

An interesting label recently found is the type 1, "Donkey Brand" printed on the back of a still older brand of the Diamond Company, named "Climax" evidently the result of a paper shortage or economy on the part of the makers, and it is very doubtful if many are in existence.

Federal Match Sales Corporation seems to be the only American Company at the moment coming out with new labels. These are all wrappers both stock and private and many not as yet seen by the writer.

Another country now represented by members in this club is Senegal, French Africa, making a total of 19. In England the Silver Jubilee is

represented by both a special match box label and book match cover and both show pictures of the King and Queen.

Opportune Time for Match Labelists

Due to a sudden switch in style of wrappers made by the Federal Match Corporation, collectors of match labels are offered a rare opportunity.

Up to very recently this corporation printed all wrappers going entirely around the box rather than brand labels pasted on the top only, as did the Diamond Match Company for many years, and have been making "C. J. A.," "Nehi," "Phyllis XXXX," "Union," "National," "Winner," "Tawco," "Moderne," "Charmco," "Fairfax Hall," "Baby Stuart," "Foremost," among others of that style. Due to confusion in the user not knowing top from bottom of box, they have now changed and are printing top of wrapper only, and probably all brands will be changed.

Right now while old stocks are in use collectors can easily obtain all the old ones; and some of them are later on due to be very scarce, and there will not be enough to supply the demand.

Hundreds of older collectors through lack of forethought have not been saving entire wrappers, being satisfied with a top only, and they are going to find they have made a grave mistake. A top only of a wrapper such as above named and Red Top, Copperhead, Gold Medal, Green Glo and many others are, so far as collecting purposes are concerned, practically worthless and worse than damaged. Many collectors will learn this, and now is the time to check up on your collection and be sure you have entire wrappers rather than parts.

Right now you no doubt can get them but within another year I fear many collectors will lack these wrappers. Remember rather common match labels that could be obtained easily a few years ago at two cents each cannot now be bought for less than 25 cents, and in some instances a dollar has been offered without obtaining the label you were after.

There will be a strong demand for all wrappers later, and so now is the time for a wise collector to see that he has the needed ones. There were wrappers on sale in most parts of the United States two years ago for

two cents that the writer would gladly pay from 50 cents to \$1 each to get today. Rather a good advance in but two years.

The Introduction of Book Matches

By LESLIE L. GOIN

Book match covers are the most modern of all methods of enclosing matches.

Long ago matches were sold in bulk, the purchaser being forced to carry the matches home in a paper wrapper and then place them in some type of safety container.

In 1827, however, John Walker, an English druggist, introduced the present friction match. Walker commenced by selling mixtures of chloride potash and sulphite of antimony, under the name of "percussion powder." From this attempt the idea occurred to him of attaching the powder to the end of a wooden splinter. Walker's friction matches were sold in tin boxes provided with a piece of rough sand paper.

Dr. Charles Auria in 1831 made a safety match but neglected to patent it. Then two years later R. Bell of London brought out his first lucifers, patented and perfected. Legally he was given the first right to safety matches in 1834. These matches were soon sold in boxes very much similar to the safety box match used today.

Then, early in this century, came the introduction of book match covers, in which we are particularly interested, as a means of enclosing matches.

For several years book matches were used only by restaurants, hotels and other institutions who needed them as a service for their customers. At first, the covers bore no advertising but, naturally, when they passed out these matches to their customers they conceived the idea that advertising copy on the cover would not detract from this service and would benefit them considerably.

In recent years book matches have been used by practically every type of business in America today, until we have thousands of different covers being used.

I am indebted to the Universal Match Corporation of St. Louis, manufacturer of millions of the highest quality book matches annually, for much of the historical information contained in this article.

Clarence Brown, Hollywood movie director, is negotiating with literary agents for the purchase of what is said to be one of the oldest "joke books" in existence. It was printed in 1815, and was discovered recently in England.

SWAP MATCH COVERS — Buy our "Swapper's Guide," names and addresses from all over the U.S.A. 25c per copy.—Match Cover Exchange, Box 177, Waterbury, Conn. aup

COLLECT MATCH COVERS—100 different, 25c.—Match Cover Exchange, Box 177, Waterbury, Conn. aup

JAPAN MATCH BOX LABELS — All different. 500, 65c; 1,000, \$1.25; 2,000, \$2.65; 3,000, \$3.85; 5,000, \$6.50; 6,000, \$8.50; 8,000, \$15.00; 10,000, \$23.00. All post free. Satisfaction guaranteed. U. S. bank bills and stamps accepted. List free with 50 different fascinating labels for 10c post-ago.—Ichiro Yoshida, 3600, Mejiro, Tokio, Japan. ap126711

COLLECT MATCH COVERS—100 all different, 25c. Write for bargains.—The Match Cover Exchange, P. O. Box 177, Waterbury, Conn. my1001

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Mention **HOBBIES** when replying to advertisements.

WANTED

I will pay cash for old U. S. match box labels made between the years of 1835 and 1910. Look over your attic boxes and trunks for some of these old ones. Send them on for my inspection and offer. 436x

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SWAPPERS' PAGE

FOR THE EXCHANGE OF COLLECTORS' MATERIAL

Anyone reported offering for sale any article advertised under this heading will henceforth be refused the use of the department. Our readers will confer a favor on us by reporting any instances of bad faith.

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2 CENTS PER WORD for one time; or 3 times for the price of two insertions; or 12 times for the price of six insertions.
(Cash must accompany order. No checking copies furnished on this service.)

WILL SWAP—High grade 10c cigars at \$70.00 per M; for guns, rifles, antique firearms, canoes, outboard motors, Indian relics, etc. — Chas. R. Werstler, Gilbertsville, Pa. au126

WILL TRADE view cards or postmarks (cut 2x4 with stamps), for same from your town or country. — Jeanne Heider, 5624 N. Campbell Ave., Chicago, Illinois. au106

MINT SHEETS GERMANY—139, 141, 163, 164, 192, 203, 271, 280, 281, 285, 286, catalogued \$22.00, to exchange for stamps, coins, Indian relics, or what? — S. Schachne, Carlisle Hill, Chillicothe, Ohio. au106

WILL TRADE U. S. or foreign stamps for any denominations or amounts used U. S. stamps.—Virgil Smith, 130 Elmwood, Ponca City, Okla. s12621

INDIAN PUBLICATIONS and relics wanted. Stamp given.—Dr. Hiller, Robbinsdale, Minn. jly12231

NOTICE to cartridge collectors. Send me your list of duplicates with price values and receive mine.—Willis Adams, Iola, Wis. au104

DIME NOVELS Exchanged — I have over 3,000 to swap.—C. Bragin, 1525 W. 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. jly12612

PRECANCELS — Two different for each British Colonial I can use.—Labadie, 4522 South Salina, Syracuse, New York. au153

HAVE 12 DIFFERENT Valentine's Manuals of New York. Best offer in Old U. S. Coins considered. For particulars, write—J. Kessler, 204 Ross St., Brooklyn, N. Y. s3001

FOR OLD SILVER DOLLAR I will send postpaid 5 famous, recent novels, mystery, adventure. 100 different for 15 old silver dollars. Fine for camp or winter reading. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Gage Wilson, Franklin, Pa. au185

WILL EXCHANGE — Excellent pedigree wirehair terrier puppies for good set Zeppelin or mint U. S. blocks, valued \$20.00 or more.—C. B. Holland, 912 4th St., S. W., Mason City, Iowa. au3521

BOOKS, STAMPS, want unused stamps, gem arrowheads, guns, curios, etc.—Littrell, 919 Bailey, San Antonio, Texas. s386

PRIVATE COLLECTION of curious, Medical and other rare books; Wollensack microscope; Eastman Special Kodak; men's Swiss wrist watch; small printing press; Silver drawing set; old Hobbies; rare Western books, views, manuscripts; maps (Revolutionary, etc.) to exchange for U. S. and British Colonial stamps.—V. E. Baker, Elyria, Ohio. f12465

DEPRESSION SCRIP MONEY; tokens; exchange.—F. Myers, H-1302 N. Clark, Chicago. o304

SOUVENIR PENNY of Trenton, exchange for coins, stamps, first flights.—Schenck, 18 Eaton Ave., Trenton, N. J. s325

FIVE ILLINOIS tax tokens for 10¢ precanceled stamps. Want coins. — R. Ross, H-4333 Hazel, Chicago. o306

MEARS EAR PHONES, small printing press, type, etc., Jeweler's engraving machine, printed stationery, for early U. S. stamps. au184

MINERALS FROM Franklin furnace. Want Indian relics.—Dimmick, 3 Doering Way, Cranford, N. J. o365

SEND ME 150 good mixture precancels, I pick 15, return balance with a fine 80c wine.—William Knostman, E. 3812 5th, Spokane, Wash. au164

TRADE — Old British Colonies, Peru, Far East and Europeans, for mint airmails.—Box 212, Kingston, Ont., Canada. au386

SWAP — Egyptian mummy; shrunken heads; mermaid. They all stand very close inspection. For window attraction or show. Want Indian curios; guns; large U. S. cents. — Fisher, 5418 Percy St., Los Angeles, Calif. au156

HUNDRED PRECANCELS for fifty Commemoratives, Indian heads and Railroad Man's Magazines for fight pictures from cigarettes.—Edward Judd, 681 Platt St., Toledo, Ohio. s6831

SWAP—Watches 7 to 21 jewel reconditioned, for best offer. Send for descriptive list.—H. C. Anderson, 3701 S. Toledo, Coral Gables, Florida. n12621

CHILE 10P AIRMAIL (#685) or Brazil 10,000R (#299), for 10 different precanceled Bicentennials, Parks, Commemoratives, fine condition. Good stamps for other precancels. Send for offer.—A. A. Belser, 983 Kensington Ave., Plainfield, New Jersey. o3421

ANTIQUE FURNITURE, relics and curios, for fine old United States stamps.—Ernest Ritter, 356 East 9th St., Erie, Pa. o12411

RARE SET of Racinet, value \$200; fine old Americana, South American curios, macheta, carved coconuts, etc. Also brass candlesticks and fine brass English bowl. Portable radio, dictaphone, cornet microphone on stand, beautiful set of theatrical drapes. Trade for U. S. stamps or what? — Hamilton Exchange, 2030 E. 12th St., Indianapolis, Ind. s3693

WILL SEND set of four souvenir California gold for any commemorative half dollar received. — J. Turner, Box 1406, Prescott, Ariz. s3001

TWO HUNDRED DIFFERENT precancels for forty Parks over three-cent.—Bossardet, 8718 Grand River, Detroit. s306

FOR EACH Kool and Raleigh coupon I will give 2c catalogue value of good grade United States, foreign or airmails.—A. V. Lynch, 2300 Newburg Road, Louisville, Ky. o3811

WANT 120 bass piano accordion. Will criticize. Revise book manuscript (service worth \$25-\$75). Gertrude R. White, Literary Agent, 3816 Chrysler Building, New York City. o3001

BOA CONSTRICTOR and Bushmaster skins, beautifully marked, from Brazil and Venezuela for perfect Indian arrowheads, spearheads or axes. Dollar a foot value. Make offer. — Nash-Naturalist, Wyncote, Pa. au321

WILL EXCHANGE one book, "Foolish Questions of Yellowstone Park," for Ranch Romances magazines, or what have you? 3c stamp for reply.—Frank J. Falbaum, Cameron, Mont. s12651

WILL TRADE — First Days, Flights, Cams, Fams, for Xmas seals, patriotic tokens, commemorative halves.—A. Atlas Leve, Syracuse, N. Y. au3011

WANT FOREIGN postcard views, used or unused, with or without album. Have books to trade, mostly original fiction, many first editions. Will furnish a list of books to those having 100 or more postcards. — F. A. Ritz, Apt. A-2, 45 Belmont Ave., Garfield, N. J. au188

HAWAII, CUBA stamps wanted on old envelopes or from stamp collections. What do you find and what do you want?—James M. Woods, Monett, Mo. my396

MATCH COVERS given for U. S. mint. Postage on covers extra. — Carl Davenport, Monrovia, Calif. au103

HAVE 1,300 Indian head pennies. Want old gold jewelry; yellow watch cases; offers. — P. Foeller, 3117 Brigham St., Toledo, Ohio. au104

MAGAZINES—Largest stock of every description. Books, etc. Prompt service. Swap for coins, guns, relics, etc.—Jos. O'Brogta, 217 Willow, Dunkirk, N. Y. s1831

INDIAN RELICS, beaded buckskin, pipes, pottery, baskets, Indian books, Navajo rugs, to swap for .22 pistols, rifles, 410 shotguns, Graflex camera. Only first class modern guns or camera in A-1 working condition wanted. Give full description and state wants.—2002 West Colorado Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

OLD SMOKING PIPES, meerschaum and porcelain. Old German ctr. wanted by collector. What have you and what do you want? State cash value.—O. H. Widmann, 316 East Columbia Ave., Fallsides Park, N. J. ap12304

15 CALIFORNIA Precancelled Commemoratives, Parks, etc., for 15 varieties mint blocks.—Dutton Erker, 509 Citron, Anaheim, Calif. s12301

WANTED — United States, unused blocks preferred, in exchange for foreign.—Roberts, 636 High St., Newark, N. J.

EXCHANGE YOUR duplicate stamps, cataloguing 4c and over. Details for 3c postage.—Elma Stamp Exchange, Elma, Erie Co., New York, S.P.A. 6985. jly12651

CALIFORNIA PRECANCELLED, Parks, Mothers, Commemoratives, for Precancelled Commemoratives, U. S. Revenues, Mint Commemoratives. — Dutton Erker, 509 S. Citron, Anaheim, Calif. s12301

WILL TRADE sea shells, sea animals and stamps for minerals, fossils, or what? —M. Whitman, 1410 Central Ave., Wildwood, N. J. o1208

STAMPS—Colonials, foreign, U. S. \$1, \$2 and \$5 issues, to trade for current U. S. and Canadian Commemoratives and scarcer values in any quantity but in good condition. Also general exchange. Send 3c stamp for information. —A. Mathieu, 4406 Augusta Blvd., Chicago, Ill. d12252

THOUSAND EACH of clean, assorted Precancels, Meters and Postmarks from office mail, for old sheet music, songs, or what?—E. C. Leahy, 2nd, Nat'l. Bank Bldg, Cincinnati, Ohio. au146

EXCHANGE ORIGINAL cartoons; art, reference and writers' books; other articles; for old cartoon originals.—George T. Maxwell, 605 West 29th St., Wilmington, Dela. mh12672

FOR EVERY SET of National Park stamps that I receive (no straight edge or damaged) or 6 different "Silver Jubilee" stamps, from at least 3 different colonies, I will give 20 different stamps of Lithuania, including a complete set of President Smetona Birthday commemoratives and other recent issues.—A. Vizbara, 855 Linwood St., Brooklyn, New York. au1001

WILL SWAP different covers for firearms, army rifles, foreign army rifles, bayonets, etc.—John Reeve, 8 Clark Ave., Lynbrook, Long Island, N. Y. o369

I WILL SEND 12 ancient Indian wampum for each 12 Indian head cents received.—W. C. Chambers, Harvard, Ill. au367

MAKE MONEY WRITING ABOUT your hobbies. Professional writer, associate editor of The Author & Journalist, and contributor to Popular Science, Outdoor Life, Good Housekeeping, Boy's Life, Literary Digest, Forum, and other leading magazines, will exchange expert manuscript criticism and marketing advice, or extended course in magazine writing (regular \$75 value), for butterflies, cactus, fossil teeth, gem stones, coral, autographs, old prints, antiques of all kinds (including shawls, coverlets, glassware, china objects, etc.), old maps, unusual dolls, stamps, coins, relics, etc. Write for further information and describe what you have to trade, stating value of it.—Frank Clay Cross, 1362 Race Street, Denver, Colo. np

DUPLICATE COINS to trade for other coins.—L. D. Gibson, B-123, Bandana, North Carolina. au365

EXCHANGE MODERN REVOLVERS for antique arms.—Locke, 1319 City Nat'l., Omaha, Nebraska. mh63

WILL TRADE—U. S. plate number blocks, stamps, First Day covers, for plate number blocks I need. Send list numbers on hand and your requirements.—Bertram Finburgh, 58 Seymour Ave., Newark, N. J. au3

DOUBLE VALUE choice foreign, Colonials, Pictorials, for sets used Parks or U. S. commemoratives. No straight edged, damaged, smeared wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Lewis, 3 Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. au3001

EXCHANGE—Send me \$2.00 catalogue value mint U. S. commemorative stamps. I will send you nine different uncirculated commemorative medals (like \$20.00 gold pieces), Washington Bicentennial, Edison, Lindbergh, Earhart, Bremer fliers, including large bronze Washington-Masonic and Edison, value \$1.00 each.—(Miss) Alice Vaupel, 35-09 Broadway, Long Island City, N. Y. au3002

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN stamps, also stampless covers, to exchange for your miscellaneous lots precancels and accumulations. Send along a trial lot.—Henry Ferlish, 110 Riverside Drive, New York City. al2081

HAVE WATER COLOR PAINTINGS garden magazines, books, coins. Want autographs or antiques.—Herbert E. Hulse, 38 Wheeler Ave., Warwick, N. Y. ap12262

WANTED—To exchange gladiolus bulbs for fishing tackle.—The Briggs Floral Company, Encinitas, Calif. ap12861

EXCHANGE FOR EQUAL FACE, good mint, 10c Lindbergh airmail or 1/4c Bicentennials for commemoratives, imperforates, or what have you.—Styer, 1118 Hampden, Reading, Penna.

WANTED—Old bottles, glass and chinaware, Currier prints, etc., for U. S. and foreign stamps.—H. A. Washburn, M.D., Waldron, Ind. au12411

COLLECTOR'S MATERIAL—Gem Stones, Cameos, Books, Curios, Fossils, Indian Pottery, Old Coins, etc., to exchange for Indian Relics, Guns, Old Coins. List for stamp or your list.—Allen Brown, 5430 Hutchinson St., Chicago. f12693

WILL TRADE better grade stamps for U. S. and foreign covers of any kind.—John D. Graham, M.D., Devils Lake, North Dakota. d12831

WANTED—Swords, daggers, old pistols, Geographics 1912 and older. Have Encyclopedias, magazines, weapons, land, cottages, Geographics. Big list.—Goulding, Eustis, Florida. d12621

BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS from all parts of the world. Brilliant and rare kinds, perfect, named, not mounted, very large stock. Will exchange for World stamps. Satisfaction guaranteed. Use cash prices for exchanging.—Geo. MacBean, 6568 Balsam St., Vancouver, B. C. al2042

WILL TRADE U. S. foreign, precancels, covers (first issue), Zeppelin blocks, for U. S.—R. C. Davidson, 6201 Blackstone, Chicago, Ill. n12601

TRADE—U. S. British and German Colonies, for Venezuela, Nicaragua, Colombia.—N. Horn, 1907 Loring Place, Bronx, N. Y. ja63



INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION REPORT

July 20, 1935

Fellow Members:

Have laid aside my stamps for the summer, but some of you who have not, I hope, will try to persuade your friend or friends to join with us in the autumn. With the coming conventions in St. Louis and two in Washington, I feel like some of our members should write me their experiences at at least one of these conventions. Belonging to all three I am tied down here in the Queen City and sweltering, but I may at the last minute polish up the old sedan and start out. If I cannot make it I hope some of you more fortunate ones will write me your adventures. Remember the Secretary is only one and expects help and cooperation from the other members and that means you.

Philatelically yours,

LEON G. TEDESCHKE, Secretary-Treasurer
Station F, Cincinnati, Ohio

FIRST DAY COVERS, F.A.M. and C.A.M. covers to exchange for commemorative stamps, catalogue value for catalogue value.—Howard M. Weaver, Wayneboro, Pa. jal2331

STAMP EXCHANGERS—Have fine U. S. 524, 571, 572, 573, 2284, Canada 171, 172. Want any quantity fine, not too common, U. S., British North America, airmails and foreign pictorials. Lots kept intact until you are satisfied.—A. Mathieu, 4406 Augusta Blvd., Chicago, Ill. d12252

TRADE YOUR DUPLICATES! Your duplicates are as good as cash in exchange for U. S. and British Colonials from my stock. Stamps of any country to any amount will be accepted and satisfaction guaranteed. Send what you have, preferably U. S. or British Colonials together with your want list. References furnished if desired.—C. E. Bocker, Geneva, N. Y. au3202

HAVE 25 FINE CELTS, grooved axes and war clubs. Want printing press and outfit.—Earl Romey, Bluffton, Ind. au327

LARGE COLLECTION minerals, fossils, shells, books, magazines, telephone horn fine grade U. S. foreign, precancels to exchange for U. S. and B. N. A., especially want Civil War revenues.—Boles, Hudson, Mich. au3211

HAVE MAGAZINES; books; cactus; yucca plants; set silverware; other articles. Want physical culture courses; stamps; coins; books; adventure magazines; or?—Charles Dingus, French, New Mexico. au106

WANTED—Exchange on Scott's basis, of high catalogue stamps. My duplicates catalogue from 10c to \$25.00. References exchanged.—M. P. Hayden, Manomet, Mass. my12612

TRADE COLLECTION of 55 different foreign coins, value \$5.50, for an accumulation or collection of U. S. stamps. Can use any amount of Commemoratives regardless of duplicates. Also trade U. S. stamps for Canada stamps, Scott basis.—George Novak, 4424 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill. o12352

25 INDIAN HEAD CENTS, all different dates, for silver dollar.—Hobby Shop, 1271 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. mh12402

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Schlader, H. M., 208 N. Central Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Beer Labels bought and exchanged. mh63

BOOKS

Darvill, 54 McAlister St., San Francisco, Calif. Law and Rare Books, Autographs, All kinds of Prints, Russell, Cruickshank, Celebrities, Ships, etc. n53
Ellison, C. W., 701 W. Lenawee, Lansing, Mich. First Edition, Rare Books, Send Want Lists. s53
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CANES

Cooke, B., Box 12, Glencoe, Illinois. Wants canes of historical value, unusual design or material. jly63

CIGARETTE CARDS

Gooding, Alexander S., 354 Norwich Road, Ipswich, England. Interesting, instructive, ideal. Lists free. o53

CURIOS

Miller, 433 Main, Norfolk, Va. Buys, Sells, Curios, Oddities, from all parts of world. my63
Ponchaji, B., Wimbridge, Grant Rd., Bombay, India. Natives. Afghanistan, British Colonies. Ivory Mother of Pearls. d53
Sturtevant's Antique & Curio Shop, 9320 Waters, Seattle, Wash. Buy, Sell, Large Illustrated Lists, 10c. s12

DIME NOVELS

Bragin, Charles, 1525 West 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Dime novels bought and exchanged. jly36
Couch, M. Bertrand, Post Office Box 2297, San Francisco, Calif. Buys, Sells, Exchanges Dime Novels. o53

EPITAPHS

Bethel, W., 166 W. Van Buren, Chicago, Ill. Wants photos of queer grave stone epitaphs. Camera users write me. ap63

FIREARMS

Boffin, J. & I., 5223 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill. Antique Firearms for sale and wanted. je63
Ellis, F. E. Webster Groves, Missouri. Antique Firearms, Indian Relics, etc. 30 years experience. List 5c. f63
Locke, 1319 City Nat'l, Omaha, Nebr. Buys, Trades and Sells Antique Arms. mh63
Moore, G. R., "The Relic Man," 615 N. Pearl St., Janesville, Wis. Old Firearms, Indian Relics, Antiques, my63
"Shift," North Woodstock, New Hampshire. For 50 years, the best for less. Relics, Moderns. mh63
White House, The, (Walter C. White, Jr.), Main St., Ashburnham, Mass. Antiques, glass, prints, guns. au35

FOUNTAIN PENS

Chicago Fountain Pen Exchange, 36 S. State St., Chicago. Send 2 Old Pens and 25c Stamps for 1 New Guaranteed Pen. ja63

INDIAN RELICS

Boudeman, Donald, 234 South Burdick, Kalamazoo, Mich. Prehistoric. Sells, Exchanges, Extensive Variety. Send Lists. mh63
Cusick, J. H., 110 Bellemonte, Middletown, Ohio. (Collector.) Fine Genuine Stone, Slate and Flint Prehistoric Specimens Wanted. je63
Goode, Geo. C., 711 E. Maple St., Glendale, Calif. Baskets, Beadwork, Eagle Feather War Bonnets. s53
Hunt, E. P., Palo Alto, Calif. Specialist in Old and New Navajo Indian and Spanish Blankets. d53
Pryde, E. J., Aberdeen, Wash. Washington Indian Baskets, Hudson Bay Co. Trade Beads. mh63

LINCOLNIANA

Dickmann, L. H., Box 263, Covington, Ky. Wants anything pertaining to Lincoln. Highest prices paid. o53
Lackey, H. W., 853 E. 39th St., Chicago, Ill. Wants to buy or exchange. mh63
Lemmon, Lincolniana Sales Exchange, Chester, N. J. Buys, Sells, Everything Interpreting Lincoln. my63
Lincolniana Publishers, Box 1110, Fort Wayne, Ind. Dealers—Lincoln Literature, Photographs, Photostats, and Sculptures. mh63

(See ANTIQUES DEPARTMENT FOR ANTIQUE DEALERS' LISTINGS)

MARINE

Sperr, Percy Loomis, 53 W. 8th St., New York City. Ship Photos and Marine Views for Collectors and Decorators. ja63

MATCH BOXES

Arnell, John, 1798 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Match Book Covers given for used and unused U. S. or foreign stamps and return postage. Fair exchange for quality. mh63

MISCELLANEOUS

Cosmopolitan, 119 Lukergana, Allahabad, India. Yogic Lucky Talismans, 50 cents; set 7 different. \$3.00. s55
Ganey, M. P., Gillespie, Ill. I want transportation tokens and playing cards. Buy, sell and exchange. d53
Liebert, Adolph, 518 Goodell, Green Bay, Wis. Newspapers, Magazines, Post Cards Exchange. s53
Littlecote Stamp Shop, Incorporated, 249 Genesee St., Utica, New York. Catering to stamp and coin collectors. ja53
Murchison, A. H., 530 Chestnut, Long Beach, Calif. Autographs bought. Monthly Stamp Auctions held. je63

NUMISMATICS

Bolender, M. H., Orangeville, Illinois, Dealer. Holds large auction sales. my63
Bond, 15 W. 6th St., Cincinnati, O. U. S. Coins Bought for Spot Cash. Any Quantity. my63
Carcaba, Hubert W., 182 Magnolia Ave., St. Augustine, Florida. Dealer in Coins, Notes and Numismatic Materials. jly63
Du Bose, Benjamin B., P. O. Box 993, Atlanta, Ga. Old Paper Money bought and sold. Approval selections against references. mh63
Hemmerlin-Beckwith, 236 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich. Specializing in U. S.—foreign rarities. We buy—sell. f63
Sasson, Joseph, Coin Dealer, 48 West 18th St., New York City. Cash Paid for Coins. ja63
Stephens, J. C., 1703 S. Main St., Elkhart, Indiana. Three coins and price list 10 cents. au53
Westheimer, Eugene F., 326 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Write me concerning Fractional Currency. n53
Wisner, D. C., Numismatist, Hatfield, Pennsylvania. Paper Money. my63

NOVELTIES

Hease, Herman, 210 Hamilton, Clifton, N. J. I turn your card into a letter opener. Send 10c. n53

PHOTOGRAPHS

Thomas, C. H., 216 Centre St., Kennett Square, Pa. Fifty Old Covered Bridges, \$2.50. Circular. jly63

PRINTING

Atlas Distributing Co., 1814 Bedford Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 2,000 Business Cards neatly printed, \$1.50. au53

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Goodwin, G. B., 617 North Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis. Buy, sell and exchange minerals. jly63

RUGS

Garrett, John E., 105 Bryant St., Malden, Mass. Hooked Rug Patterns. Design Booklet Free. o53

RUBBER STAMPS

McKechnie Brothers, Dept. D, Calvin, N. Dak. Modern. Indexed. Low Prices. Prompt Service. Catalog. ap63

SEA SHELLS

Mason, Kenneth. Rare Sea Shells, Corals. Souvenirs. Curios, 2023 Lee St., Fort Myers, Florida. jly63

SHIPMODELS

Emerson, E. W., 142 W. Franklin St., Bound Brook, N. J. Scale Models—to order—reasonable. f63

STAMPS

Associated Coin & Stamp Co., 101 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. Also Railroad, Circus, West, Lithography. au53
Du Bose, Benjamin B., P. O. Box 993, Atlanta, Ga. Confederate and U. S. Stamps and Covers. Approvals against references. mh63
Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau Street, New York City. United States and Airmails. my63
Hammond, Edward, Auburndale, Mass. Choice postage stamps on approval at minimum price. Lists free. jly63
M. Herbert & Co., 80 Nassau Street, New York City. Stamps for collectors. Price List Free. my63
Lowe, John H., 30 Page Street, Toronto, Canada. Sets. d53
Sasson, Joseph, 48 West 18th St., New York City. Cash Paid for U. S. Mint Stamp. ja63
Smith, Virgil, 130 Elmwood, Ponca City, Okla. Buy, Sell, Trade Used U. S. Postage Stamps. s53
Swenson, David A., South Mountain, Franklin Co., Penna. Stamps on Approval. Philatelic Supplies. ap63
Welsberg, Rae, 718 Roberts St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Mint U. S. postage stamps purchased at a discount. au53

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Sawtooth milk pitcher	5.00
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Tammany Hall	3.00

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Billikin	2.00
Rooster	2.50
Bear, on four feet (Teddy)	1.50
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Blue 10¼" plate "the Landing of the Pilgrims" by Wood	\$10.00
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Over 100 pieces of china in stock	

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1871 " " " "	-----	.40
1872 " " " "	-----	.75
1873 " " " "	-----	.10
1874 " " " "	-----	.10
1875 " " " "	-----	.15
1876 " " " "	-----	.25
1877 " " " "	Rare ---	1.00
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1881 and 1882. Proof, each	-----	.40
1883 and 1884. Proof, each	-----	.35
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**Good Space Fillers for Your Indian Head Cents at Slightly Above Face
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1880 to 1889 inclusive; the set --- \$0.75 1890 to 1899 inclusive; the set --- .50
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Half Cent, date of my selection, good	-----	.25
Genuine ancient coin about 2000 years old, not attributed	-----	.25
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Of course, I have everything else in coins from 5c
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